CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

CSO Economic Trends

ARTICLES

Regional accounts, 1980

Committed and discretionary saving

No 337
November 1981
HMSO £8.50

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in December 1981

This is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the publication dates of major economic series in December 1981. The dates are targets which are normally expected to be met. Exceptionally, there may be delays due to unavoidable statistical problems. Enquiries about individual series should be made to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release	Source
December 1981			
Wed 2	UK official reserves (November)	PN	HM Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (during the month of November)	PN	Bank of England
	Advance energy statistics (October)	PN	D of Energy
Fri 4	Company liquidity survey (3rd quarter)	*British business*	D of Industry
	House renovations (3rd quarter)	PN	D of Environment
	Housing starts and completions (October)	PN	D of Environment
Mon 7	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (October)	PN	D of Trade
	Retail sales (October – final)	PN	D of Trade
	Wholesale price index numbers (November – provisional)	PN	D of Industry
Tues 8	Construction – output (3rd quarter)	PN	D of Environment
	Provisional figures of vehicle production (November)	PN	D of Industry
	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-November)	PN	CLCB
	Provisional estimate of money supply (mid-November)	PN	Bank of England
Wed 9	United Kingdom balance of payments (3rd quarter)	PN	CSO
	Central government transactions (including borrowing requirements) (November)	PN	HM Treasury
Fri 11	Building societies' monthly figures (November)	PN	BSA
Mon 14	Index of industrial production (October – provisional)	PN	CSO
	Retail sales (November – provisional)	PN	D of Trade
Wed 16	Indices of average earnings (October)	PN	D of Employment
	Indices of basic rates of wages (November)	PN	D of Employment
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (3rd quarter – revised)	PN	D of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (3rd quarter – revised)	PN	D of Industry
Thurs 17	Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (November)	PN	CSO
	UK banking sector statistics (3rd quarter)	*Bulletin*	Bank of England
	Financing of the central government borrowing requirement (3rd quarter)	*Bulletin*	Bank of England
	Money stock (3rd quarter)	*Bulletin*	Bank of England
	London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-November)	PN	Bank of England
	Investment intentions of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (1982/83)	PN	D of Industry
	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-November)	PN	Bank of England
Fri 18	Retail prices index (November)	PN	D of Employment
	Tax and price index (November)	PN	CSO
	Usable steel production (November)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (September)	*British business*	D of Industry
Sun 20	Department for National Savings' monthly progress report (November)	PN	D for National Savings
Mon 21	Gross domestic product (3rd quarter – provisional)	PN	CSO
	Construction – new orders (October)	PN	D of Environment
	CBI monthly trends inquiry (December)	PN	CBI
Tues 22	Unemployment (December – provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (December – provisional)	PN	D of Employment
Wed 23	New vehicle registrations (November)	PN	D of Transport
Thurs 31	Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (November – final)	*Gazette*	D of Employment
	Employment in the production industries (October)	*Gazette*	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (October)	*Gazette*	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (November)	*Gazette*	D of Employment
	Energy Trends	PN	D of Energy
	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-November)	PN	Bank of England

PN—Press Notice

Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures for November will be released towards the end of December. Estimates for the months March to August, which have been delayed, will be released with the monthly press notices as they become available.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

No 337
November 1981

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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First published 1981

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Government Statistical Service

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or to

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH (Telephone: 01-928 6977, extension 295 or 312 for subscriptions and standing orders: 01-928 1321 for orders)

ISBN 0 11 726351 6
ISSN 0013-0400

Introduction

Economic Trends brings together all the main economic indicators.

It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy:

- 'Latest developments' presents the most up-to-date statistical information available during the month, together with a calendar of recent economic events. It is important to note that data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other sections which have gone to press earlier.
- The main section shows the movements of the key economic indicators over the last five years or so. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base year for convenience of comparison.
- A further chart shows the movements of four composite indices over 20 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle, and a short note describes their most recent movements. The February, May, August and November issues carry further graphs showing separately the movements in all of the 18 indicators which make up the composite indices.

In addition, quarterly articles on the national accounts appear in the January, April, July and October issues, and on the balance of payments in the March, June, September and December issues. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology.

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Notes on the tables

1. The main tables and charts in this issue contain information available to the CSO on 20 November. The 'Latest developments' section may contain later information.

2. The statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

3. **Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.**

4. **A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.**

5. 'Billion' denotes one thousand millions.

Changes with this issue

The contents of page 6 have been revised this month. The first four columns now contain series based on estimates valued at market prices. The average estimates shown in the second and third columns have been obtained by first taking the average of the three measures of GDP at factor cost, using the implied index of total home costs to deflate the current price income series and reflate the constant price output series. Taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies are then added to average estimates both at current and constant prices and converted into index number form. The implied market price GDP deflator has been derived from the current and constant market price average estimates.

These changes are reflected in the charts on page 7. The upper chart shows money GDP at current market prices, its associated deflator and economic activity as shown by the average estimate at constant factor cost. The lower chart shows, on a quarterly basis, the percentage change on a year earlier in the average measure of GDP at current market prices, the market price deflator, and in national disposable income at 1975 market prices.

The two series which formerly appeared in the first two columns of page 6 have been transferred to page 14.

Symbols used:

.. not available or not meaningful

— nil or less than half the final digit shown

§ series for which measures of variability are given on page 80

† indicates that the data have been revised since last issue; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

The Editor would welcome readers' suggestions for improvements to *Economic Trends*

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Latest developments in the economy[1]

Data available at 24 November 1981

Output

There was some stabilisation between the second and third quarters, following the decline experienced since 1979 according to the preliminary estimate of gross domestic product (output) for the third quarter. There was a marked increase in the output of manufacturing industries but some downturn of activity in the distributive trades, reflecting lower retail sales. There was a further decline in the output of other services, such as transport. North Sea oil and gas extraction returned to its record first quarter level. Preliminary estimates for the construction industry suggest little change in output between the second and third quarters of 1981.

Official reserves and the exchange rate (not seasonally adjusted)

The UK official reserves fell by $380 million to $23,316 million at the end of October. The level of the reserves was affected by accruals and repayments under the exchange cover scheme; a repayment of the International Monetary Fund oil facility and a valuation decrease arising out of the quarterly rollover of the ecu swap.

Up to 18 November the average sterling effective exchange rate for November was 1·6 per cent higher than the average for October as a whole.

Earnings and wage rates

The whole economy index of average earnings rose by 0·3 per cent in September to 212·1 (January 1976 = 100). The increase over September 1980 was 9·4 per cent. Basic weekly wages for manual workers (not seasonally adjusted) in October were 8·8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Prices (not seasonally adjusted)

The retail price index in October was 303·7 (January 1974 = 100), 0·9 per cent up on September and 11·7 per cent up on October 1980.

The tax and price index for October was 158·2 (January 1978 = 100), an increase of 15·2 per cent on October 1980.

The price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry remained unchanged between September and October. The increase in the index over a 12-month period rose from 17¾ per cent in September to 18 per cent in October.

The wholesale price index for home sales of manufactured products increased by 1 per cent between September and October. Almost one third of the increase was caused by higher prices for petroleum products. The increase in the index over a 12-month period rose from 10½ per cent in September to 11 per cent in October.

Unemployment and vacancies

Unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) rose by 35,500 in November to 2,764,400.

Vacancies notified to employment offices rose by 5,200 to 103,800.

Consumers' expenditure

The provisional estimate of the volume of retail sales in October is 111·5 (1976 = 100). The uneven pattern of trade over recent months continued. This may reflect special promotions by retailers which could have changed the normal seasonal pattern of retail spending. In the three months August to October sales were about the same as in the previous three months.

Balance of payments

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in surplus by £316 million in October. There was a surplus on trade in goods of £116 million and the invisible account is projected at a monthly surplus of £200 million. Exports were valued at £4,300 million and imports at £4,184 million. Given the variable nature of the overseas trade data generally and particular problems arising from the introduction of a revised documentation scheme for controlling the movement of exports in October, the visible trade surplus is not regarded as significantly different from the surplus of £13 million recorded in September.

The September and October figures for import volume, taken together, suggest that there has been some rise in the underlying trend this year following the low level in the early months of 1981 and the declining trend during 1980. Overseas trade data for the months March to August were delayed by the civil servants' dispute. However, import figures for March and April have now been published.

Financial aggregates

During banking October (five weeks to 21 October) sterling M3 increased by £1,250 million or 1·7 per cent. The central government borrowing requirement was £910 million. As in earlier months these figures were distorted by the consequences of the civil servants' dispute. PSL1 rose by 1·3 per cent and PSL2 by 1·1 per cent. Domestic credit expanded by £1,580 million. There was a very sharp rise of £960 million (including a rise of £180 million reflecting valuation changes) in UK residents' foreign currency deposits.

Stockbuilding

Provisional figures show a fall of £170 million (1975 prices) in manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter of 1981. Manufacturers' stocks fell by about £160 million and wholesalers' stocks by £97 million. Retail stocks rose by about £85 million, reversing their second quarter fall. In the first three quarters of 1981 total destocking has amounted to £1,100 million compared with £1,900 million in 1980 as a whole.

Capital expenditure

Provisional figures suggest that there was little change in the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries between the second and third quarters of 1981. A 5 per cent fall in investment by manufacturing industries was offset by a 3 per cent rise in investment by the distributive and service industries.

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[1] All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

Economic events

October

19 The Secretary of State for Energy announced

(1) the prospective sale of British National Oil Corporation's production business to the private sector, with the Government retaining a minority stake;

(2) that the British Gas Corporation (BGC) would be required to sell its North Sea oil interests to the private sector;

(3) that the BGC's statutory rights over purchase of gas and sales to industry would be abolished.

Government approval was announced for the National Freight Company to be bought by its management and staff for £53·5 million.

29 OPEC agreed to reunify oil prices on a basis of $34 a barrel, and to freeze prices until end-1982.

30 Cable and Wireless shares were offered for sale. The Government is retaining a majority shareholding for the time being.

November

9 The clearing banks reduced their base rates by ½ per cent to 15 per cent.

Selected monthly indicators[1]

		Seasonally adjusted					Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted	
		1976 = 100	1975 = 100	Thousands		Jan. 1976 = 100	1975 = 100	Jan. 1974 = 100	Jan. 1978 = 100	1975 = 100	$ billion	£ million	
		Volume of retail sales (GB)[2],[3] §	Index of Industrial production[4] §	Unemployment[5],[6],[8]§	Vacancies[7],[8]§	Average earnings (whole economy: GB)[15]	Wholesale price of materials and fuel[9]	Retail price index (all items)	Tax and price index[10]	Sterling effective exchange rate	U.K. official reserves[11]	Balance of payments: Current balance[12]	Money stock sterling M3
1980	*A*	109·6	106·8	1,456·2	170·2	175·1	202·3	260·8	130·8	94·3	28·0	− 191	57,520
	M	108·4	106·5	1,495·3	162·2	176·7	200·4	263·2	132·2	94·7	28·3	+ 93	58,600
	J	109·5	106·6	1,541·7	145·3	182·1	201·1	265·7	133·6	94·5	28·2	+ 101	59,210
	J	108·5	105·7	1,609·2	127·9	183·1	201·7	267·9	134·9	95·6	28·3	+ 398	62,310
	A	109·6	103·0	1,696·8	120·5	187·3	201·8	268·5	135·3	96·8	28·3	+ 69	63,600
	S	108·5	101·7	1,791·1	111·1	194·0	202·1	270·2	136·3	97·6	27·6	+ 441	63,800
	O	109·7	101·2	1,892·9	100·0	190·7	201·4	271·9	137·3	99·2	28·0	+ 787	65,460
	N	109·2	100·7†	2,030·0	96·2	192·6	203·4	274·1	138·5	101·1	28·2	+ 690	66,260
	D	108·4	100·2	2,136·6	98·8	196·6	205·1	275·6	139·4	100·2	27·5	+ 633	66,900
1981	*J*	114·0	99·1	2,228·3	103·6	195·3	209·7	177·3	140·4	102·0	28·4	+1,178	67,310
	F	112·9	100·0	2,304·1	98·2	196·9	214·0	279·8	141·9	102·5	28·4	+ 750	67,540
	M	111·4	99·9	2,380·8	96·9	197·9	217·8	284·0	144·3	99·7	28·2	. .	68,010
	A	111·4	98·8	2,452·3	94·3	199·5	221·3	292·2	151·3	99·2	28·1	. .	69,570†
	M	110·6	98·2	2,514·6	91·7	200·0	226·1	294·1	152·4	98·8	26·5	. .	70,700
	J	111·7	99·6	2,552·3	82·5	203·9	229·9	295·8	153·5	95·4	25·6	. .	70,850
	J	109·7	99·5	2,582·3[16]	91·7	205·3	233·0	297·1	154·2	92·5	24·6	. .	72,380
	A	111·0	99·4	2,626·4[16]	98·4	211·4†	236·8†	299·3	155·5	91·2	24·5	. .	73,130
	S	110·6†	99·8	2,672·7[16]†	96·9	212·1[14]	237·8[14]	301·0	156·6	88·0†	23·7	+ 147	74,580
	O	111·5[14]		2,728·9[16]	98·6		237·8[14]	303·7	158·2	88·2	23·3	+ 316	75,790
	N			2,764·4	103·8								
	D												
		Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months											
1981	*A*	*+ 1·4*	*− 0·4†*	*+11·6*	*− 3·1*	*+ 1·7*	*+ 5·6*	*+ 3·5*	. .	*− 0·6*	. .	. .	*+ 2·3*
	M	*− 0·3*	*− 0·8*	*+10·2*	*− 5·9*	*+ 1·5*	*+ 5·8*	*+ 4·5*	. .	*− 2·4*	. .	. .	*+ 3·2*
	J	*− 1·2*	*− 0·8*	*+ 8·8*	*−10·1*	*+ 2·3*	*+ 5·6*	*+ 4·9*	. .	*− 3·6*	. .	. .	*+ 4·1*
	J	*− 1·1*	*− 0·5*	*+ 7·2*[16]	*− 8·1*	*+ 2·5*	*+ 5·5*	*+ 3·6*	. .	*− 4·9*	. .	. .	*+ 4·3*
	A	*− 0·3*	*+ 0·5*	*+ 5·6*[16]	*− 3·6*	*+ 3·9*	*+ 5·2*	*+ 2·5*	. .	*− 6·3*	. .	. .	*+ 3·9*
	S	*− 0·8*	*+ 0·7*	*+ 4·8*[16]	*+ 6·9*	*+ 4·2*[14]	*+ 4·5*[14]	*+ 1·7*	. .	*− 7·4*	. .	. .	*+ 4·2*
	O	*+ 0·3*[14]		*+ 5·0*[16]	*+10·5*		*+ 3·4*[14]	*+ 1·9*	. .	*− 6·8*	. .		*+ 4·5*
	N			*+ 5·2*	*+ 9·8*				. .		. .		
	D								. .		. .		
		Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year											
1981	*A*	*+ 1·6*	*− 8·1†*	*+68·2*	*−47·0*	*+15·0*	*+ 8·8*	*+12·4*	*+14·1*	*+ 7·1*	. .	. .	*+20·0*
	M	*+ 1·7*	*− 7·8*	*+68·4*	*−45·1*	*+13·9*	*+10·3*	*+12·1*	*+14·8*	*+ 5·3*	. .	. .	*+20·3*
	J	*+ 1·9*	*− 7·3*	*+67·3*	*−43·8*	*+13·0*	*+12·2*	*+11·7*	*+15·3*	*+ 3·5*	. .	. .	*+20·4*
	J	*+ 1·7*	*− 6·7*	*+64·6*[16]	*−38·9*	*+12·4*	*+14·2*	*+11·3*	*+14·8*	*+ 1·2*	. .	. .	*+18·8*
	A	*+ 1·6*	*− 5·3*	*+60·1*[16]	*−30·8*	*+12·3*	*+15·7†*	*+11·2*	*+14·7*	*− 2·7*	. .	. .	*+16·9*
	S	*+ 1·4*	*− 3·8*	*+54·6*[16]	*−20·2*	*+11·4*[14]	*+16·8*[14]	*+11·2*	*+14·7*	*− 6·3*	. .	. .	*+16·0*
	O	*+ 1·6*[14]		*+49·2*[16]	*−11·4*		*+17·7*[14]	*+11·5*	*+15·0*	*− 9·0*	. .		*+15·9*
	N			*+42·9*	*− 2·6*						. .		
	D										. .		

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[1] Data given may not be wholly consistent with that shown elsewhere in the publication.

[2] This index is given to one decimal place but this does not imply that it can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[3] Monthly figures of retail sales are based on four-week periods, except for the months of March, June, September and December which are five-week periods. Because of timing differences, January 1980 is exceptionally a five-week period.

[4] All industries covered.

[5] Unemployed excluding school-leavers.

[6] From October 1979, figures have been adjusted for the effects of fortnightly payment of benefit, as described on page 1151 of *Employment Gazette*, November 1979.

[7] Vacancies notified to employment offices.

[8] The seasonally adjusted series have been revised as described in the March 1980 *Employment Gazette*.

[9] Purchased by manufacturing industry.

[10] Described in an article in *Economic Trends* No. 310, August 1979.

[11] See footnote [2] on page 50.

[12] Owing to industrial action UK visible trade figures for March 1981 onwards are not currently available.

[13] See footnote [3] on page 40.

[14] Provisional.

[15] The seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated on the basis of data up to December 1980 and previous figures have been amended accordingly.

[16] The recorded unemployment figures for July, August, September and October are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as a result of industrial action affecting the flow of information between benefit offices and employment offices. The seasonally adjusted total for the UK has been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures.

Tables and charts

Gross domestic product at market prices and at factor cost, total home costs and national disposable income revalued at 1975 market prices[1]

Seasonally adjusted

		Gross domestic product			Implied market price GDP deflator	Gross domestic product						Implied index of total home costs	National disposable income at 1975 market prices
		At market prices[2]				At factor cost							
		At current prices		At 1975 prices		At current prices		At 1975 prices					
		£ billion[3]	1975 =100	1975 =100		£ billion[3]		1975 =100				1975 =100	1975 =100
		Based on:				Based on:		Based on:				Based on:	
		expenditure data	Average estimate	Average estimate	Average estimate	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data[4]§	income income[4]§	output data§	Average estimate§	expenditure data	Average estimate
1970		51·1	49·5	91·3	54·1	43·6	44·0	90·5	92·2	93·5	92·1	51·0	95·8
1971		57·3	55·0	93·0	59·1	49·5	49·1	92·8	92·7	94·9	93·4	56·5	97·7
1972		63·5	61·6	96·1	64·1	55·3	56·2	94·0	96·0	97·8	95·9	62·3	100·9
1973		73·0	70·6	103·0	68·5	64·3	65·3	101·2	103·7	103·5	102·8	67·3	105·9
1974		83·1	79·7	101·1	78·8	74·7	74·5	100·5	100·9	101·9	101·1	78·7	100·2
1975		104·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	94·5	93·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1976		124·7	118·0	102·9	114·7	111·6	110·0	103·7	102·9	101·9	102·8	113·9	102·5
1977		143·9	137·2	104·9	130·7	127·0	126·5	105·0	105·4	104·6	105·0	127·9	103·8
1978		164·9	157·9	108·9	145·0	145·3	146·1	107·8	109·1	108·0	108·3	142·6	109·1
1979		192·3	185·1	111·0	166·7	166·5	168·6	109·0	111·3	110·3	110·2	161·7	112·5
1980		225·6	216·1	109·0	198·2	193·6	195·5	107·3	109·2	107·2	107·9	190·9	111·7
1976	1	29·9	112·4	101·9	110·3	26·7	26·1	103·7	102·0	100·6	102·1	109·0	101·9
	2	30·2	114·6	101·8	112·5	27·2	26·8	102·4	101·6	101·4	101·8	112·4	
	3	31·6	119·3	103·0	115·7	28·3	27·9	103·9	103·2	101·7	103·0	115·2	103·2
	4	33·0	125·7	104·7	120·0	29·4	29·2	104·7	104·7	103·8	104·4	119·0	
1977	1	34·0	130·1	104·2	124·9	30·4	30·3	104·1	104·6	104·5	104·4	123·5	102·8
	2	35·4	134·9	104·5	129·1	31·2	31·2	104·8	105·7	103·9	104·8	125·9	
	3	36·5	139·5	104·8	133·1	32·1	32·1	104·5	105·3	104·5	104·8	130·0	104·8
	4	38·0	144·1	106·2	135·6	33·3	32·9	106·8	106·1	105·2	106·0	132·2	
1978	1	39·6	150·1	107·1	140·1	35·0	34·5	107·2	106·3	106·2	106·6	138·3	108·0
	2	40·7	155·8	109·1	142·7	35·9	36·1	108·3	109·7	108·1	108·7	140·4	
	3	41·7	160·6	109·5	146·7	36·8	37·3	107·6	109·8	108·8	108·7	144·9	110·3
	4	42·9	165·0	109·8	150·2	37·6	38·2	108·2	110·8	108·8	109·3	146·9	
1979	1	44·0	169·2	109·1	155·0	38·4	38·8	107·1	109·1	108·4	108·2	151·9	112·2
	2	47·1	181·9	113·0	161·0	41·0	41·7	110·3	113·0	112·1	111·8	157·3	
	3	49·5	190·3	110·2	172·6	42·7	43·0	108·9	110·6	110·0	109·8	166·0	112·9
	4	51·7	199·1	111·8	178·1	44·4	45·1	109·6	112·4	110·6	110·9	171·4	
1980	1	53·9	207·4	111·6	185·8	46·1	46·7	108·8	111·1	109·8	109·9	179·3	111·8
	2	55·2	212·7	108·5	196·0	47·4	48·4	107·0	110·0	108·1	108·3	187·5	
	3	57·5	219·5	107·9	203·4	49·7	49·6	106·8	107·6	106·3	106·9	196·8	111·7
	4	59·0	224·8	108·1	208·1	50·4	50·8	106·5	108·3	104·7	106·5	200·3	
1981	1[5]	60·2	228·9	107·1	213·7	51·5	51·3	105·9	106·2	104·3	105·4	206·1	..
	2[6]	..	..	..	..	..	52·4	..	105½[7]	103·7	..	212[7]	
Percentage change, period on corresponding period of previous year													
1978	1	16·3	15·4	2·8	12·2	15·4	13·8	3·0	1·6	1·6	2·1	12·0	5·1
	2	15·1	15·5	4·4	10·5	15·2	15·7	3·3	3·8	4·0	3·7	11·5	
	3	14·3	15·1	4·5	10·2	14·7	16·2	3·0	4·3	4·1	3·7	11·5	5·2
	4	12·8	14·5	3·4	10·8	12·7	16·1	1·3	4·4	3·5	3·1	11·1	
1979	1	11·2	12·7	1·9	10·6	9·7	12·7	−0·1	2·6	2·1	1·5	9·8	3·9
	2	15·7	16·8	3·6	12·8	14·1	15·5	1·8	3·0	3,7	2·9	12·0	
	3	18·7	18·5	0·6	17·7	16·0	15·5	1·2	0·7	1·0	1·0	14·6	2·4
	4	20·5	20·7	1·8	18·6	18·2	18·3	1·3	1·4	1·6	1·5	16·7	
1980	1	22·6	22·6	2·3	19·9	20·0	20·3	1·6	1·8	1·3	1·6	18·0	−0·4
	2	17·0	16·9	−4·0	21·7	15·6	16·0	−3·0	−2·7	−3·6	−3·1	19·2	
	3	16·2	15·3	−2·1	17·8	16·4	15·4	−1·9	−2·7	−3·4	−2·6	18·6	−1·1
	4	14·0	12·9	−3·3	16·8	13·5	12·6	−2·9	−3·6	−5·3	−4·0	16·9	
1981	1	11·7	10·4	−4·0	15·0	11·8	9·8	−2·7	−4·4	−5·0	−4·1	14·9	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	8·4	..	−4·[7]	−4·0	..	13·[7]	

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[1] The index numbers are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[2] For details of these new series see Introduction.

[3] Figures in £ million are given on page 14.

[4] Income data deflated by the implied index of total home costs.

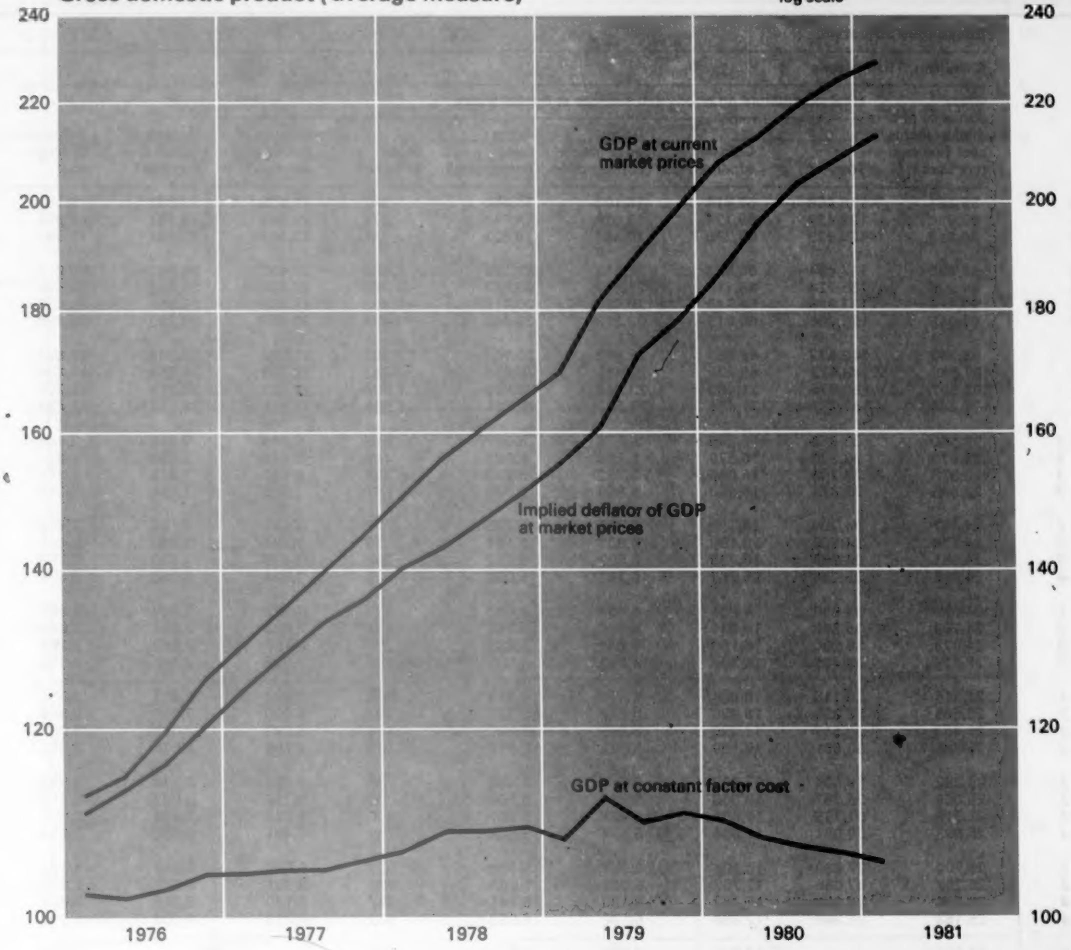
[5] Owing to the Civil Service dispute, visible trade figures for March are not available. To enable estimates to be compiled of the gross domestic product in the first quarter of 1981, the net visible trade balance in the three months ending February 1981 has been included as the 'goods' element of net exports of goods and services.

[6] Expenditure-based estimates of the gross domestic product are not available for this quarter owing to the absence of overseas trade statistics.

[7] Estimated.

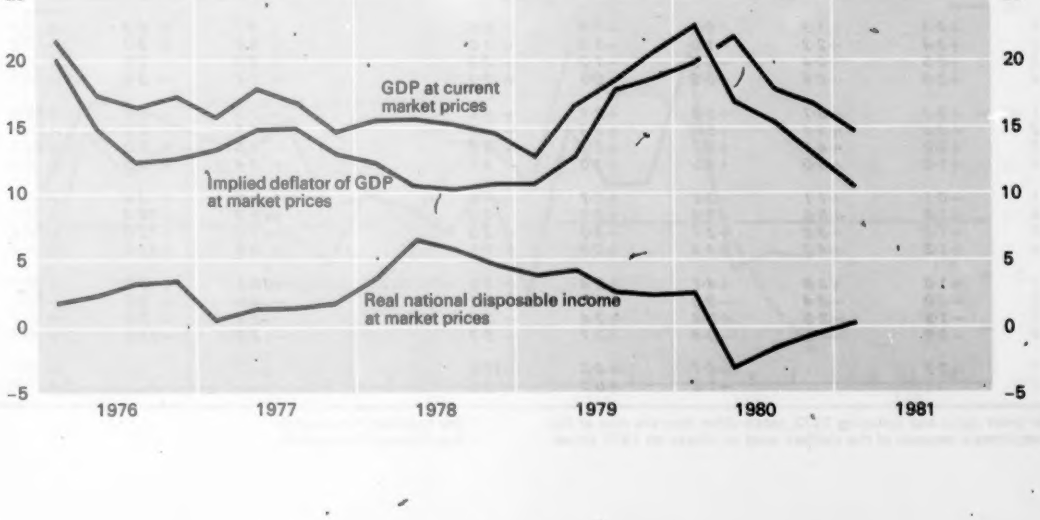
Gross domestic product (average measure)

1975=100, seasonally adjusted, log scale



Gross domestic product (average measure) and real national disposable income

Percentage change on year earlier, seasonally adjusted



8

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

		Seasonally adjusted								
		£ million, 1975 prices								
		Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)[1]	Final expenditure on goods and services at market prices							
			Total[1]	Consumers' expenditure§	General government consumption	Gross fixed investment§	Stock building§	Exports of goods and services§	Imports of goods and services§	Adjustment to factor cost
1970		85,484	118,668	57,814	19,103	19,460	802	21,576	23,938	9,167
1971		87,654	122,427	59,724	19,673	19,743	278	23,048	25,187	9,514
1972		88,815	126,923	63,270	20,484	19,823	− 19	23,318	27,694	10,243
1973		95,635	137,494	66,332	21,453	21,195	2,483	26,031	30,941	10,918
1974		94,905	136,724	65,113	21,774	20,567	1,386	27,884	31,243	10,576
1975		94,475	133,918	64,749	23,039	20,416	−1,483	27,197	29,011	10,432
1976		97,948	138,966	64,815	23,213	20,649	624	29,665	30,232	10,786
1977		99,240	140,673	64,583	22,948	20,161	1,387	31,594	30,559	10,874
1978		101,869	145,522	68,222	23,435	20,836	833	32,196	31,758	11,895
1979		102,957	150,674	71,409	23,840	20,898	1,504	33,023	35,319	12,398
1980		101,354	147,937	71,454	24,384	20,761	−1,978	33,316	34,144	12,439
1975	*1*	23,560	33,618	16,365	5,776	5,097	− 519	6,899	7,416	2,642
	2	23,678	33,329	16,379	5,682	5,092	− 466	6,642	7,026	2,625
	3	23,338	33,298	16,045	5,722	5,218	− 337	6,650	7,375	2,585
	4	23,899	33,673	15,960	5,859	5,009	− 161	7,006	7,194	2,580
1976	*1*	24,487	34,204	16,123	5,791	5,226	− 78	7,142	7,108	2,609
	2	24,174	34,509	16,190	5,837	5,164	− 76	7,394	7,668	2,667
	3	24,551	34,967	16,235	5,802	5,232	263	7,435	7,710	2,706
	4	24,736	35,286	16,267	5,783	5,027	515	7,694	7,746	2,804
1977	*1*	24,580	34,839	16,001	5,697	4,882	537	7,722	7,600	2,659
	2	24,762	35,252	16,034	5,764	5,112	457	7,885	7,844	2,646
	3	24,673	35,094	16,154	5,734	5,035	10	8,161	7,667	2,754
	4	25,225	35,488	16,394	5,753	5,132	383	7,826	7,448	2,815
1978	*1*	25,316	36,113	16,854	5,819	5,271	245	7,924	7,872	2,925
	2	25,585	36,331	16,939	5,838	5,327	207	8,020	7,800	2,946
	3	25,403	36,517	17,230	5,855	5,161	188	8,083	8,076	3,038
	4	25,565	36,561	17,199	5,923	5,077	193	8,169	8.010	2,986
1979	*1*	25,292	36,504	17,389	5,917	5,058	738	7,402	8,143	3,069
	2	26,056	38,353	18,358	5,961	5,196	82	8,756	9,082	3,215
	3	25,716	37,736	17,698	5,988	5,281	395	8,374	9,042	2,978
	4	25,893	38,081	17,964	5,974	5,363	289	8,491	9,052	3,136
1980	*1*	25,700	37,890	18,104	6,057	5,356	− 223	8,596	8,868	3,322
	2	25,267	37,066	17,702	6,061	5,205	− 263	8,361	8,927	2,872
	3	25,234	36,636	17,762	6,130	5,141	− 537	8,140	8,345	3,057
	4	25,153	36,345	17,886	6,136	5,059	− 955	8,219	8,004	3,188
1981	*1*	25,002[2]	..	17,974	6,086	4,818	− 855	+165[2]		3,186
	2[3]	..	..	17,912	6,105	4,921	− 813	..		2,905
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding period of previous year								
1977	*1*	*+0·4*	*+1·9*	*−0·8*	*−1·6*	*− 6·6*	..	*+ 8·1*	*+ 6·9*	*+ 1·9*
	2	*+2·4*	*+2·2*	*−1·0*	*−1·3*	*− 1·0*	..	*+ 6·6*	*+ 2·3*	*− 0·8*
	3	*+0·5*	*+0·4*	*−0·5*	*−1·2*	*− 3·8*	..	*+ 9·8*	*− 0·6*	*+ 1·8*
	4	*+2·0*	*+0·6*	*+0·8*	*−0·5*	*+ 2·1*	..	*+ 1·7*	*− 3·8*	*+ 0·4*
1978	*1*	*+3·0*	*+3·7*	*+5·3*	*+2·1*	*+ 8·0*	..	*+ 2·6*	*+ 3·6*	*+10·0*
	2	*+3·3*	*+3·1*	*+5·6*	*+1·3*	*+ 4·2*	..	*+ 1·7*	*− 0·6*	*+11·3*
	3	*+3·0*	*+4·1*	*+6·7*	*+2·1*	*+ 2·5*	..	*− 1·0*	*+ 5·3*	*+10·3*
	4	*+1·3*	*+3·0*	*+4·9*	*+3·0*	*− 1·1*	..	*+ 4·4*	*+ 7·5*	*+ 6·1*
1979	*1*	*−0·1*	*+1·1*	*+3·2*	*+1·7*	*− 4·0*	..	*− 6·6*	*+ 3·4*	*+ 4·9*
	2	*+1·8*	*+5·6*	*+8·4*	*+2·1*	*− 2·5*	..	*+ 9·2*	*+16·4*	*+ 9·1*
	3	*+1·2*	*+3·3*	*+2·7*	*+2·3*	*+ 2·3*	..	*+ 3·6*	*+12·0*	*− 2·0*
	4	*+1·3*	*+4·2*	*+4·4*	*+0·9*	*+ 5·6*	..	*+ 3·9*	*+13·0*	*+ 5·0*
1980	*1*	*+1·6*	*+3·8*	*+4·1*	*+2·4*	*+ 5·9*	..	*+16·1*	*+ 8·9*	*+ 8·2*
	2	*−3·0*	*−3·4*	*−3·6*	*+1·7*	*+ 0·2*	..	*− 4·5*	*− 1·7*	*−10·7*
	3	*−1·9*	*−2·9*	*+0·4*	*+2·4*	*− 2·7*	..	*− 2·8*	*− 7·7*	*+ 2·7*
	4	*−2·9*	*−4·6*	*−0·4*	*+2·7*	*− 5·7*	..	*− 3·2*	*−11·6*	*+ 1·7*
1981	*1*	*−2·7*	..	*−0·7*	*+0·5*	*−10·0*	..	..	..	*− 4·1*
	2	..	..	*+1·2*	*+0·7*	*− 5·5*	..	..	..	*+ 1·2*

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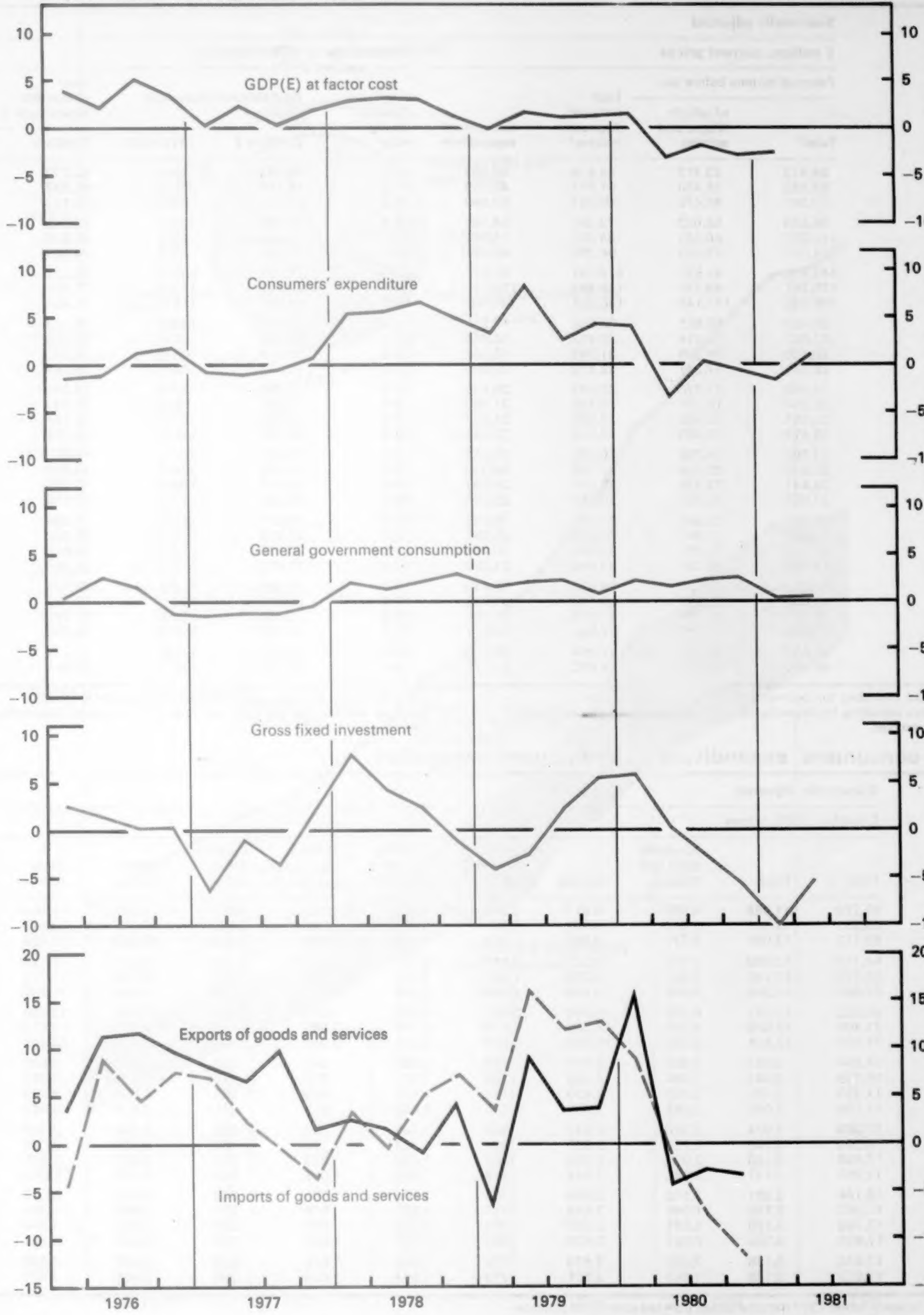
[1] For years up to and including 1972, totals differ from the sum of the components because of the method used to rebase on 1975 prices.

[2] See footnote [5] on page 6.

[3] See footnote [6] on page 6.

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

1975 prices, seasonally adjusted
percentage change on year earlier



Personal disposable income and consumption

Seasonally adjusted

	£ million, current prices				**Percentage**	**1975 prices**		
	Personal income before tax		**Total personal disposable income[2]**	**Consumers' expenditure**	**Personal saving ratio[3]**	**Real personal disposable income [4]**		**Real consumers' expenditure §**
	Total[1]	***of which:* Wages and salaries**				**£ million §**	**1975=100**	**£ million**
1972	54,673	33,312	44,679	40,183	10·1	70,349	95·2	63,270
1973	63,652	38,430	51,911	45,759	11·9	75,250	101·9	66,332
1974	75,567	45,478	60,051	52,668	12·3	74,241	100·5	65,113
1975	95,880	58,932	73,880	64,749	12·4	73,880	100·0	64,749
1976	110,652	66,161	84,832	74,952	11·6	73,359	99·3	64,815
1977	124,032	73,379	96,360	86,001	10·8	72,362	97·9	64,583
1978	143,470	83,971	113,761	98,947	13·0	78,436	106·2	68,222
1979	170,261	98,376	136,852	116,717	14·7	83,728	113·3	71,409
1980	200,985	117,145	160,821	135,403	15·8	84,867	114·9	71,454
1976 *1*	26,459	15,821	20,358	17,771	12·7	18,467	100·0	16,123
2	27,087	16,314	20,412	18,326	10·2	18,030	97·6	16,190
3	28,109	16,785	21,743	18,956	12·8	18,619	100·8	16,235
4	28,997	17,241	22,319	19,899	10·8	18,243	98·8	16,267
1977 *1*	29,988	17,775	22,963	20,425	11·1	17,992	97·4	16,001
2	30,364	18,071	23,180	21,180	8·6	17,551	95·0	16,034
3	31,267	18,450	24,423	21,847	10·5	18,062	97·8	16,154
4	32,413	19,083	25,794	22,549	12·6	18,757	101·6	16,394
1978 *1*	33,662	19,796	26,287	23,735	9·7	18,676	101·1	16,854
2	35,508	20,786	27,762	24,339	12·3	19,332	104·7	16,939
3	36,441	21,336	29,260	25,197	13·9	20,019	108·4	17,230
4	37,859	22,053	30,452	25,676	15·7	20,409	110·5	17,199
1979 *1*	39,363	22,948	31,497	26,632	15·4	20,577	111·4	17,389
2	41,472	23,947	32,852	28,998	11·7	20,810	112·7	18,358
3	43,364	25,097	34,834	29,758	14·6	20,729	112·2	17,698
4	46,062	26,384	37,669	31,329	16·8	21,612	117·0	17,964
1980 *1*	47,262	27,531	38,039	32,673	14·1	21,085	114·2	18,104
2	49,689	28,992	39,608	33,329	15·9	21,044	113·9	17,702
3	51,359	30,099	41,076	34,184	16·8	21,350	115·6	17,762
4	52,675	30,523	42,098	35,217	16·3	21,388	115·8	17,886
1981 *1*	52,865	30,751	42,264	36,150	14·5	21,014	113·8	17,974
2	54,045	31,237	42,642	37,372	12·4	20,438	110·7	17,912

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[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.

[3] Personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income.

[4] Personal income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1975 = 100).

Real consumers' expenditure — component categories

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1975 prices

	Total[1] §	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing including footwear	Durable household goods	Cars and motor cycles	Other goods	Other services
1972	63,270	11,988	6,960	8,917	2,854	4,964	2,986	2,811	9,956	11,964
1973	66,332	12,181	7,694	9,181	2,930	5,183	3,396	2,668	10,760	12,339
1974	65,113	12,091	7,777	9,081	2,984	5,109	3,269	2,033	10,840	11,929
1975	64,749	12,058	7,604	9,221	2,914	5,166	3,232	2,135	10,635	11,784
1976	64,815	12,155	7,591	9,238	2,887	5,194	3,419	2,222	10,734	11,375
1977	64,583	11,994	7,546	9,406	2,959	5,232	3,215	2,009	10,856	11,366
1978	68,222	12,331	8,059	9,693	3,013	5,716	3,531	2,401	11,392	12,086
1979	71,409	12,575	8,306	10,091	3,179	6,100	3,999	2,596	11,550	13,013
1980	71,454	12,651	8,052	10,024	3,073	6,247	3,956	2,381	11,606	13,464
1978 *1*	16,854	3,091	1,984	2,400	729	1,363	843	620	2,792	3,032
2	16,939	3,042	1,984	2,392	766	1,414	876	615	2,838	3,012
3	17,230	3,106	2,039	2,430	772	1,471	900	625	2,888	2,999
4	17,199	3,092	2,052	2,471	746	1,468	912	541	2,874	3,043
1979 *1*	17,389	3,074	2,020	2,512	828	1,448	922	565	2,864	3,156
2	18,358	3,146	2,128	2,525	805	1,584	1,152	785	2,954	3,279
3	17,698	3,188	2,077	2,510	782	1,485	923	561	2,857	3,315
4	17,964	3,167	2,081	2,544	764	1,583	1,002	685	2,875	3,263
1980 *1*	18,104	3,201	2,102	2,496	769	1,605	1,006	648	2,912	3,365
2	17,702	3,180	1,946	2,493	737	1,565	976	601	2,853	3,351
3	17,762	3,120	1,981	2,507	767	1,530	974	589	2,900	3,394
4	17,886	3,150	2,023	2,528	800	1,547	1,000	543	2,941	3,354
1981 *1*	17,974	3,128	2,035	2,510	724	1,575	1,016	555	3,005	3,426
2	17,912	3,130	1,846	2,501	773	1,541	1,024	598	2,968	3,531

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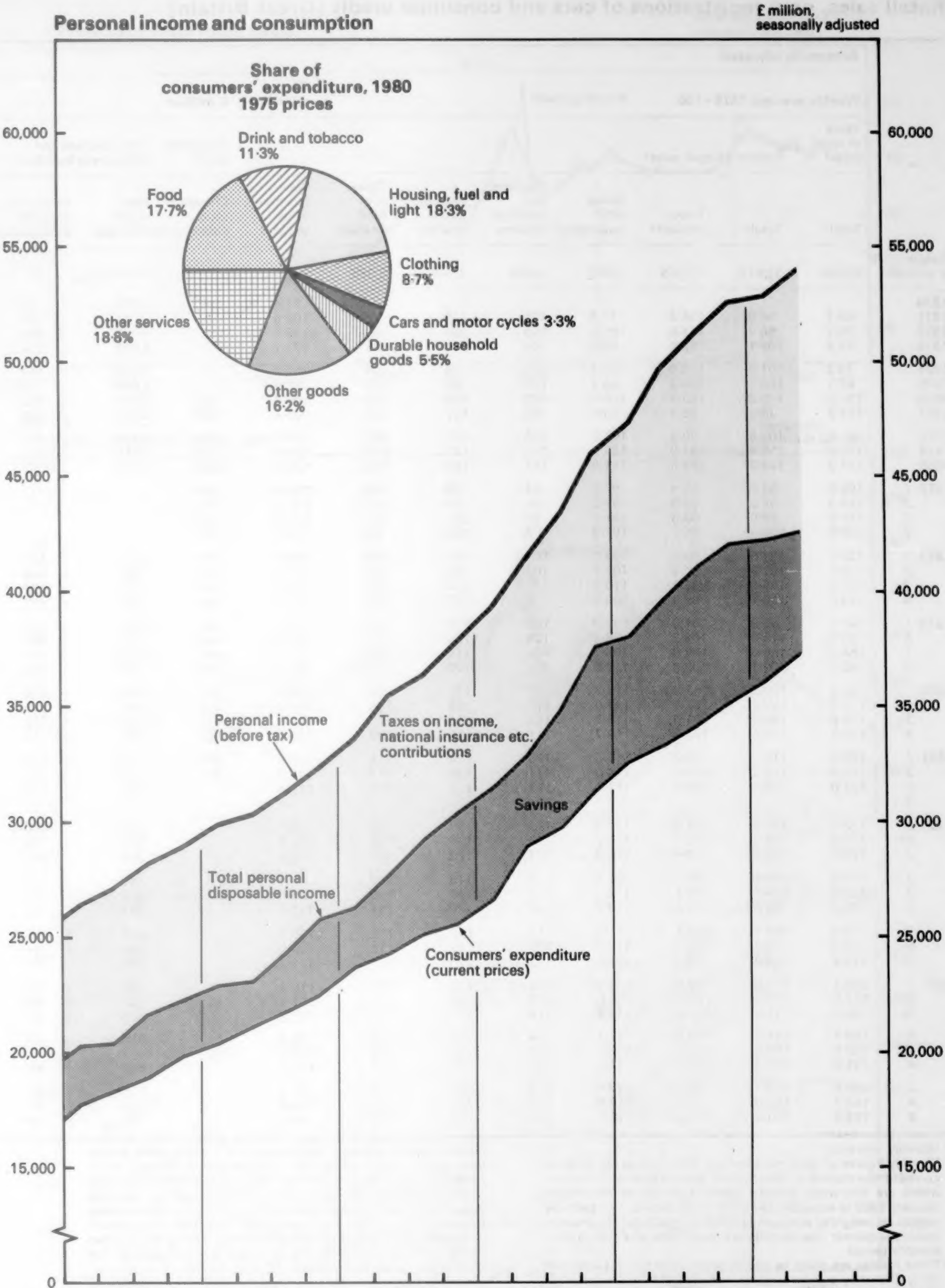
[1] For the years before 1973 the total differs from the sum of the components because of the method of rebasing to 1975 prices.

Personal income and consumption



12

Retail sales, new registrations of cars and consumer credit (Great Britain)

	Seasonally adjusted										
	Weekly average 1976 = 100							**Thousands**[1]	**£ million**		
	Value of retail sales[2]	Volume of retail sales[2]							Consumer credit	Hire purchase and other credit business[4]	
	Total[3]	Total[3]	Food retailers[3]	Mixed retail businesses[3]	Clothing and footwear retailers	Household goods retailers	Other non-food retailers	New registrations of cars§	Change in total outstanding	New credit extended	Change in amounts outstanding[5]
Sale in 1976 £ million	33,616	33,616	11,369	9,045	3,384	4,745	5,073				
1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91·4	..	1,767	+ 92
1971	49·7	94·0	116·4	73·3	101	79	90	108·5	..	2,036	+ 251
1972	55·7	98·7	115·6	81·5	105	89	96	138·6	..	2,466	+ 438
1973	63·2	103·1	112·0	90·2	106	101	105	137·1	..	2,846	+ 444
1974	73·2	101·9	110·0	91·6	103	99	104	102·8	..	2,508	− 164
1975	87·1	100·1	104·2	95·7	101	97	101	98·0	..	2,981	− 13
1976	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	105·4	483	3,586	+ 343
1977	114·2	98·3	98·0	99·6	95	101	97	108·3	743	4,392	+ 625
1978	131·0	103·8	98·3	107·1	106	111	103	129·2	1,429	6,010	+1,491
1979	153·2	108·6	102·0	110·8	111	122	106	138·9	1,798	7,346	+1,780
1980	174·3	109·3	102·8	111·6	112	119	109	120·6	1,659	7,736	+1,092
1977 *1*	108·5	97·5	97·4	97·8	94	99	98	101·6	146	..	..
2	110·7	96·5	97·6	97·2	90	99	95	101·5	138	..	..
3	116·6	99·0	98·3	101·4	95	101	97	115·3	195	..	..
4	120·9	100·3	98·7	101·9	99	103	99	115·0	264	..	..
1978 *1*	123·7	101·3	98·5	103·5	101	105	100	126·6	387	1,418	+ 446
2	128·1	102·4	97·2	105·7	103	109	102	127·2	314	1,501	+ 382
3	134·3	105·5	98·1	110·2	109	114	103	135·5	364	1,532	+ 329
4	138·0	106·1	99·4	109·0	110	115	106	127·6	364	1,559	+ 334
1979 *1*	141·0	105·8	101·0	107·0	108	116	103	131·3	414	1,635	+ 369
2	154·1	113·0	103·3	105·4	114	134	110	172·9	496	1,877	+ 483
3	154·7	106·6	101·3	108·7	108	116	104	111·1	447	1,875	+ 472
4	163·1	109·1	102·4	112·0	115	120	105	140·3	441	1,959	+ 456
1980 *1*	168·9	110·2	103·2	113·7	115	120	108	139·3	401	2,049	+ 536
2	173·5	109·2	103·7	111·0	111	118	109	114·2	428	1,964	+ 270
3	176·0	108·9	101·5	110·7	112	119	110	116·6	462	1,933	+ 222
4	179·2	109·0	102·6	110·7	111	119	109	112·1	368	1,793	+ 65
1981 *1*	187·6	112·7	103·2	116·5	115	124	115	115·3†	616	1,884	+ 124
2	190·4	111·3	101·6	114·6	111	125	114	122·3	507	1,936	+ 86
3	192·0	110·4	100·2	113·4	113	123	115	111·4		2,023	+ 172
4											
1980 *A*	172·3	109·6	104·0	112·3	114	117	108	109·7	..	682	+ 106
M	172·6	108·4	103·9	110·0	112	115	108	113·1	..	607	+ 58
J	175·1	109·5	103·4	110·8	107	123	110	119·9	..	675	+ 106
J	175·0	108·5	101·1	109·5	114	119	109	85·0	..	663	+ 106
A	176·8	109·6	101·8	112·0	117	118	110	133·6	..	613	+ 54
S	176·3	108·5	101·6	110·5	107	120	111	131·2	..	657	+ 62
O	179·0	109·7	103·1	111·3	113	119	111	108·5	..	629	+ 75
N	179·2	109·2	102·5	112·2	108	119	111	115·7	..	559	− 44
D	179·4	108·4	102·3	109·1	113	120	107	112·1	..	605	+ 34
1981 *J*	188·4	114·0	102·6	119·9	116	126	117	116·2	..	620	+ 23
F	187·8	112·9	102·9	116·6	115	125	116	111·9	..	638	+ 87
M	186·9	111·4	103·9	113·6	114	123	112	117·8	..	626	+ 14
A	189·1	111·4	102·0	117·1	114	117	116	146·6	..	655	+ 25
M	189·8	110·6	101·3	112·7	110	126	113	116·5	..	607	+ −3
J	191·8	111·7	101·4	114·2	109	130	114	103·9	..	674	+ 64
J	189·5	109·7	99·0	113·4	112	123	113	94·8	..	658	+ 55
A	192·7	111·0	99·6	113·8	117	123	117	140·4	..	659	+ 61
S	193·5	110·6	101·6	113·1	110	123	115	98·9	..	706	+ 56

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[1] Monthly averages.

[2] Monthly figures of retail sales are based on four-week periods, except for the months of March, June, September and December which are five-week periods. Because of timing differences January 1980 is exceptionally a five-week period. The quarterly indices are weighted averages of monthly indices for the months within the quarter. The weights are the number of weeks in each monthly period.

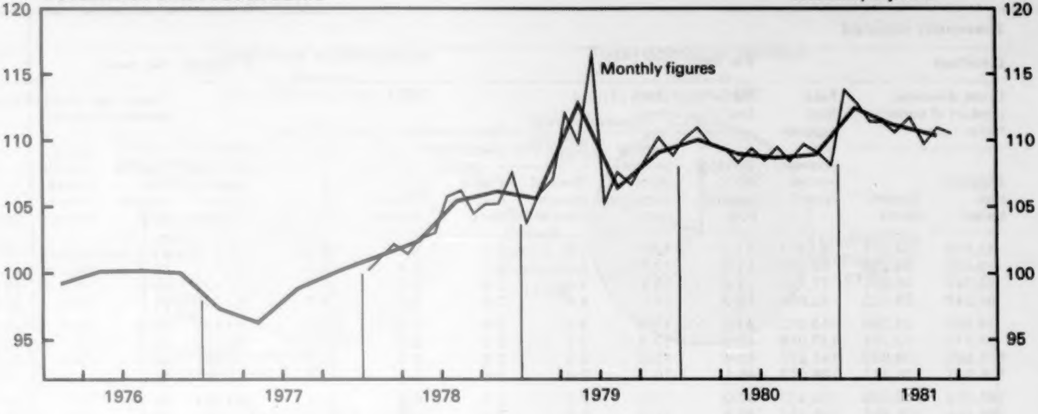
[3] These indices are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[4] Credit extended by and repaid to finance houses, other specialist consumer credit grantors and retailers, i.e. durable goods shops, department stores (including co-operative societies), other general stores and general mail order houses. Most consumer credit extended by UK banks and credit extended by insurance companies is outside the scope of these series, but some lending to companies is included, (see pages 108–109 of *Economic Trends* No. 311, September 1979). There is a break in the series between 1977 and 1978 due to a change in coverage. For details see *Trade and Industry,* 12 April 1979.

[5] Including further interest payments due over the whole period of the loans.

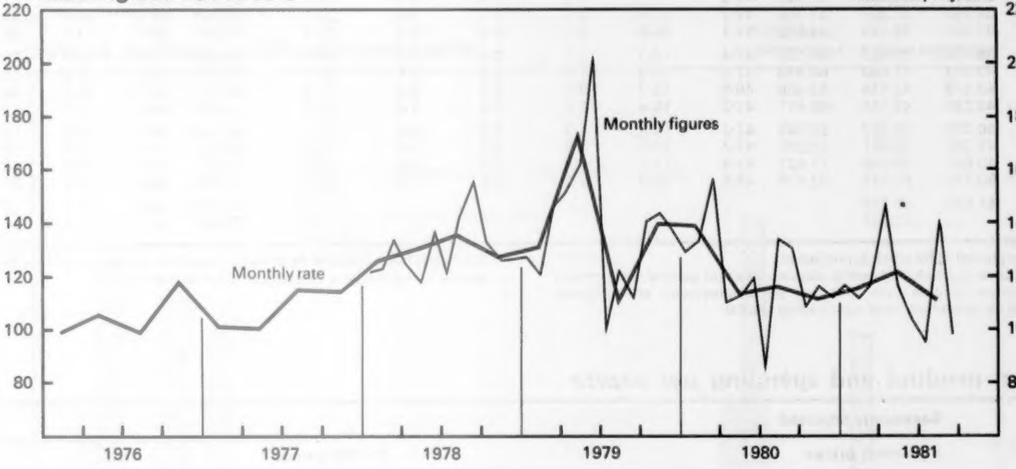
Volume of total retail sales

Weekly average, 1976 = 100, seasonally adjusted



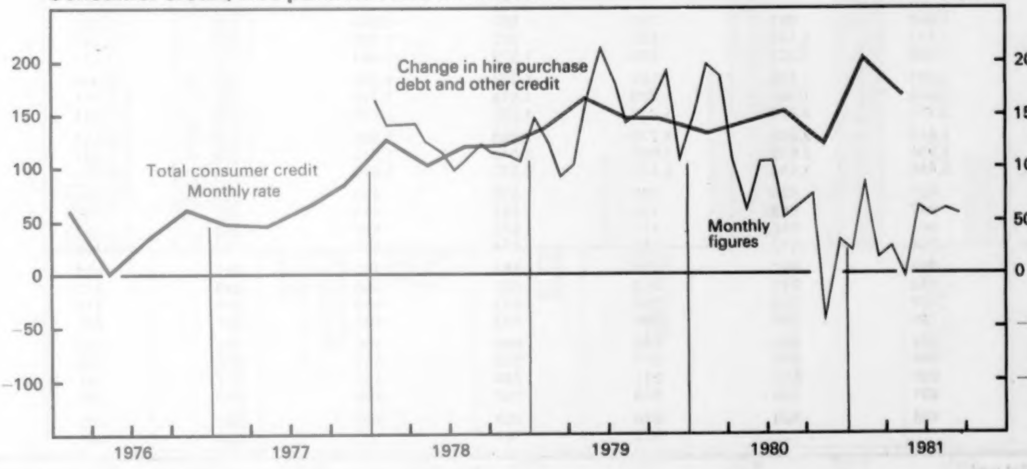
New registration of cars

Thousands, seasonally adjusted



Consumer credit, hire purchase and other credit

£ million, seasonally adjusted



Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure

		Seasonally adjusted												
		£ million			Per cent						£ million	Per cent		
		Gross domestic product at current factor cost		Total final expenditure (current market prices)	Percentage share of total final expenditure						Total domestic income (current prices)[1]	Percentage share of total domestic income		
		Expenditure based	Income based		Consumers' expenditure	General government consumption	Gross fixed investment			Exports		Income from employment	Gross trading profits of companies[1]	Other[1],[2]
							General government	Public corporations	Private sector					
1970		43,574	44,071	62,254	51·0	14·4	3·9	2·7	8·6	18·6	45,132	67·7	13·4	18·9
1971		49,490	49,058	69,532	51·2	14·7	3·7	2·7	8·8	18·7	50,113	66·8	13·8	19·4
1972		55,347	56,071	77,233	52·0	15·1	3·5	2·3	9·2	17·8	57,371	66·0	14·1	19·9
1973		64,347	65,423	92,058	49·7	14·5	4·0	2·3	9·2	18·7	68,258	64·1	15·1	20·8
1974		74,661	74,398	110,512	47·7	15·0	4·0	2·6	8·7	20·9	80,192	65·2	14·3	20·5
1975		94,475	93,755	133,918	48·4	17·2	3·7	2·9	8·6	20·3	99,128	68·8	12·1	19·1
1976		111,585	109,880	161,572	46·4	16·6	3·3	2·9	8·3	21·9	116,297	66·7	13·4	19·9
1977		126,943	126,417	186,513	46·1	15·7	2·6	2·6	8·7	23·4	131,267	65·5	14·5	20·0
1978		145,304	145,965	210,437	47·0	15·7	2·2	2·4	9·6	22·7	150,264	65·5	14·4	20·1
1979		166,464	168,663	246,931	47·3	15·5	2·0	2·3	9·6	22·3	177,312	65·0	15·1	19·9
1980		193,488	195,533	283,392	47·8	17·1	1·9	2·4	9·8	22·3	202,010	67·9	12·4	19·7
1978	*1*	35,016	34,460	50,567	46·9	15·6	2·3	2·3	9·6	22·4	35,201	66·1	14·1	19·8
	2	35,931	36,093	51,933	46·9	15·6	2·2	2·4	9·7	22·8	37,310	65·2	14·7	20·1
	3	36,797	37,257	53,385	47·2	15·6	2·2	2·3	9·5	22·7	38,302	65·3	14·5	20·2
	4	37,560	38,155	54,552	47·1	15·8	2·1	2·4	9·5	22·8	39,451	65·6	14·1	20·3
1979	*1*	38,406	38,823	56,129	47·4	15·7	2·1	2·4	9·4	20·9	40,495	66·4	13·1	20·5
	2	40,993	41,680	60,985	47·6	15·2	1·9	2·2	9·5	23·4	43,776	64·2	15·6	20·2
	3	42,679	43,016	63,406	46·9	15·7	2·1	2·3	9·5	22·3	45,503	64·7	15·7	19·6
	4	44,386	45,144	66,411	47·2	15·4	2·0	2·2	9·9	22·6	47,538	65·0	15·7	19·3
1980	*1*	46,070	46,697	69,098	47·3	15·9	1·9	2·3	9·9	23·0	49,229	65·4	15·2	19·4
	2	47,383	48,361	70,329	47·4	16·6	1·9	2·5	9·6	22·6	50,027	67·9	12·7	19·4
	3	49,661	49,630	71,527	47·8	17·7	1·9	2·4	9·8	21·8	50,848	69·3	10·9	19·8
	4	50,374	50,845	72,438	48·6	18·0	2·0	2·4	9·8	21·9	51,906	68·9	10·8	20·3
1981	*1*[3]	51,522	51,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,579	68·6	11·1	20·3
	2[3]	..	52,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,891	68·1	11·5	20·4

[1] Before providing for stock appreciation.

[2] Gross trading surplus of public corporations and general government enterprises, income from rent and self-employment, and imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital.

[3] It has not been possible to produce complete estimates for this quarter owing to the absence of overseas trade statistics.

Income, product and spending *per capita*

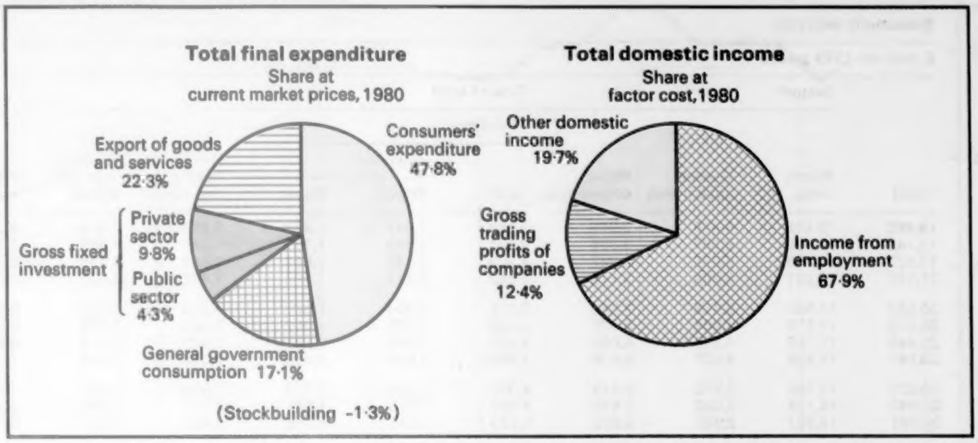
		Seasonally adjusted						
		£, current prices				£, 1975 prices		
		Gross national product[1]	Gross domestic product[1], [2]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income	Gross domestic product[1], [2]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
1972		1,000	991	719	800	1,590	1,132	1,259
1973		1,172	1,149	817	927	1,708	1,185	1,344
1974		1,358	1,333	940	1,072	1,694	1,163	1,325
1975		1,701	1,688	1,157	1,320	1,688	1,157	1,320
1976		2,018	1,994	1,339	1,516	1,750	1,158	1,311
1977		2,272	2,270	1,538	1,723	1,775	1,155	1,294
1978		2,610	2,599	1,770	2,035	1,822	1,220	1,403
1979		2,991	2,975	2,086	2,446	1,840	1,276	1,497
1980		3,456	3,456	2,419	2,873	1,810	1,276	1,516
1978	*1*	627	626	425	470	453	302	334
	2	647	643	435	497	458	303	346
	3	661	658	451	523	454	308	358
	4	674	672	459	545	457	308	365
1979	*1*	694	687	476	563	452	311	368
	2	734	733	518	587	466	328	372
	3	769	763	532	623	460	316	370
	4	794	793	560	673	463	321	386
1980	*1*	823	823	584	680	459	323	377
	2	846	846	595	708	451	316	376
	3	886	887	611	734	451	317	381
	4	901	900	629	752	449	319	382
1981	*1*	924	920	646	755	446	321	375
	2[3]	..	..	667	761	..	320	365

[1] At factor cost.

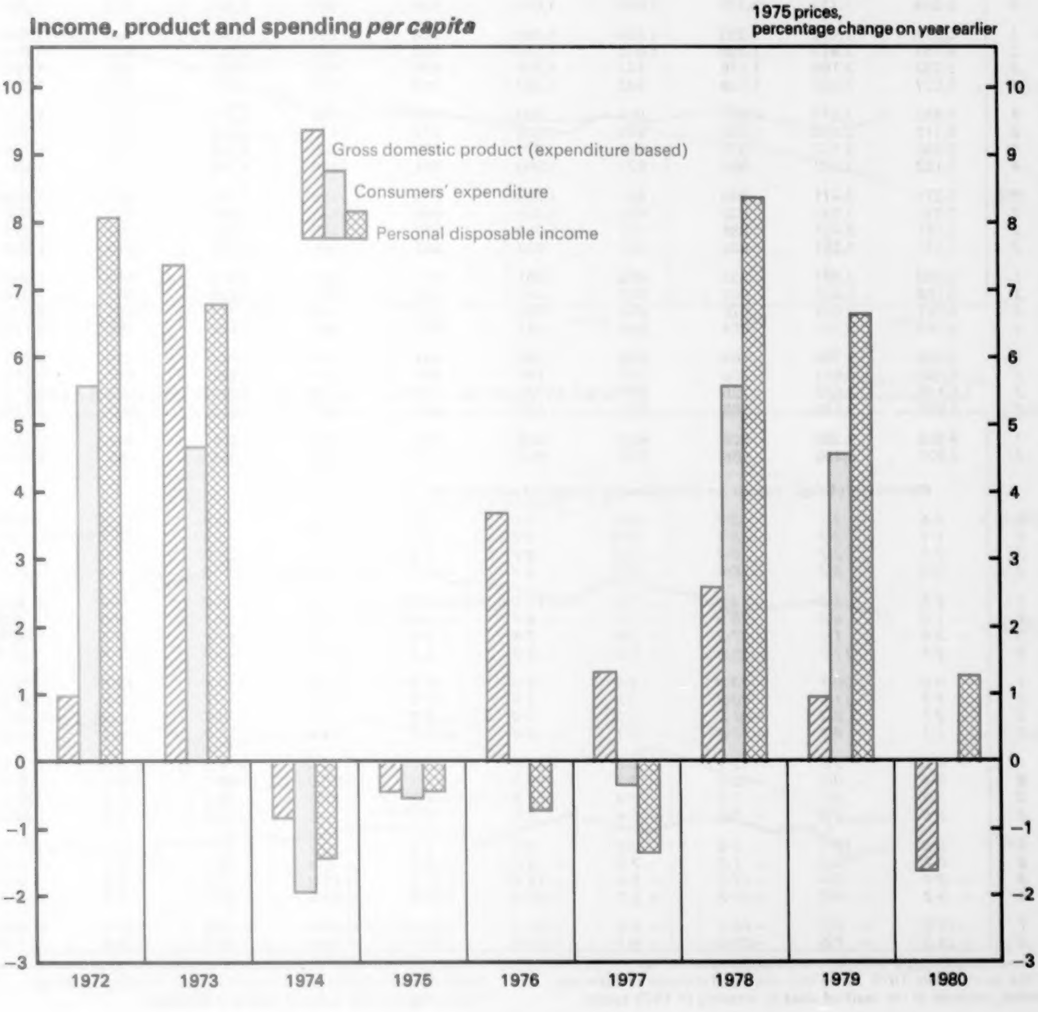
[2] Based on expenditure data.

[3] Expenditure–based estimates of the gross domestic product are not available for this quarter owing to the absence of overseas trade statistics.

Shares of income and expenditure



Income, product and spending *per capita*



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Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1975 prices[1]

			Sector[2]			Type of asset					
						Dwellings					
							of which:				
		Total[1]	Private sector	General government	Public corporations	Total	Private	Public	Other new building and works[3]	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery
1970		19,460	10,685	5,475	3,316	3,850	2,047	1,879	7,655	1,819	6,365
1971		19,743	11,099	5,297	3,334	4,091	2,440	1,733	7,781	1,882	6,264
1972		19,823	11,776	5,076	2,932	4,309	2,745	1,609	7,607	2,148	6,055
1973		21,195	12,267	5,793	3,135	4,152	2,449	1,703	7,852	2,416	6,775
1974		20,567	11,583	5,418	3,566	3,826	2,004	1,822	7,469	2,303	6,969
1975		20,416	11,512	4,984	3,920	4,149	2,182	1,967	7,560	2,041	6,666
1976		20,649	11,768	4,836	4,045	4,265	2,180	2,085	7,545	2,018	6,821
1977		20,161	12,436	4,027	3,698	3,908	2,039	1,869	7,089	2,149	7,015
1978		20,836	13,789	3,572	3,475	4,067	2,327	1,740	7,008	2,225	7,536
1979		20,898	14,126	3,332	3,440	3,556	1,975	1,581	6,727	2,379	8,236
1980		20,761	14,327	2,932	3,502	3,129	1,711	1,418	6,467	2,392	8,773
1975	*1*	5,097	2,901	1,236	960	1,007	538	469	1,855	563	1,672
	2	5,092	2,851	1,306	935	1,080	566	514	1,832	487	1,693
	3	5,218	3,027	1,171	1,020	988	544	444	2,040	472	1,718
	4	5,009	2,733	1,271	1,005	1,074	534	540	1,833	519	1,583
1976	*1*	5,226	2,840	1,282	1,104	1,098	568	530	1,946	496	1,686
	2	5,164	2,913	1,239	1,012	1,056	533	523	1,927	502	1,679
	3	5,232	3,109	1,176	947	1,074	566	508	1,961	507	1,690
	4	5,027	2,906	1,139	982	1,037	513	524	1,711	513	1,766
1977	*1*	4,882	2,877	1,091	914	933	440	493	1,756	518	1,675
	2	5,112	3,170	1,004	938	985	513	472	1,855	542	1,730
	3	5,035	3,142	974	919	990	542	448	1,733	536	1,776
	4	5,132	3,247	958	927	1,000	544	456	1,745	553	1,834
1978	*1*	5,271	3,471	949	851	1,088	629	459	1,749	588	1,846
	2	5,327	3,533	902	892	1,029	600	429	1,823	567	1,908
	3	5,161	3,404	886	871	1,014	556	458	1,722	551	1,874
	4	5,077	3,381	835	861	936	542	394	1,714	519	1,908
1979	*1*	5,058	3,367	833	858	851	461	390	1,675	584	1,948
	2	5,196	3,528	809	859	881	496	385	1,628	647	2,040
	3	5,281	3,531	876	874	883	477	406	1,732	593	2,073
	4	5,363	3,700	814	849	941	541	400	1,692	555	2,175
1980	*1*	5,356	3,708	768	880	896	494	402	1,664	629	2,167
	2	5,205	3,533	750	922	795	431	364	1,580	617	2,213
	3	5,141	3,546	726	869	770	428	342	1,597	556	2,218
	4	5,059	3,540	688	831	668	358	310	1,626	590	2,175
1981	*1*	4,818	3,366	629	823	616	367	249	1,601	444	2,157
	2	4,921	3,480	566	875	614	374	240	1,554	489	2,264
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1976	*1*	*2·5*	*−2·1*	*3·7*	*15·0*	*9·0*	*5·6*	*13·0*	*4·9*	*−11·9*	*0·8*
	2	*1·4*	*2·2*	*−5·1*	*8·3*	*−2·2*	*−5·8*	*1·8*	*5·2*	*3·1*	*−0·8*
	3	*0·3*	*2·7*	*0·4*	*−7·2*	*8·7*	*4·0*	*14·4*	*−3·9*	*7·4*	*−1·6*
	4	*0·4*	*6·3*	*−10·4*	*−2·3*	*−3·4*	*−3·9*	*−3·0*	*−6·6*	*−1·2*	*11·5*
1977	*1*	*−6·6*	*1·3*	*−14·9*	*−17·2*	*−15·0*	*−22·5*	*−7·0*	*−9·8*	*4·4*	*−0·7*
	2	*−1·0*	*8·8*	*−18·9*	*−7·3*	*−6·7*	*−3·8*	*−9·7*	*−3·7*	*8·0*	*3·0*
	3	*−3·8*	*1·1*	*−17·2*	*−3·0*	*−7·8*	*−4·2*	*−11·8*	*−11·6*	*5·7*	*5·1*
	4	*2·1*	*11·7*	*−15·9*	*−5·6*	*−3·6*	*6·0*	*−13·0*	*2·0*	*7·8*	*3·9*
1978	*1*	*8·0*	*20·7*	*−13·0*	*−6·9*	*16·6*	*42·9*	*−6·9*	*−0·4*	*13·5*	*10·2*
	2	*4·2*	*11·5*	*−10·2*	*−4·9*	*4·5*	*17·0*	*−9·1*	*−1·7*	*4·6*	*10·3*
	3	*2·5*	*8·3*	*−19·1*	*−5·2*	*2·4*	*2·6*	*2·2*	*−0·6*	*2·8*	*5·5*
	4	*−1·1*	*4·1*	*−12·8*	*−7·1*	*−6·4*	*−0·4*	*−13·6*	*−1·8*	*−6·1*	*4·1*
1979	*1*	*−4·0*	*−3·0*	*−12·2*	*0·8*	*−21·8*	*−26·7*	*−15·0*	*−4·2*	*−0·7*	*5·6*
	2	*−2·4*	*−0·1*	*−10·3*	*−3·7*	*−14·4*	*−17·3*	*−10·3*	*−10·7*	*14·1*	*6·9*
	3	*2·3*	*3·7*	*−1·2*	*0·4*	*−12·9*	*−14·2*	*−11·3*	*0·6*	*7·6*	*10·6*
	4	*5·6*	*9·4*	*−2·5*	*−1·4*	*0·5*	*−0·2*	*1·5*	*−1·3*	*7·0*	*14·0*
1980	*1*	*5·9*	*10·1*	*−7·8*	*2·6*	*5·3*	*7·2*	*3·1*	*−0·7*	*7·7*	*11·2*
	2	*0·2*	*0·2*	*−7·3*	*7·3*	*−9·8*	*−13·1*	*−5·4*	*−2·9*	*−4·7*	*8·5*
	3	*−2·7*	*0·4*	*−17·1*	*−0·6*	*−12·8*	*−10·3*	*−15·8*	*−7·8*	*−6·2*	*7·0*
	4	*−5·7*	*−4·3*	*−15·5*	*−2·1*	*−29·0*	*−33·8*	*−22·5*	*−3·9*	*6·3*	*0·0*
1981	*1*	*−10·0*	*−9·2*	*−18·1*	*−6·5*	*−31·2*	*−25·7*	*−38·0*	*−3·8*	*−29·4*	*−0·5*
	2	*−5·5*	*−1·5*	*−24·5*	*−5·1*	*−22·8*	*−13·2*	*−34·1*	*−1·6*	*−20·8*	*2·3*

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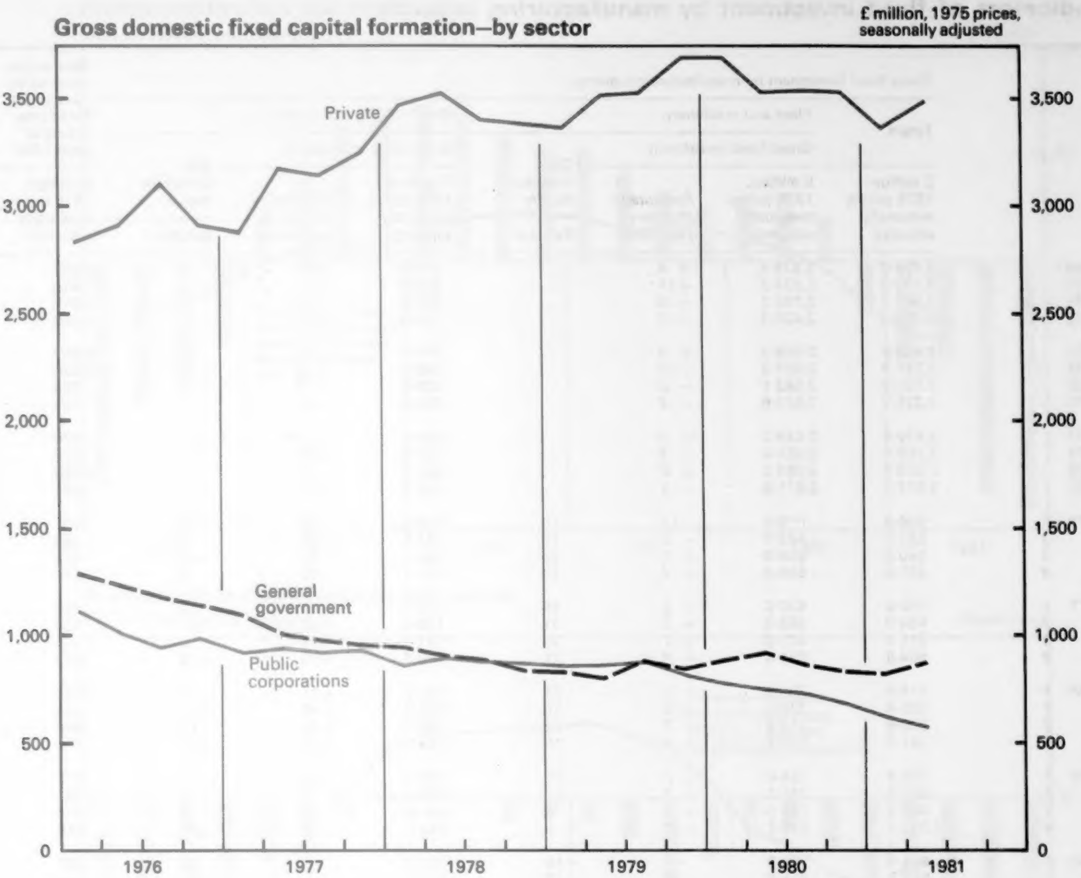
[1] For the years before 1973, totals may not equal the sum of their components, because of the method used in rebasing to 1975 prices.

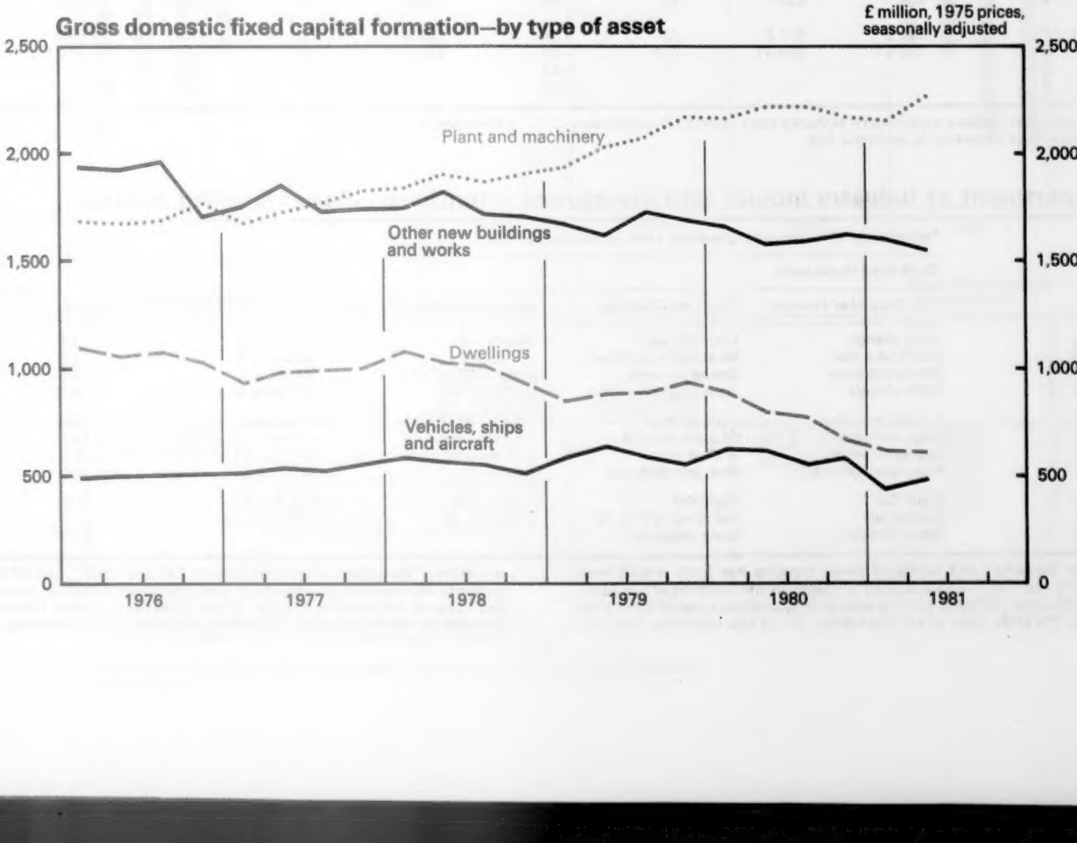
[2] Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.

[3] Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation–by sector



Gross domestic fixed capital formation–by type of asset



Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

		Gross fixed investment by manufacturing industry							New orders received by contractors for private industrial work (GB)
		Total§	Plant and machinery			New building and works			
			Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	
		£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted	£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance¹	£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance¹	£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted
1969		3,877·0	2,679·5	*+ 4*	..	973·6	*+16*	..	1,507
1970		4,177·0	2,974·2	*+11*	..	980·8	*+ 1*	..	1,410
1971		3,897·7	2,795·3	*− 6*	..	880·4	*−10*	..	1,012
1972		3,370·4	2,420·4	*−13*	..	710·6	*−19*	..	1,003
1973		3,439·8	2,505·3	*+ 4*	..	674·4	*− 5*	..	1,287
1974		3,781·8	2,821·3	*+13*	..	686·9	*+ 2*	..	1,076
1975		3,521·9	2,682·1	*− 5*	..	639·9	*− 7*	..	684
1976		3,325·8	2,584·5	*− 4*	..	503·5	*−21*	..	797
1977		3,475·5	2,649·2	*+ 3*	..	550·4	*+ 9*†	..	955
1978		3,769·4	2,884·4	*+ 9*	..	622·4	*+13*	..	998
1979		3,968·8	3,053·3	*+ 6*	..	642·7	*+ 3*	..	1,009
1980		3,577·3	2,811·0	*− 8*		535·7	*−17*		854
1976	*1*	806·6	619·9	*−13*	10	133·2	*−24*	−12	181
	2	827·0	642·7	*− 6*	15	124·5	*−26*	− 9	190
	3	840·3	655·0	*+ 2*	25	124·1	*−20*	− 3	192
	4	851·9	666·9	*+ 4*	26	121·7	*−13*	1	234
1977	*1*	830·6	630·5	*+ 2*	29	132·5	*− 1*	4	215
	2	864·0	653·3	*+ 2*	31	139·5	*+12*	—	266
	3	876·0	671·0	*+ 2*	23	137·7	*+11*	− 4	244
	4	904·9	694·4	*+ 4*	21	140·7	*+16*	− 3	240
1978	*1*	919·9	701·8	*+11*	21	146·9	*+11*	− 4	277
	2	958·4	737·6	*+13*	18	153·7	*+10*	− 7	254
	3	939·6	714·8	*+ 7*	13	156·8	*+14*	−15	256
	4	951·5	730·2	*+ 5*	10	165·0	*+17*	−11	211
1979	*1*	989·8	754·0	*+ 7*	12	170·3	*+16*	− 7	239
	2	987·9	761·2	*+ 3*	12	158·2	*+ 3*	− 6	257
	3	987·0	759·9	*+ 6*	8	161·0	*+ 3*	− 9	244
	4	1,004·1	778·2	*+ 7*	− 9	153·2	*− 7*	−20	269
1980	*1*	958·6	754·2	—	−18	136·4	*−20*	−30	221
	2	917·9	718·9	*− 6*	−18	140·1	*−11*	−31	222
	3	892·7	701·8	*− 8*	−43	134·3	*−17*	−47	204
	4	808·1	636·1	*−18*	−46	124·9	*−18*	−49	206
1981	*1*	781·2	607·9	*−19*	−38	134·4	*− 1*	−46	157
	2	760·4†	600·3†	*−16*†	−30	117·1†	*−16*†	−40	172†
	3				−23			−35	
	4				−13			−33	

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[1] Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less.

[2] Provisional.

Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions[1]: manufacturing industry

	Percentage change over previous year, in volume terms				
	Gross fixed investment				
	First December Forecast	First June Forecast	Second December Forecast	Second June Forecast	Actual
1972	Little change	Little change	About −3	About −3	−13·5
1973	Might be a rise	No specific comment	+2 to +5	About +5	+ 2·1
1974	Strong increase	Strong increase	some +12 to +14	About +5	+ 9·9
1975	Little change	Little change	−7 to −10	Of order of −15	− 6·9
1976	Further reduction	Little change	−5 to −8	−6 (5 to 8)	− 5·6
1977	Large increase	Of order of +15	+10 to +15	+6 to +10	+ 4·5
1978	Strong increase	+20 or more	+10 to +13	+10 to +13	+ 8·5
1979	Rise, less than +8	Rise, less than +8	+4 to +8	+2 to +5	+ 5·3
1980	Slight fall	Slight fall	−6 to −10	−8 to −12	− 9·9
1981	Further fall	Fall of up to 8 to 12	−15 to −20	−15 to −18	
1982	Some recovery	Some recovery			

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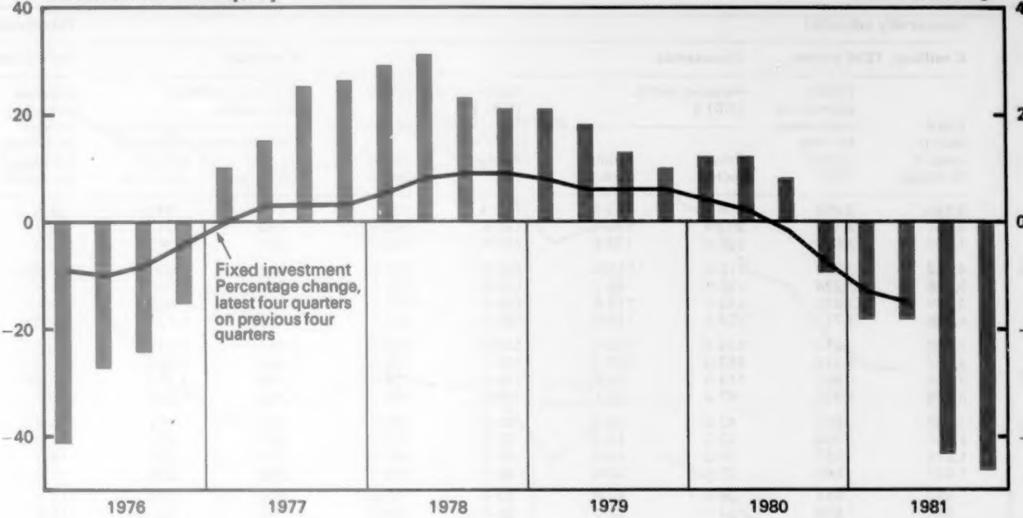
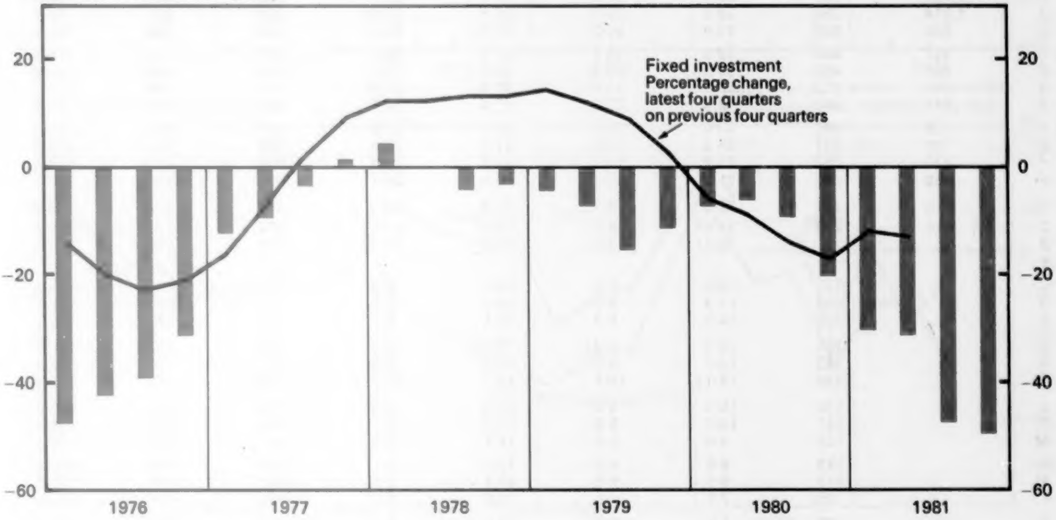
[1] The frequency and timing of these inquiries has been altered from 1980 and this has necessitated a change in the columns of the table. The summer forecasts which previously appeared have been discontinued and the table now gives information for all the remaining inquiries.

An article, "Investment intentions survey: 1968 to 1979", published in *British business* on 24 September 1980 describes these alterations and expands the table to include all the inquiries. A similar table is included for the inquiries into the distributive and service industries.

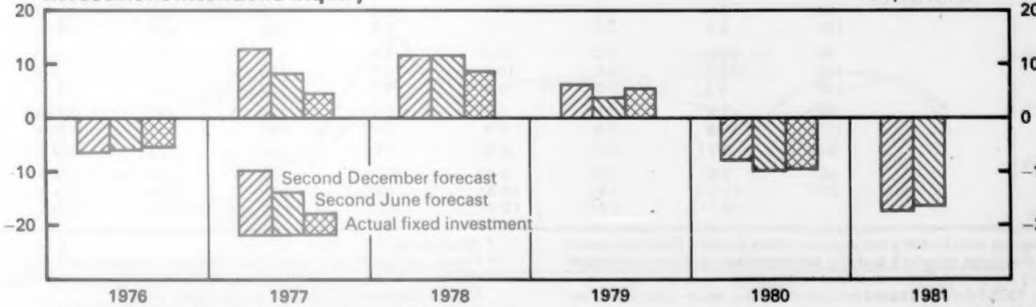
Investment in plant and machinery, CBI intentions inquiry[1]



Investment in new buildings and works, CBI intentions inquiry[1]



Department of Industry investment intentions inquiry



[1] The results of the CBI intentions inquiry have been moved forward one year for direct comparison with the percentage changes in fixed investment.

[2] Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less.

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Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

		Seasonally adjusted								Unadjusted
		£ million, 1975 prices		Thousands				£ million		1975 = 100
				Housing starts (GB) §		Housing completions (GB) §		Building Societies Association		
		Fixed investment in dwellings	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB)[5]	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Commitments on new dwellings	Advances on new dwellings	Average price of new dwellings: mortgages approved[1]
1970		3,850	3,093	165·1	153·8	170·3	180·1	619	510	41·8
1971		4,091	3,147	207·4	136·9	191·6	158·9	840	713	48·1
1972		4,309	3,507	228·0	123·0	196·5	122·8	964	862	63·3
1973		4,152	3,320	215·7	112·8	186·6	107·5	816	903	86·2
1974		3,826	2,224	105·9	146·1	140·9	128·6	704	700	91·4
1975		4,149	2,663	149·1	173·8	150·8	162·3	994	945	100·0[2]
1976		4,265	2,712	154·7	170·8	152·2	163·0	1,119	1,125	108·4
1977		3,908	2,214	134·8	132·1	140·8	162·5	1,261	1,175	119·0
1978		4,067	2,316	157·3	107·4	149·0	130·8	1,523	1,503	142·6
1979		3,556	1,901	144·0	81·1	140·3	104·0	1,498	1,519	183·2
1980		3,129	1,322	97·4	56·1	125·9	106·7	1,444	1,406	219·6
1976	*1*	1,098	813	42·0	49·8	39·4	40·6	293	261	104·3
	2	1,056	703	42·0	44·3	37·8	42·4	295	294	107·9
	3	1,074	627	39·3	44·3	38·3	41·5	272	291	110·3
	4	1,037	569	31·4	32·4	36·7	38·5	259	279	111·5
1977	*1*	933	514	29·9	30·3	33·8	37·5	246	259	112·7
	2	985	558	34·7	32·7	36·0	40·3	298	289	116·6
	3	990	552	35·3	34·6	34·8	41·8	326	308	120·5
	4	1,000	590	34·9	34·5	36·5	42·9	391	339	124·5
1978	*1*	1,088	606	35·5	27·2	37·8	33·8	421	380	130·5
	2	1,029	586	39·6	30·0	38·1	33·2	369	403	138·0
	3	1,014	586	38·3	26·0	35·8	32·4	354	355	148·2
	4	936	538	43·9	24·2	37·3	31·4	379	365	157·6
1979	*1*	851	444	28·0	18·2	31·2	23·2	381	375	166·1
	2	881	499	35·5	20·9	33·8	25·3	378	384	178·2
	3	883	512	38·1	19·9	32·9	24·8	378	389	190·6
	4	941	446	42·4	22·1	42·4	30·7	361	371	201·8
1980	*1*	896	402	30·0	18·2	34·0	27·8	351	363	211·1
	2	795	331	25·0	14·3	31·2	27·0	338	339	219·3
	3	770	297	21·2	13·2	31·2	26·8	369	340	223·4
	4	668	292	21·2	10·4	29·5	25·1	386	364	225·1
1981	*1*	616	321	32·3	8·7	29·9	28·3	384	379	228·7[4]
	2	614	285†	28·9†	8·3†	25·9†	23·5†	378	377	229·6
	3			30·4[3]	9·1[3]	29·2[3]	19·2[3]	327	350	224·5
	4									
1979	*J*	..	191	12·5	6·9	10·7	8·3	133	134	186·4
	A	..	163	11·3	6·7	10·1	7·8	125	132	192·7
	S	..	158	14·3	6·3	12·1	8·7	120	123	193·3
	O	..	154	14·3	5·3†	12·4†	9·1	125	132	199·1
	N	..	142	14·0	6·7	13·9	9·9	121	123	202·6
	D	..	150	14·1†	10·1	16·1	11·7	115	116	204·4
1980	*J*	..	130	10·3	5·8	11·4	9·4	115	122	208·3
	F	..	141	10·7	6·7	11·5	9·1	115	121	209·1
	M	..	131	9·0	5·7	11·1	9·3	121	120	215·0
	A	..	119	8·6	4·6	10·4	8·1	123	112	217·7
	M	..	117	8·7	5·6	10·2	9·1	111	111	221·2
	J	..	95	7·7	4·1	10·6	9·8	104	116	218·9
	J	..	98	7·2	4·3	10·6	9·1	124	112	222·2
	A	..	104	7·5	4·2	10·5	9·0	121	116	223·1
	S	..	95	6·5	4·7	10·1	8·7	124	112	224·9
	O	..	96	6·8	3·7	10·0	8·6	119	118	224·7
	N	..	96	8·0	3·8	10·1	8·3	128	120	225·0
	D	..	100	6·4	2·9	9·4	8·2	139	126	225·6
1981	*J*	..	89	10·8	3·2	10·3	8·4	112	122	225·6[4]
	F	..	126	12·2	3·0	10·0	10·7	135	131	229·5
	M	..	107	9·3	2·5	9·6	9·2	137	126	230·5
	A	..	89	8·6	2·8†	8·6	8·1	129	127	231·3
	M	..	112	10·6	2·8	8·8	7·7	121	121	230·1
	J	..	84†	9·7†	2·7	8·5†	7·7†	128	129	227·5
	J	..	95[3]	9·6[3]	2·6[3]	8·9[3]	6·4[3]	106	117	229·2
	A	..	91[3]	11·1[3]	2·8[3]	10·3[3]	6·8[3]	107	118	224·4
	S	..		9·7[3]	3·7[3]	10·0[3]	6·0[3]	114	115	220·1

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[1] Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The index covers only dwellings on which building societies have approved mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included.

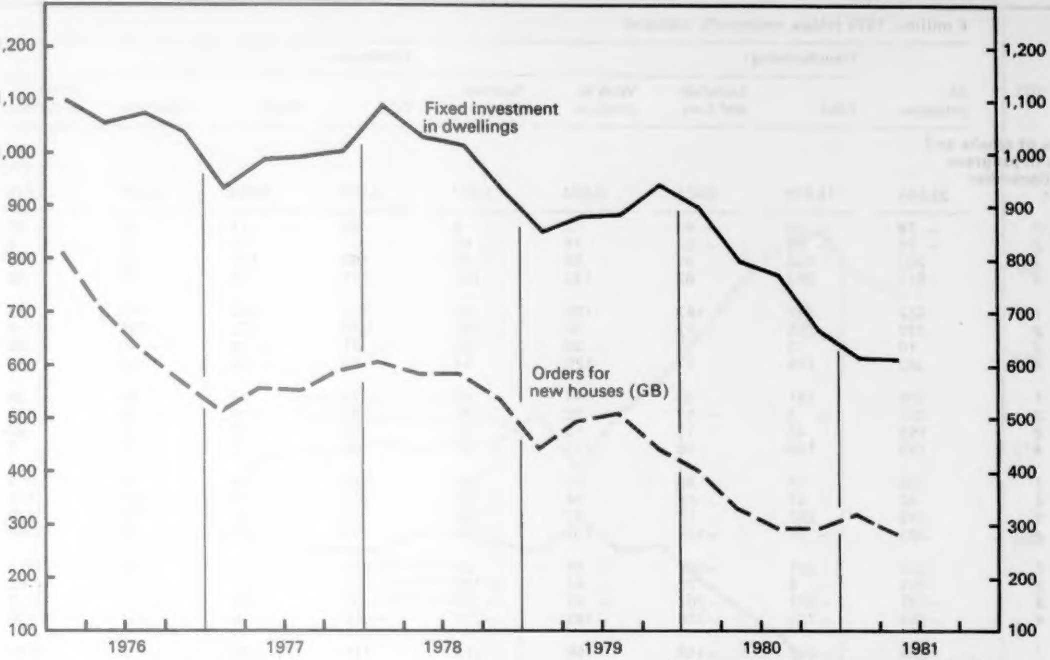
[2] From 1975 figures are based on a new monthly return covering 90 per cent of building society mortgages.

[3] Provisional.

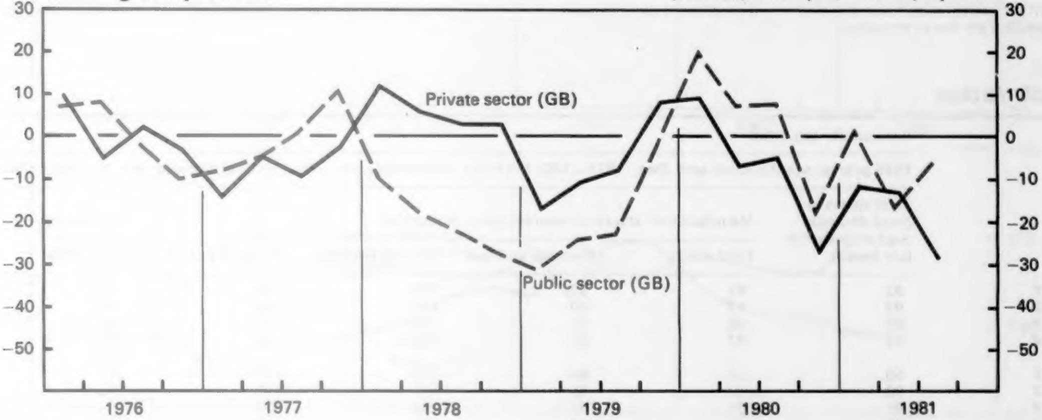
[4] Figures are based on a new return introduced in January 1981.

[5] The discontinuity in the series arose because a register with more up to date information was used for the June inquiry.

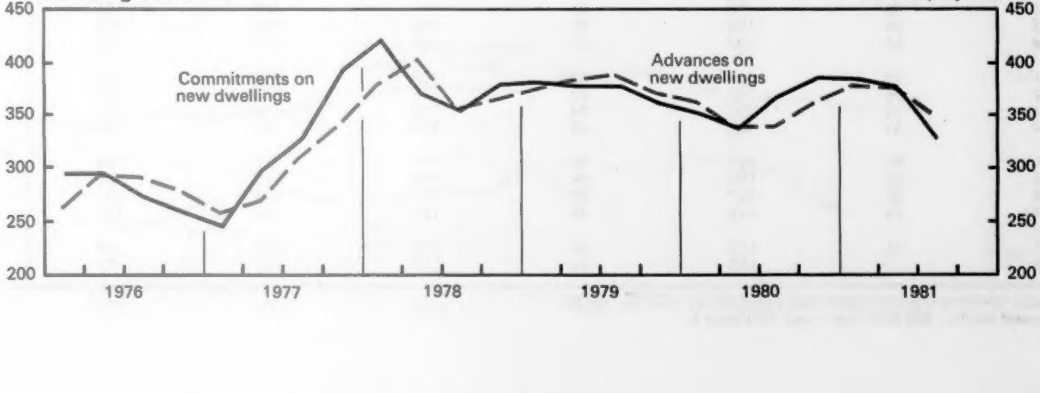
Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings



Housing completions



Building societies



Stock changes

£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

	All industries	Manufacturing[1]				Distribution			Other industries
		Total	Materials and fuels	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total	Retail	Wholesale	
Value of stocks and work in progress end-December 1980[2]	35,000	18,956	6,621	6,824	5,511	8,395	3,958	4,437	7,649
1976 *1*	− 78	− 54	− 63	13	− 4	65	41	20	− 85
2	− 76	− 68	− 62	44	− 50	—	− 17	3	6
3	263	132	91	68	− 27	182	129	70	− 68
4	515	353	62	140	152	112	75	38	49
1977 *1*	537	287	142	125	20	222	112	103	35
2	457	205	− 12	35	181	268	25	236	− 9
3	10	3	7	− 34	30	− 91	− 36	− 40	83
4	383	145	11	120	14	85	− 29	113	154
1978 *1*	245	151	52	51	49	73	32	34	28
2	207	− 4	− 17	− 32	45	93	139	− 48	120
3	188	41	17	− 13	37	87	80	21	46
4	193	140	50	157	− 66	60	77	− 22	− 2
1979 *1*	738	− 14	− 48	− 47	82	136	61	75	616
2	82	47	48	64	− 65	210	59	151	−175
3	395	202	11	67	123	13	86	− 73	180
4	289	− 24	−101	−135	212	172	147	25	141
1980 *1*	−223	−221	−207	− 49	35	−212	− 97	−115	210
2	−263	− 9	− 72	− 44	107	−211	−132	− 79	− 43
3	−537	−302	−202	− 43	− 57	− 91	20	−111	−144
4	−955	−720	−258	−192	−271	−115	− 8	−107	−120
1981 *1*	−855	−522	−149	−158	−216	115	120	− 5	−448
2	−813	−318	−149	− 77	− 93	−176	− 84	− 92	−319

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[1] Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts of manufacturing are due to rounding.

[2] Unadjusted 1975 price stock levels.

Stock ratios

Seasonally adjusted

1975 prices: stocks level, end-Dec. 1974=100; GDP (E), industrial production and retail sales, 4th quarter 1974=100

	Total stocks to gross domestic product (expenditure based)	Manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production				Distributors' stocks to retail sales
		Total stocks	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	
1976 *1*	92	99	92	102	106	98
2	93	97	90	101	103	98
3	92	98	91	102	102	100
4	93	97	90	102	103	102
1977 *1*	95	97	90	102	102	107
2	96	100	92	105	108	110
3	96	101	93	105	109	107
4	95	102	93	106	109	106
1978 *1*	95	102	93	107	110	106
2	95	100	91	105	109	106
3	96	100	91	105	110	105
4	96	103	93	108	110	105
1979 *1*	99	103	93	109	113	108
2	96	99	90	105	107	103
3	99	104	94	110	113	109
4	99	103	92	107	117	109
1980 *1*	99	106	93	111	122	105
2	100	109	95	113	128	102
3	99	112	96	117	132	101
4	96	115	98	121	134	101
1981 *1*	94	112	96	119	129	99
2	. .[1]	110	94	117	127	99

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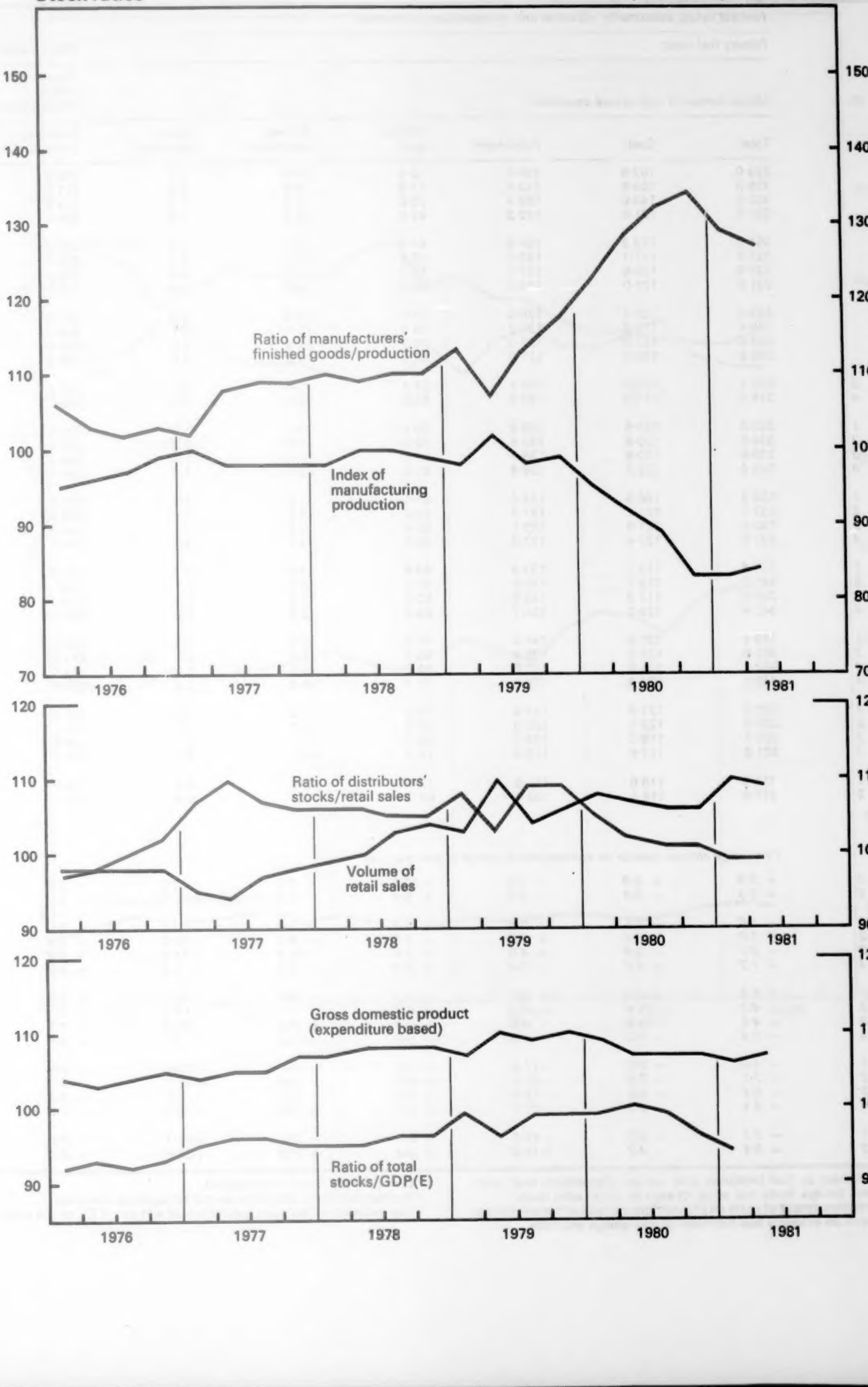
[1] Gross domestic product expenditure based is not available for the second quarter. See footnotes [3] and [4] on page 6.

Stock ratios

1975 prices, seasonally adjusted,
(end Dec/4th quarter 1974=100)



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Inland energy consumption

		Annual rates, seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected						
		Primary fuel input						Public supply
		Million tonnes of coal or coal equivalent						Thousand million kilowatt hours
		Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Nuclear electricity[4]	Hydro electricity[4]	Electricity available (GB)[5]
1969		323·0	162·8	138·4	9·4	10·7	1·7	200·5
1970		336·3	156·8	149·8	17·8	9·5	2·4	211·6
1971		332·9	140·0	152·4	28·8	9·9	1·8	215·9
1972		337·4	121·8	162·2	41·0	10·6	1·8	224·1
1973		354·2	133·2	164·5	44·4	10·1	2·0	241·0
1974		337·9	117·7	153·1	52·9	12·1	2·1	235·5
1975		326·9	120·6	137·1	56·3	10·9	2·0	234·2
1976		331·5	123·0	134·2	59·5	12·9	1·9	236·7
1977		338·2	122·4	136·8	62·7	14·3	2·0	240·2
1978		339·1	119·4	139·2	65·0	13·4	2·1	246·3
1979		349·5	127·2	137·0	69·3	13·8	2·2	255·0
1980		326·5	120·2	121·2	69·9	13·3	2·0	245·9
1975	*3*	326·4	116·9	139·2	57·4	10·8	2·1	234·7
	4	318·9	117·2	129·2	58·5	12·0	2·0	228·5
1976	*1*	332·5	125·5	133·8	60·4	10·9	1·9	230·9
	2	334·6	120·8	139·5	59·2	12·5	2·6	240·4
	3	330·9	120·5	136·7	57·6	14·6	1·5	244·3
	4	328·0	125·2	126·8	61·0	13·4	1·6	231·4
1977	*1*	336·9	126·3	134·0	61·1	13·9	1·6	237·9
	2	337·7	121·1	137·7	62·0	14·5	2·4	242·9
	3	340·5	121·6	138·1	63·4	15·7	1·7	248·3
	4	337·5	120·4	137·3	64·3	13·1	2·4	231·9
1978	*1*	331·4	116·7	133·4	64·9	14·6	1·8	237·3
	2	341·2	118·7	142·9	64·2	13·3	2·1	248·1
	3	338·3	117·2	143·6	62·4	13·2	1·9	253·9
	4	343·4	125·2	136·7	66·5	12·5	2·5	245·7
1979	*1*	349·1	121·8	141·0	70·3	14·5	1·5	252·6
	2	355·8	131·3	139·4	69·4	13·3	2·4	257·6
	3	352·1	131·8	137·8	66·6	13·3	2·6	257·7
	4	342·1	124·8	129·8	71·1	14·0	2·4	252·0
1980	*1*	333·9	121·5	124·4	72·4	13·8	1·8	242·5
	2	328·3	122·1	122·0	69·9	12·9	1·4	248·1
	3	323·7	119·3	123·1	66·1	12·5	2·7	249·0
	4	321·2	117·6	115·4	71·7	14·2	2·3	244·1
1981	*1*	316·9	116·0	111·8	72·7	13·5	2·9	235·7
	2	311·6	116·4	109·6	69·7	14·1	1·8	238·9
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year						
1977	*3*	*+ 2·9*	*+ 0·9*	*+ 1·0*	*+10·1*	*+ 7·5*	*+13·3*	*+ 1·6*
	4	*+ 2·9*	*− 3·8*	*+ 8·3*	*+ 5·4*	*− 2·2*	*+50·0*	*+ 0·2*
1978	*1*	*− 1·6*	*− 7·6*	*− 0·5*	*+ 6·2*	*+ 5·0*	*+12·5*	*− 0·2*
	2	*+ 1·0*	*− 2·0*	*+ 3·8*	*+ 3·6*	*− 8·3*	*−12·5*	*+ 2·1*
	3	*− 0·7*	*− 3·6*	*+ 4·0*	*− 1·6*	*−15·9*	*+11·8*	*+ 2·3*
	4	*+ 1·7*	*+ 4·0*	*− 0·4*	*+ 3·4*	*− 4·6*	*+ 4·2*	*+ 6·0*
1979	*1*	*+ 5·3*	*+ 4·4*	*+ 5·7*	*+ 8·3*	*− 0·7*	*−16·7*	*+ 6·4*
	2	*+ 4·3*	*+10·6*	*− 2·4*	*+ 8·1*	—	*+14·3*	*+ 3·8*
	3	*+ 4·1*	*+12·5*	*− 4·0*	*+ 6·7*	*+ 0·8*	*+36·8*	*+ 1·5*
	4	*− 0·4*	*− 0·3*	*− 5·0*	*+ 6·9*	*+12·0*	*− 4·0*	*+ 2·6*
1980	*1*	*− 4·4*	*− 0·2*	*−11·8*	*+ 3·0*	*− 4·8*	*+20·0*	*− 4·0*
	2	*− 7·7*	*− 7·0*	*−12·5*	*+ 0·7*	*− 3·0*	*−41·7*	*− 3·7*
	3	*− 8·1*	*− 9·5*	*−10·7*	*− 0·8*	*− 6·0*	*+ 3·8*	*− 3·4*
	4	*− 6·1*	*− 5·8*	*−11·1*	*+ 0·8*	*+ 1·4*	*− 4·2*	*− 3·1*
1981	*1*	*− 5·1*	*− 4·5*	*−10·1*	*+ 0·4*	*− 2·2*	*+61·1*	*− 2·8*
	2	*− 5·1*	*− 4·7*	*−10·2*	*− 0·3*	*+ 9·3*	*+28·6*	*− 3·7*

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[1] Consumption by fuel producers *plus* colliery disposals to final users *plus* net foreign trade and stock change in other solid fuels.

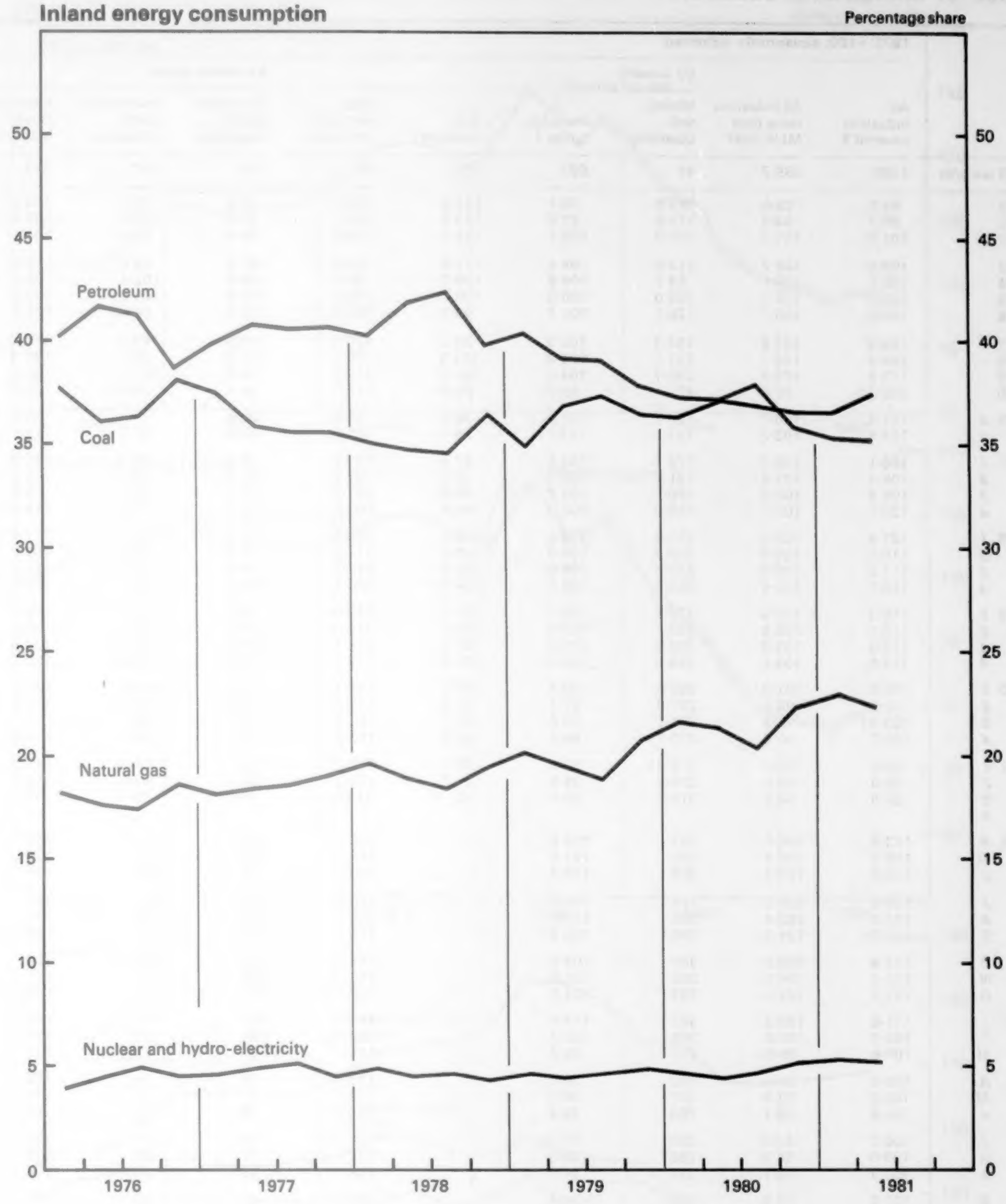
[2] Refinery throughput of crude oil *plus* net foreign trade and stock change in petroleum products *less* deliveries of non-energy products.

[3] Excluding gas flared or re-injected.

[4] Nuclear and hydro electricity are not temperature corrected.

[5] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 2% to the total.

Inland energy consumption



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Index of industrial production

		1975 =100, seasonally adjusted								
				By industry				By market sector[1]		
		All industries covered §	All industries other than MLH 104[2]	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing §	Construction[3]	Gas, electricity and water	Consumer goods industries	Investment goods industries	Intermediate goods industries
1975 weights		*1,000*	*999·7*	*41*	*697*	*182*	*80*	*243*	*218*	*349*
1970		99·6	99·6	118·8	98·1	111·0	83·5	90·9	95·6	102·9
1971		99·7	99·6	118·8	97·5	112·9	86·7	93·3	93·6	102·1
1972		101·9	101·7	100·0	100·1	115·0	93·0	99·9	91·2	104·1
1973		109·4	109·2	110·0	108·4	117·8	98·6	107·9	99·0	112·6
1974		105·1	105·1	89·7	106·6	105·6	98·5	106·0	102·1	106·0
1975		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1976		102·0	100·7	126·1	101·4	98·6	102·3	101·8	96·9	107·0
1977		105·9	101·9	188·4	102·9	98·2	106·4	104·6	98·2	115·4
1978		109·8	104·1	233·1	103·9	104·9	109·7	107·0	98·7	121·4
1979		112·6	104·3	295·7	104·4	101·3	116·1	106·4	100·2	130·6
1980		105·2†	96·6	301·4	95·2†	95·9	113·0	98·4	96·6†	120·3
1976	*3*	101·5	100·1	125·7	101·6	96·5	99·8	102·4	96·4	106·6
	4	104·5	102·2	147·2	103·1	99·7	105·0	104·2	97·9	111·0
1977	*1*	106·1	102·7	175·7	104·5	97·0	104·9	105·5	98·6	115·5
	2	105·4	101·4	191·1	102·3	97·2	107·9	104·0	97·3	115·8
	3	105·9	101·8	190·7	102·7	98·4	107·2	104·1	98·4	115·6
	4	106·1	101·7	196·0	102·3	100·4	105·8	104·7	98·3	114·8
1978	*1*	107·4	102·5	210·4	102·8	102·1	106·5	105·2	98·5	117·6
	2	110·7	105·0	230·3	104·6	106·9	111·2	108·5	98·1	122·0
	3	111·2	105·3	236·5	105·0	106·2	112·3	108·4	100·2	122·5
	4	110·1	103·4	255·2	103·2	104·5	108·8	105·9	97·7	123·6
1979	*1*	110·3	102·5	279·5	102·7	97·0	119·9	105·7	99·6	126·9
	2	115·1	106·6	298·1	107·4	102·7	116·9	109·2	103·1	133·4
	3	112·6	103·8	308·9	103·2	103·0	115·1	105·5	96·7	132·5
	4	112·5	104·1	296·5	104·3†	102·5	112·3	105·3	101·6†	129·7
1980	*1*	109·9	101·3†	306·5	100·3	101·1	113·1	104·4	101·8	123·6
	2	106·6	98·2	297·9	97·1	97·4	112·2	97·9	97·4	123·3
	3	103·5†	95·3	291·1	93·6	94·7	112·9	97·1	96·0	117·3
	4	100·7	91·8	310·1	89·7	90·3	113·6	94·1	91·0	117·0
1981	*1*	99·6	90·3	318·7†	88·8	87·1	110 2	94·1†	87·4	117·5†
	2	98·9	89·6	316·4	88·5	83·3	113·2	93·2	87·5	118·1
	3	99·6	90·2	318·7	89·9	82[4]	110·9	94·5	88·4	119·1
	4									
1979	*A*	113·8	106·0	283	106·5	. .	116	108	103	130
	M	115·5	106·8	303	107·4	. .	119	109	103	134
	J	116·0	107·2	309	108·3	. .	115	110	103	135
	J	115·0	106·0	314	106·5	. .	115	108	101	135
	A	112·0	103·4	305	102·6	. .	116	105	96	132
	S	110·6†	101·9	308	100·6†	. .	115	104	93	130
	O	111·9	103·5	300	103·5	. .	111	104	101†	129
	N	113·1	104·8	296	104·8	. .	116	106	102	131
	D	112·3	104·1	293	104·5	. .	110	106	102	129
1980	*J*	111·6	103·2	302	102·6	. .	117	107	103	126
	F	109·5	100·8	308	100·2	. .	109	105	103	122
	M	108·6	99·8	310	98·2	. .	114	102	99	123
	A	106·8	98·6	290	98·1	. .	110	99	98	122
	M	106·5	97·9	301	96·7	. .	112	97	97	124
	J	106·6	98·1	303	96·6	. .	115	98	97	124
	J	105·7	97·3	298	95·7	. .	120	99	97	121
	A	103·0	94·9	289	93·3	. .	111	97	96	116
	S	101·7	93·7	287	91·9	. .	106	95	95	114
	O	101·2	92·8	299	90·7	. .	117	95	93	117
	N	100·7	91·7	313	89·6	. .	113	94	91	117
	D	100·2	90·9	319	88·7	. .	111	93	90	117
1981	*J*	99·1	90·0	314†	88·4	. .	109	94	88	116
	F	100·0	90·6	318	89·3	. .	110	95	87	118
	M	99·9	90·2	325	88·7	. .	111	94†	87	119†
	A	98·8	89·2	324	88·3	. .	110	94	88	117
	M	98·2	89·2	311	87·6	. .	115	92	87	117
	J	99·6	90·5	314	89·6	. .	114	94	88	120
	J	99·5	90·4	313	89·6	. .	116	95	88	119
	A	99·4	90·0	319	89·8	. .	109†	95	88	118
	S	99·8	90·2	324	90·2	. .	107	94	89	120

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[1] All industries other than construction.

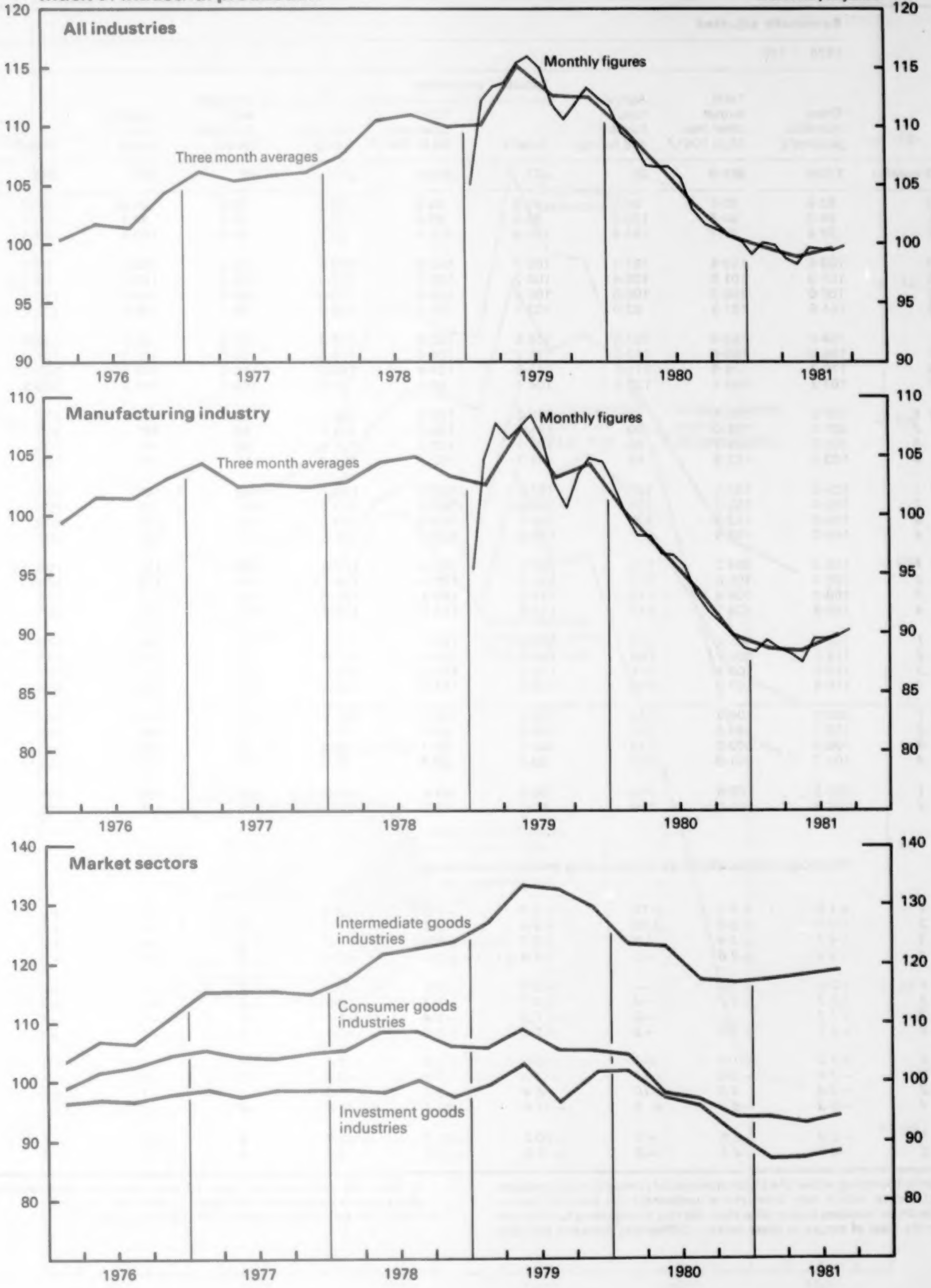
[2] MLH 104: extraction of mineral oil and natural gas.

[3] For an index of construction output for Great Britain, see page 30.

[4] Preliminary estimate.

Index of industrial production

1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted



Index numbers of output at constant factor cost

Seasonally adjusted

1975 = 100

				Industrial production					
	Gross domestic product[1] §	Total output other than MLH 104[1],[2]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total[1] §	Total other than MLH 104[1],[2]	Manufacturing[1]	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Other
1975 weights	*1,000*	*999·9*	*28*	*407*	*406·6*	*283*	*88*	*101*	*376*
1970	93·5	93·5	95·5	99·9	99·8	98·4	86·8	94·6	87·8
1971	94·9	94·8	100·6	99·6	99·5	97·3	89·1	96·1	90·4
1972	97·8	97·7	103·8	101·6	101·4	99·7	93·4	100·9	93·6
1973	103·5	103·5	107·1	109·7	109·5	108·8	100·5	106·8	96·4
1974	101·9	101·9	108·4	105·7	105·7	107·5	100·7	103·3	97·1
1975	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1976	101·9	101·3	92·0	102·4	101·1	102·0	99·1	100·8	103·0
1977	104·6	102·9	103·6	106·5	102·5	103·9	101·9	99·5	104·5
1978	108·0	105·6	112·0	110·2	104·4	104·4	104·6	104·6	107·0
1979	110·3	106·9	111·1	112·8	104·4	104·6	110·2	108·3	108·0
1980	107·2	103·7	120·5	104·9	96·4	94·8	109·7	106·1	108·3
1976 *1*	100·6	100·4	93	100·8	100·2	100·1	98	100	102
2	101·4	101·0	90	101·8	100·7	101·6	98	101	103
3	101·7	101·1	90	101·7	100·3	101·9	99	101	103
4	103·8	102·9	95	105·3	103·1	104·4	101	101	104
1977 *1*	104·5	103·1	100	107·0	103·6	105·7	103	100	104
2	103·9	102·3	103	106·3	102·2	103·5	101	98	104
3	104·5	102·9	105	106·1	102·0	103·0	102	100	105
4	105·2	103·4	107	106·8	102·4	103·3	102	101	105
1978 *1*	106·2	104·2	110	107·7	102·8	103·3	103	102	106
2	108·1	105·8	113	111·1	105·4	105·1	104	104	106
3	108·8	106·4	113	111·4	105·5	105·4	104	106	108
4	108·8	106·1	112	110·6	103·9	103·9	107	107	108
1979 *1*	108·4	105·2	110	110·5	102·7	103·0	105	106	108
2	112·1	108·7	109	115·2	106·7	107·5	112	113	109
3	110·0	106·4	111	112·8	104·0	103·6	113	106	107
4	110·6	107·2	114	112·6	104·3	104·4	112	108	108
1980 *1*	109·8	106·3	118	110·0	101·3	100·4	112	108	109
2	108·1	104·6	121	106·8	98·4	97·4	110	106	108
3	106·3	102·9	122	103·3	95·1	93·4	109	105	108
4	104·7	101·0	121	99·5	90·6	87·9	108	105	108
1981 *1*	104·3	100·5	119	98·8	89·4	87·6	108	106	108
2	103·7	100·0	119	98·5	89·3	88·2	105	106	107
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1978 *1*	*+1·6*	*+1·1*	*+10*	*+0·7*	*−0·8*	*−2·3*	—	*+2*	*+2*
2	*+4·0*	*+3·4*	*+10*	*+4·5*	*+3·1*	*+1·5*	*+3*	*+6*	*+2*
3	*+4·1*	*+3·4*	*+8*	*+5·0*	*+3·4*	*+2·3*	*+2*	*+6*	*+3*
4	*+3·4*	*+2·6*	*+5*	*+3·6*	*+1·5*	*+0·6*	*+5*	*+6*	*+3*
1979 *1*	*+2·1*	*+1·0*	—	*+2·6*	*−0·1*	*−0·3*	*+2*	*+4*	*+2*
2	*+3·7*	*+2·7*	*−4*	*+3·7*	*+1·2*	*+2·3*	*+8*	*+9*	*+3*
3	*+1·1*	—	*−2*	*+1·3*	*−1·4*	*−1·7*	*+9*	—	*−1*
4	*+1·7*	*+1·0*	*+2*	*+1·8*	*+0·4*	*+0·5*	*+5*	*+1*	—
1980 *1*	*+1·3*	*+1·0*	*+7*	*−0·5*	*−1·4*	*−2·5*	*+7*	*+2*	*+1*
2	*−3·6*	*−3·8*	*+11*	*−7·3*	*−7·8*	*−9·4*	*−2*	*−6*	*−1*
3	*−3·4*	*−3·3*	*+10*	*−8·4*	*−8·6*	*−9·8*	*−4*	*−1*	*+1*
4	*−5·3*	*−5·8*	*+ 6*	*−11·6*	*−13·1*	*−15·8*	*−4*	*−3*	—
1981 *1*	*−5·0*	*−5·5*	*+1*	*−10·2*	*−11·7*	*−12·7*	*−4*	*−2*	*−1*
2	*−4·0*	*−4·4*	*−2*	*− 7·8*	*− 9·2*	*− 9·4*	*−4*	—	*−1*

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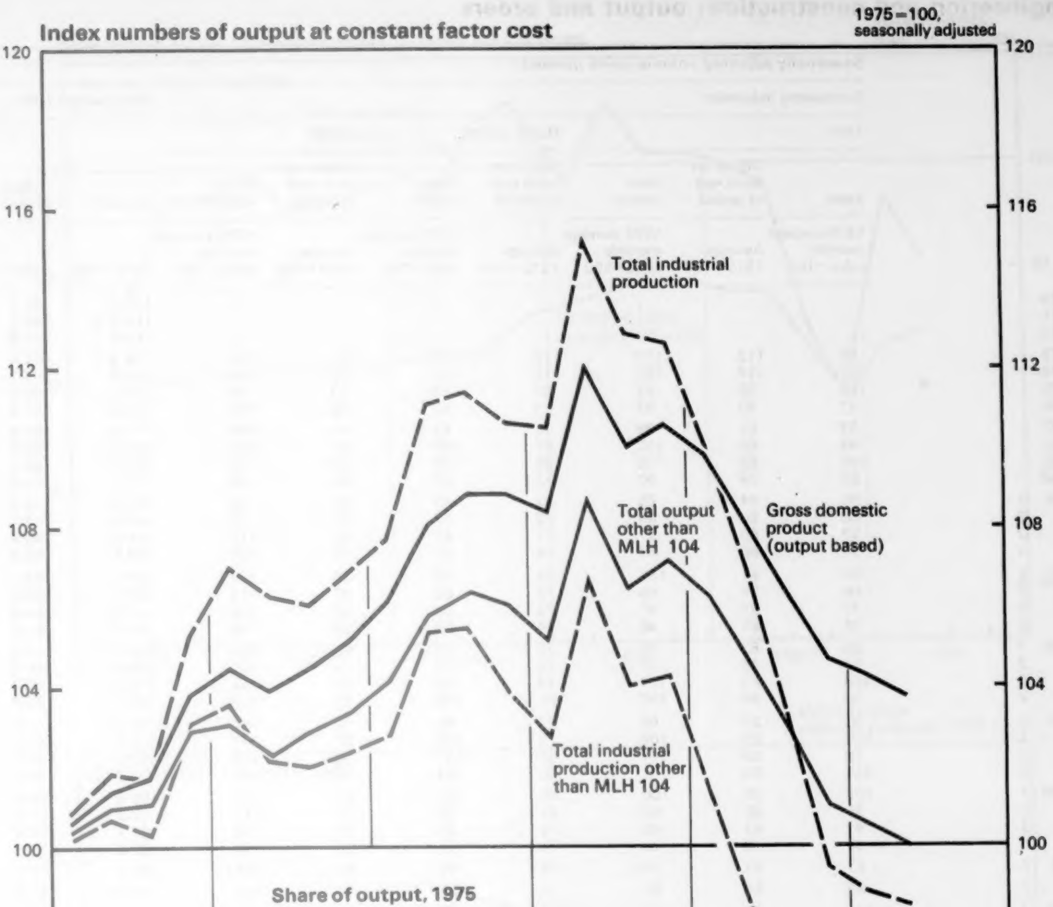
[1] Some indicators within the index of industrial production are based on sales data, which may overstate or understate the level of output. The index numbers in this table allow for this by adjusting for changes in the level of stocks in these sectors. Differences between the data in this table and those on page 26 arise from this adjustment and also because page 26 may be based on later information.

[2] MLH 104: Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas.

Index numbers of output at constant factor cost



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Engineering and construction: output and orders

		Seasonally adjusted volume index numbers								
		Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
		Total			Home market		Export			
		Sales	Orders on hand end of period	New orders[2]	Orders on hand end of period	New orders[2]	Orders on hand end of period	New orders[2]	Output[3],[4]	Orders received[6]
		1975 average monthly sales = 100	Average 1975 = 100	1975 average monthly sales = 100	Average 1975 = 100	1975 average monthly sales = 100	Average 1975 = 100	1975 average monthly sales = 100	1975 = 100	1975 = 100
1970		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115·2	131·1
1971		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116·2	139·2
1972		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117·4	146·3
1973		98	113	116	119	121	100	105	118·1	141·4
1974		102	114	103	115	102	112	106	106·0	101·1
1975		100	88	83	87	83	89	84	100·0	100·0
1976		97	80	92	74	87	93	103	98·5	105·5
1977		97	81	98	74	93	96	108	97·9	94·6
1978		99	86	102	81	100	96	105	104·4	98·5
1979		100	89	102	85	100	97†	106	100·7	88·1
1980		97	78	90	73	87	89	99	95·7	75·2
1976	*1*	95	84	85	83	83	85	89	100·9	113·2
	2	98	80	88	79	87	82	91	97·6	114·2
	3	97	80	97	77	91	87	112	96·2	98·6
	4	97	80	97	74	87	93	120	99·4	95·9
1977	*1*	98	81	100	74	97	95	107	97·1	92·4
	2	96	81	96	73	89	97	113	96·5	93·4
	3	97	81	97	73	93	96	106	97·9	94·8
	4	96	81	98	74	94	96	108	99·9	97·8
1978	*1*	98	82	99	75	97	96	104	101·7	102·8
	2	97	82	97	75	96	94	101	106·8	96·2
	3	100	83	104	76	100	97	114	105·5	99·2
	4	99	86	106	81	108	96	102	103·8	95·8
1979	*1*	97	87	98	82	95	98	106	96·4	87·0
	2	105	88	106	83	104	98	112	101·9	93·9
	3	98	89	101	85	101	98	102	102·3	85·2
	4	102	89	101	85	99	97†	108	102·2	86·4
1980[5]	*1*	102	88	100	85	97	95	103	100·4	80·9
	2	99	88	98	83	92	96	111	97·2	75·4
	3	97	83	85	78	82	91	92	94·7	70·4
	4	90	78	79	73	75†	89	90	90·4	74·3
1981	*1*	87†	82	97†	78	96	92	101†	86·7	79·7
	2	89	83	91	78	86	94	101	82·9[5]	80·3†
1979	*J*	101	88	106	84	107	97	104	..	94·6
	A	97	89	101	84	98	98	109	..	84·9
	S	95	89	96	85	96	98	94	..	76·2
	O	98	89	101	85	97	98	106	..	91·6
	N	106	90	110	86	108	97	116	..	84·7
	D	103	89	95	85	94	97	102	..	82·8
1980[5]	*J*	101	88	95	85	95	96	95	..	79·3
	F	102	88	99	84	99	95	99	..	83·8
	M	103	88	104	85	99	95	114	..	79·6
	A	99	87	93	84	91	94	98	..	79·8
	M	99	86	93	83	92	93	97	..	71·6
	J	98	88	108	83	95	96	137	..	74·7
	J	95	87	89	82	87	94	90†	..	72·1
	A	101	86	95†	81	90†	94	106	..	66·5
	S	95	83	74	78	70	91	83	..	72·5
	O	93	80	75	76	73	89	82	..	67·5
	N	93	79	82	74	74	89	101	..	72·9
	D	84	78	81	73	78	89	88	..	82·2
1981	*J*	86†	79	89	74	89	89	89	..	84·8
	F	88	79†	93	74	84	91	114	..	81·4
	M	87	82	109	78	113	92	99	..	72·8
	A	90	82	90	77	86	92	101	..	66·2
	M	87	82	86	77	84	92	89		82·2
	J	90	83	97	78	90	94	114		92·6†
	J	89	85	99	80	97	95	106		80·3[5]
	A	92	89	125	81	98	105	188		79·5[5]
	S									

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[1] Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX).

[2] Net of cancellations.

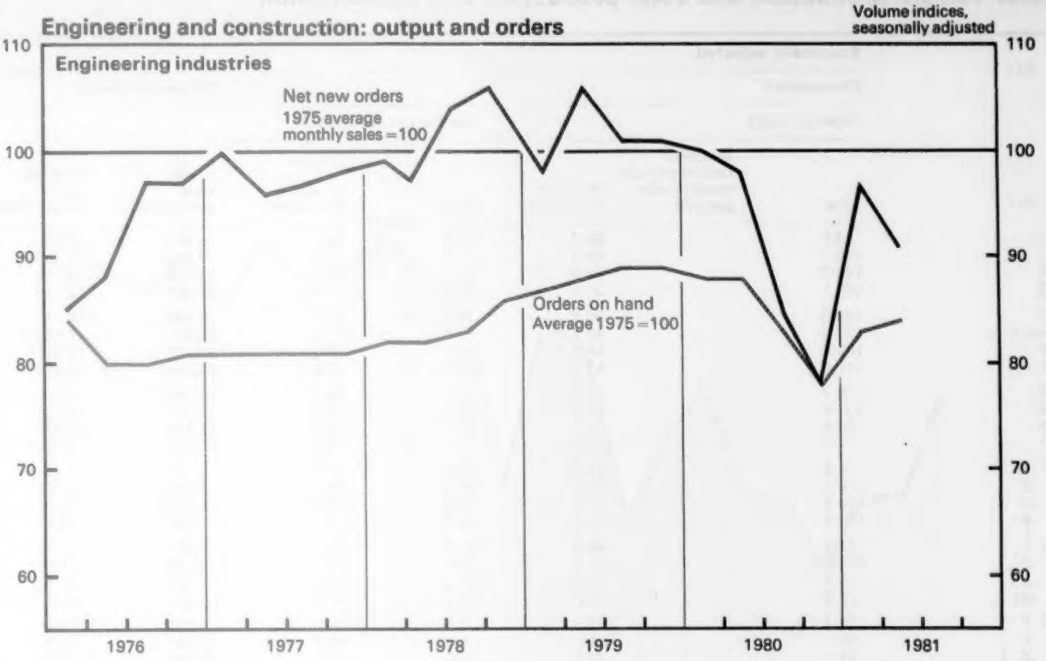
[3] This index is based on an output series which includes repair and maintenance estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.

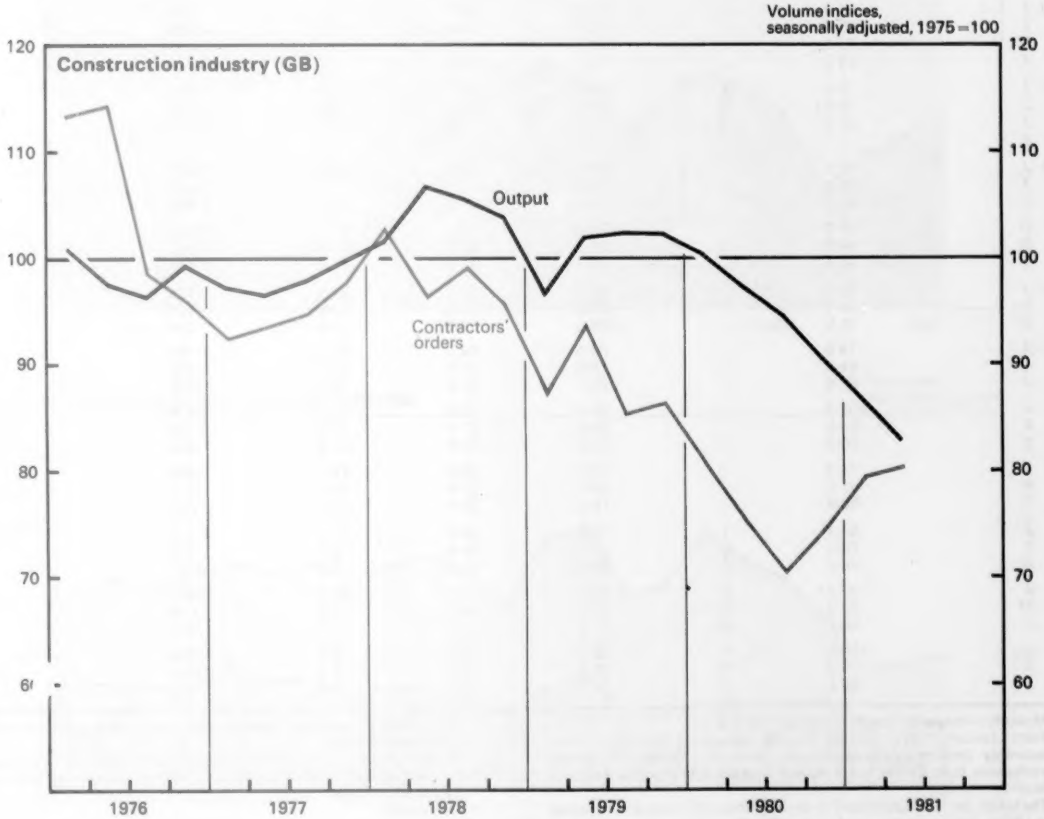
[4] Details of the method of deflation to constant prices are given in *Economic Trends*, No. 297, July 1978.

[5] Provisional.

[6] The discontinuity in the series arose because a register with more up to date information was used for the June inquiry.

Engineering and construction: output and orders





Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption

		Seasonally adjusted						
		Thousands[1]					Thousand tonnes	
		Passenger cars§			Commercial vehicles§			
		Total	*of which* Units previously shown under assembly[2]	*of which:* For export	Total	*of which:* For export	Crude steel production[3], [4]	Finished steel consumption
1969		143·1	. .	68·7	38·8	16·1	26,876†	17,782
1970		136·7	. .	60·2	38·1	15·8	27,862[5]	17,637[5]
1971		145·2	. .	59·5	38·0	15·7	24,274	16,722
1972		160·1	. .	51·1	34·0	11·3	25,351	16,750
1973		145·6	. .	50·4	34·7	13·3	26,684	18,445
1974		127·8	. .	49·7	33·5	14·2	22,362	17,548
1975		105·6	. .	44·3	31·7	15·5	19,737[5]	15,446[5]
1976		111·1	. .	47·1	31·0	15·8	22,236	15,804
1977		109·7	. .	46·9	33·2	16·4	20,385	15,300
1978		101·9	. .	41·2	32·0	14·1	20,237	15,593
1979		89·2	. .	32·7	34·0	13·5	21,412	15,322
1980		77·0	. .	29·1	32·4	13·0	11,387	12,580[8]
1977	*1*	104·6	. .	47·8	34·6	18·3	5,417	3,744
	2	114·8	. .	50·1	32·1	16·1	4,908	3,758
	3	108·9	. .	42·8	33·6	16·5	5,419	3,974
	4	110·3	. .	46·9	32·4	14·7	4,641	3,824
1978	*1*	114·9	. .	46·9	33·2	15·7	4,957	4,202†
	2	109·4	. .	41·9	35·0	15·2	5,278	3,949
	3	105·7	. .	42·2	32·3	13·9	4,757	3,910
	4	77·6	. .	33·9	27·7	11·6	5,245	3,522
1979	*1*	102·7	. .	37·6	37·7	15·2	4,954	3,644
	2	98·1	. .	34.9	39·0	16·3	5,720	3,916
	3	72·2	. .	26·0	28·9	11·7	5,485	3,754
	4	83·8	. .	32·4	30·5	11·0	5,252	3,930
1980	*1*	92·4	. .	35·9	38·5	13·0	764	3,017
	2	75·7	. .	33·1	34·3	12·2	4,098	3,434
	3	75·4	. .	29·5	31·5	13·4	3,498	3,152
	4	64·5	. .	18·1	25·4	13·5	3,027	2,985
1981	*1*	75·4	3	23·2	17·6	9·4	3,585	3,010[8]
	2	75·4†	4	25·8	18·2	9·2	3,892	. .
	3	91·6	3	30·1	19·2	9·6	4,119[8]	
	4							
1979	*J*	99·6	. .	34·1	39·6	14·5	1,804	. .
	A	56·9	. .	23·2	22·9	10·2	1,871[7]	. .
	S	60·2	. .	20·5	24·3	10·3	1,810	. .
	O	76·5	. .	24·5	26·5	10·1	2,098[7]	. .
	N	84·6	. .	36·2	32·4	11·6	1,668	. .
	D	90·3	. .	35·7	32·6	11·3	1,486	. .
1980	*J*	97·9	. .	40·1	38·7	14·9	325[7]	. .
	F	103·7	. .	39·0	43·6	14·2	125	. .
	M	75·5	. .	28·5	33·1	9·8	334	. .
	A	79·6	. .	34·1	34·7	12·2	1,164[7]	. .
	M	64·8	. .	29·0	31·2	11·2	1,408	. .
	J	82·6	. .	36·1	37·2	13·4	1,526	. .
	J	101·5	. .	40·4	40·5	15·7	1,634[7]	. .
	A	64·5	. .	28·6	27·4	12·9	1,056	. .
	S	60·3	. .	19·4	26·5	11·6	808	. .
	O	74·6	. .	22·3	28·5	14·7	1,065[7]	. .
	N	61·9	. .	16·7	27·8	16·1	977	. .
	D	56·9	. .	15·4	20·0	9·7	985	. .
1981	*J*	69·3	1	16·9	18·7	10·4	1,177[7]	. .
	F	78·1	2	23·1	17·4	9·0	1,219	. .
	M	78·7	5	29·5	16·7	8·9	1,189	. .
	A	90·7†	5	33·3	21·4	11·0	1,470[7]	. .
	M	49·2	3	16·5	14·0	7·3	1,128	. .
	J	86·2	5	27·5	19·2	9·4	1,294	. .
	J	106·5	2	32·6	21·5	9·6	1,650[7]	. .
	A	71·7	2	24·1	15·2	9·3	1,017	. .
	S	96·6	4	33·6	20·8	9·8	1,452[8]	

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[1] Monthly averages or standardised calendar months.

[2] From January 1981, certain models previously recorded under assembly were re-categorised under production. These are almost exclusively built for the home market. Further details are in Business Monitor PM 381.

[3] The totals are for 'usable steel' in accordance with the system used by the EC and the International Iron and Steel Institute.

[4] The seasonally adjusted quarterly figures are not constrained to sum to the annual totals.

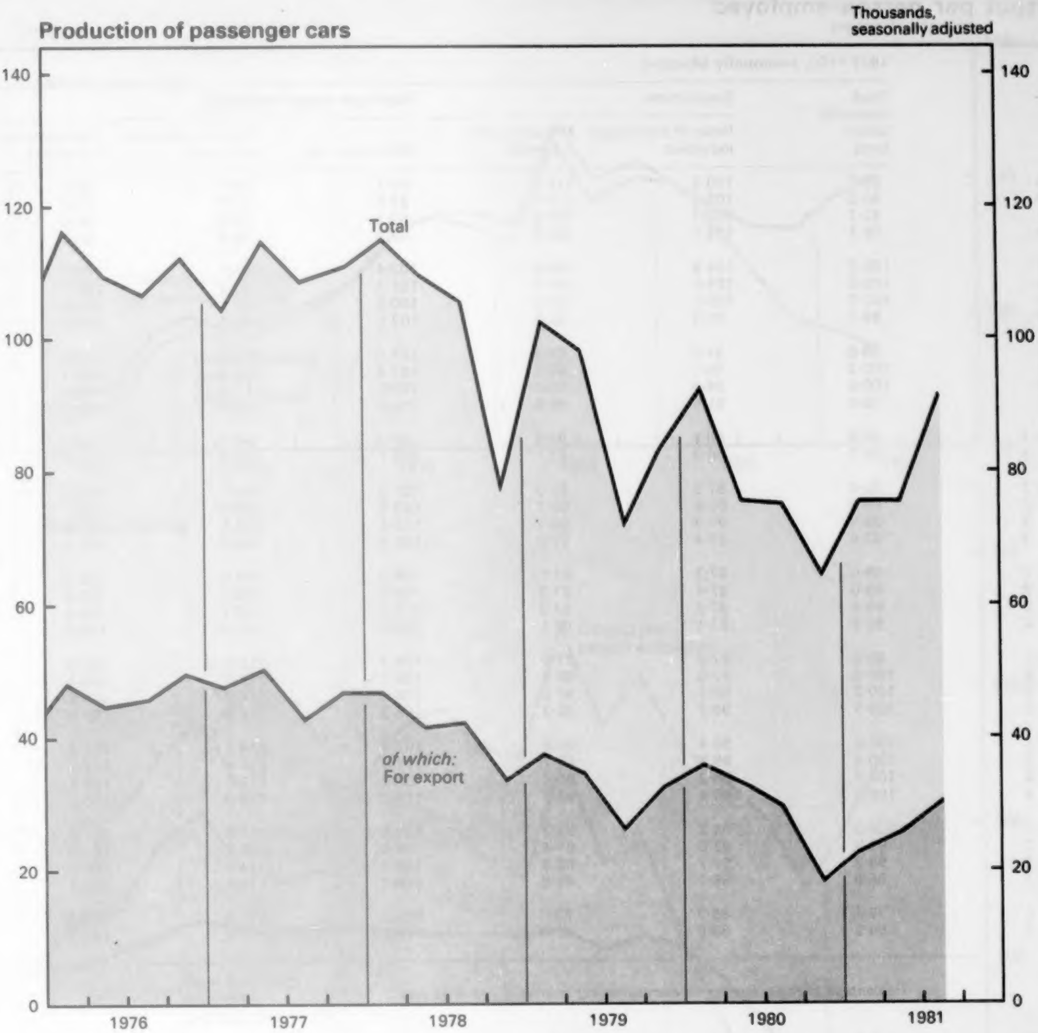
[5] 53-week period; reduced to 52-week basis for comparison purposes.

[6] 14-week period; reduced to 13-week basis for comparison purposes.

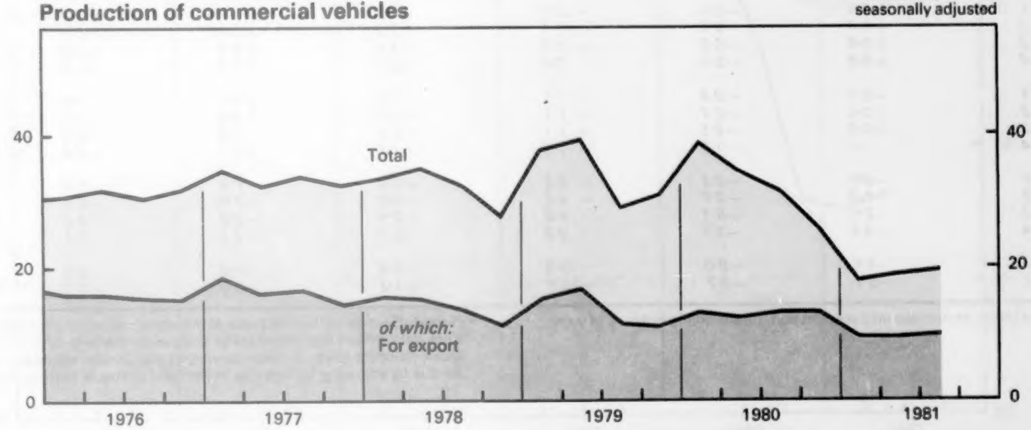
[7] Five-week periods.

[8] Provisional.

Production of passenger cars



Production of commercial vehicles



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Output per person employed

1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted

		Total employed labour force	Employment		Output per person employed[1]		
			Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Index of production industries[2]	Manufacturing industries[2]
1969		99·7	110·3	111·3	92·2	90·5	88·1
1970		99·3	108·7	111·1	94·2	91·9	88·6
1971		97·7	105·4	107·5	97·1	94·5	90·6
1972		98·1	103·1	104·0	99·8	98·6	95·8
1973		100·2	104·5	104·5	103·4	105·0	104·1
1974		100·6	104·1	104·7	101·3	101·6	102·7
1975		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1976		99·4	97·5	96·9	102·6	105·1	105·3
1977		99·6	97·3	97·2	105·0	109·5	107·0
1978		100·2	96·9	96·7	107·8	113·7	108·1
1979		100·6	96·1	95·4	109·6	117·4	109·7
1980		98·6	91·5	89·8	108·7	114·8	105·6
1975	*3*	99·9	99·1	98·9	99·2	99·0	98·7
	4	99·7	98·3	97·7	100·1	101·2	101·2
1976	*1*	99·4	97·8	97·0	101·2	103·1	103·2
	2	99·3	97·4	96·7	102·2	104·5	105·1
	3	99·3	97·3	96·7	102·4	104·5	105·3
	4	99·4	97·4	97·0	104·4	108·2	107·6
1977	*1*	99·5	97·3	97·1	105·0	109·9	108·9
	2	99·6	97·4	97·2	104·4	109·1	106·5
	3	99·6	97·2	97·2	105·0	109·1	106·0
	4	99·7	97·1	97·1	105·5	110·0	106·4
1978	*1*	99·9	97·2	97·0	106·3	110·8	106·5
	2	100·0	97·0	96·8	108·1	114·5	108·6
	3	100·2	96·7	96·5	108·6	115·2	109·2
	4	100·5	96·7	96·3	108·3	114·4	107·9
1979	*1*	100·6	96·4	95·9	107·7	114·6	107·4
	2	100·6	96·3	95·7	111·4	119·6	112·3
	3	100·7	96·2	95·4	109·2	117·3	108·6
	4	100·5	95·4	94·5	110·0	118·0	110·5
1980	*1*	100·0	94·2	93·2	109·8	116·8	107·7
	2	99·3	92·8	91·4	108·8	115·1	106·5
	3	98·2	90·7	88·8	108·2	114·0	105·3
	4	96·8	88·1	85·8	108·1	113·1	102·7
1981	*1*	95·4	85·7	83·3	109·3	115·3	105·3
	2	94·2	83·8	81·4	110·1	117·4	107·9
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1977	*3*	*+0·3*	*−0·1*	*+ 0·5*	*+2·5*	*+4·4*	*+0·7*
	4	*+0·3*	*−0·3*	*+ 0·1*	*+1·1*	*+1·7*	*−1·1*
1978	*1*	*+0·4*	*−0·1*	*− 0·1*	*+1·2*	*+0·8*	*−2·2*
	2	*+0·4*	*−0·4*	*− 0·4*	*+3·5*	*+5·0*	*+2·0*
	3	*+0·6*	*−0·5*	*− 0·7*	*+3·4*	*+5·6*	*+3·0*
	4	*+0·8*	*−0·4*	*− 0·8*	*+2·7*	*+4·0*	*+1·4*
1979	*1*	*+0·7*	*−0·8*	*− 1·1*	*+1·3*	*+3·4*	*+0·8*
	2	*+0·6*	*−0·7*	*− 1·1*	*+3·1*	*+4·5*	*+3·4*
	3	*+0·5*	*−0·5*	*− 1·1*	*+0·6*	*+1·8*	*−0·6*
	4	—	*−1·3*	*− 1·9*	*+1·6*	*+3·1*	*+2·4*
1980	*1*	*−0·6*	*−2·3*	*− 2·8*	*+2·0*	*+1·9*	*+0·3*
	2	*−1·3*	*−3·6*	*− 4·5*	*−2·3*	*−3·8*	*−5·2*
	3	*−2·5*	*−5·7*	*− 6·9*	*−0·9*	*−2·8*	*−3·0*
	4	*−3·7*	*−7·7*	*− 9·2*	*−1·7*	*−4·2*	*−7·1*
1981	*1*	*−4·6*	*−9·0*	*−10·6*	*−0·5*	*−1·3*	*−2·2*
	2	*−5·1*	*−9·7*	*−10·9*	*+1·2*	*+2·0*	*+1·3*

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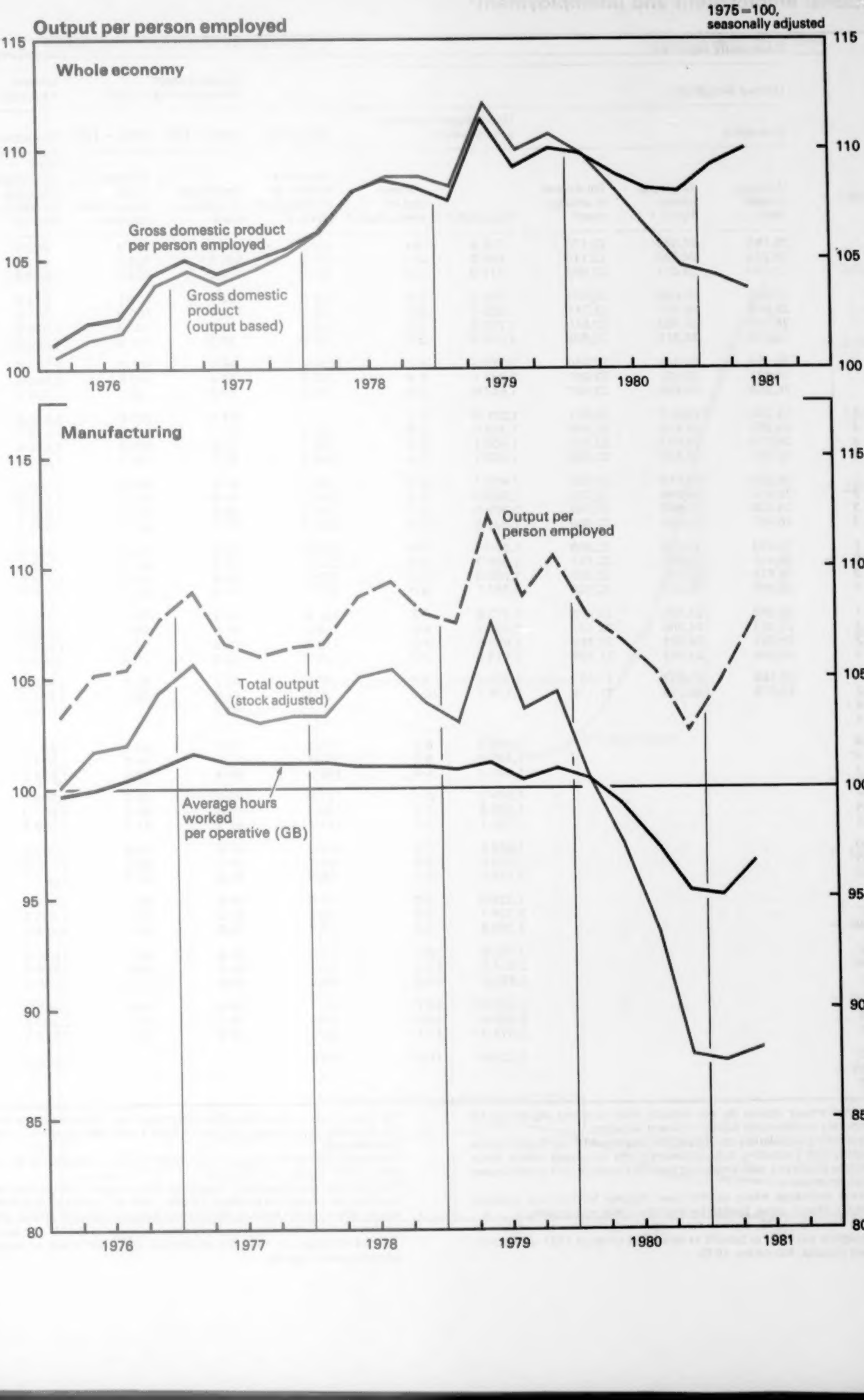
[1] The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.

[2] Some indicators within the index of industrial production are based on sales data, which may overstate or understate the level of output. The index numbers used to calculate output per person employed allow for this by adjusting for changes in the level of stocks in these sectors.

Output per person employed



National employment and unemployment[1]

	Seasonally adjusted								Unadjusted
	United Kingdom						Great Britain Manufacturing industry		United Kingdom
	Thousands			Unemployed excluding school leavers		Thousands	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	Thousands
	Working population[2,3,4]	Employed labour force[2,3]	Employees in employment[3]	Thousands[4,6]	Percentage of employees[5,6]	Vacancies notified to employment offices§[6]	Employees in employment	Average hours worked per operative	Total unemployed including school leavers[4]
1971	25,165	24,390	22,113	775·8	*3·4*	130·9	107·5	102·6	792·1
1972	25,244	24,386	22,116	854·9	*3·7*	147·3	103·9†	102·1	875·6
1973	25,599	24,971	22,663	611·0	*2·6*	307·0	104·5	104·0	618·8
1974	25,652	25,060	22,790	599·7	*2·6*	301·6	104·7	101·1	614·9
1975	25,844	24,933	22,711	929·1	*3·9*	148·1	100·0	100·0	977·6
1976	26,129	24,762	22,540	1,269·3	*5·3*	119·7	96·8	100·3	1,358·8
1977	26,299	24,819	22,606	1,376·8	*5·7*	155·9	97·2	101·3	1,483·6
1978	26,414	24,944	22,740	1,375·6	*5·7*	210·3	96·8	101·0	1,475·0
1979	26,461	25,097	22,897	1,302·1	*5·4*	241·3	95·4	100·8	1,390·5
1980	26,355	24,696	22,487	1,647·6	*6·8*	143·0	89·8	98·1	1,794·7
1977 *1*	26,208	24,813	22,597	1,331·5	*5·5*	. .	97·1	101·6	1,417·8
2	26,299	24,819	22,606	1,352·5	*5·6*	153·0	97·3	101·2	1,394·7
3	26,379	24,843	22,629	1,400·1	*5·8*	154·7	97·3	101·2	1,622·4
4	26,357	24,848	22,638	1,423·1	*5·9*	164·3	97·1	101·2	1,499·4
1978 *1*	26,398	24,916	22,709	1,412·7	*5·8*	186·7	97·1	101·2	1,506·1
2	26,414	24,944	22,740	1,390·9	*5·8*	204·2	96·9	101·0	1,428·2
3	26,436	24,992	22,786	1,365·0	*5·7*	216·3	96·6	101·0	1,570·6
4	26,487	25,092	22,889	1,333·9	*5·4*	234·0	96·3	101·0	1,395·3
1979 *1*	26,493	25,070	22,869	1,349·4	*5·6*	233·6	96·0	100·8	1,436·5
2	26,461	25,097	22,897	1,305·2	*5·4*	252·2	95·8	101·2	1,327·9
3	26,421	25,101	22,896	1,266·8	*5·2*	249·1	95·4	100·4	1,438·0
4	26,399	25,031	22,826	1,287·1	*5·3*	230·3	94·5	100·9	1,359·4
1980 *1*	26,362	24,885	22,678	1,373·9	*5·7*	194·6	93·2	100·4	1,479·2
2	26,355	24,696	22,487	1,497·7	*6·2*	159·2	91·5	99·1	1,563·9
3	26,331	24,384	22,166	1,699·0	*7·0*	119·8	88·8	97·5	1,979·1
4	26,248	23,989	21,769	2,019·8	*8·4*	98·3	85·6	95·4	2,156·7
1981 *1*	26,168	23,683	21,463	2,304·4	*9·5*	99·6	83·3	95·1	2,455·8
2	26,079	23,399	21,179	2,506·4	*10·4*	89·5	81·3	96·7	2,588·0
3							79·7		
4									
1980 *A*	. .	. .	. .	1,456·2	*6·0*	170·2	92·1	99·2	1,522·9
M	. .	. .	. .	1,495·3	*6·2*	162·2	91·5	99·2	1,509·2
J	. .	. .	. .	1,541·7	*6·4*	145·3	90·9	98·9	1,659·7
J	. .	. .	. .	1,609·2	*6·7*	127·9	89·7	98·0	1,896·6
A	. .	. .	. .	1,696·8	*7·0*	120·5	88·8	97·6	2,001·2
S	. .	. .	. .	1,791·1	*7·4*	111·1	87·8	97·0	2,039·5
O	. .	. .	. .	1,892·9	*7·8*	100·0	86·6	95·9	2,062·9
N	. .	. .	. .	2,030·0	*8·4*	96·2	85·5	95·3	2,162·9
D	. .	. .	. .	2,136·6	*8·8*	98·8	84·6	95·0	2,244·2
1981 *J*	. .	. .	. .	2,228·3	*9·2*	103·6	84·0	95·1	2,419·5
F	. .	. .	. .	2,304·1	*9·5*	98·2	83·2	95·0	2,463·3
M	. .	. .	. .	2,380·8	*9·8*	96·9	82·5	95·2	2,484·7
A	. .	. .	. .	2,452·3	*10·1*	94·3	81·9	96·3	2,525·2
M	. .	. .	. .	2,514·6	*10·4*	91·7	81·3	96·6	2,558·4
J	. .	. .	. .	2,552·3	*10·6*	82·5	80·6	97·3	2,680·5
J	. .	. .	. .	2,582·3[7]	*10·7*[7]	91·7	80·0	97·6	2,852·1[7]
A	. .	. .	. .	2,626·4[7]	*10·9*[7]	98·4	79·7†	98·5	2,940·5[7]
S	. .	. .	. .	2,672·7[7]	*11·1*[7]	96·9	79·3	98·8	2,998·8[7]
O				2,728·9[7]	*11·3*[7]	98·6			2,988·6[7]
N									
D									

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[1] Unemployment figures do not include adult students registered for temporary employment during a current vacation.

[2] The working population consists of the employed labour force and the unemployed (including school-leavers); the employed labour force includes employers, self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment.

[3] Annual estimates relate to mid-year. Figures for the four quarters relate to March, June, September and December respectively.

[4] From October 1979, figures have been adjusted for the effects of fortnightly payment of benefit as described on page 1151 of *Employment Gazette*, November 1979.

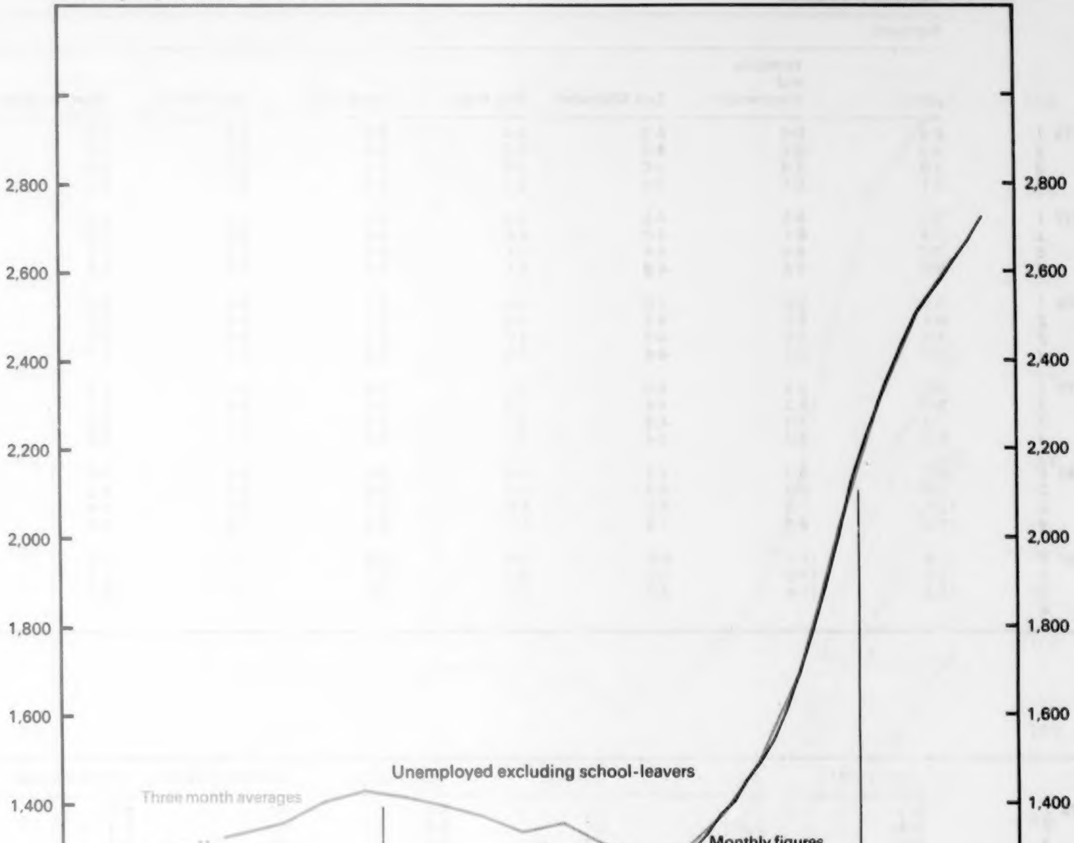
[5] The base used in calculating the percentage rate of unemployment is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).

[6] The seasonally adjusted series have been revised as described in the March 1981 *Employment Gazette*.

[7] The recorded unemployment figures for July, August, September and October are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as a result of industrial action affecting the flow of information between benefit offices and employment offices. The seasonally adjusted total for the UK has been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures

Unemployment and vacancies

Thousands, seasonally adjusted



Regional unemployment rates[1]

Seasonally adjusted

Per cent

		North[2]	Yorkshire and Humberside[2]	East Midlands[2]	East Anglia	South East[2]	South West[2]	West Midlands
1976	*1*	6·4	5·0	4·3	4·4	3·8	5·8	5·4
	2	6·8	5·1	4·4	4·5	3·9	6·0	5·4
	3	7·0	5·2	4·5	4·7	4·1	6·1	5·4
	4	7·1	5·1	4·5	4·7	4·2	6·3	5·2
1977	*1*	7·2	5·1	4·5	4·8	4·2	6·2	5·2
	2	7·4	6·1	4·6	4·9	4·2	6·3	5·3
	3	7·7	5·5	4·8	5·1	4·4	6·5	5·4
	4	8·0	5·6	4·8	5·1	4·4	6·6	5·4
1978	*1*	8·2	5·5	4·8	4·9	4·2	6·4	5·2
	2	8·1	5·6	4·7	4·8	4·1	6·2	5·2
	3	8·1	5·5	4·7	4·7	4·0	6·0	5·1
	4	8·1	5·4	4·6	4·6	3·8	5·8	5·0
1979	*1*	8·2	5·5	4·6	4·7	3·8	5·7	5·2
	2	8·0	5·3	4·4	4·3	3·6	5·4	5·1
	3	7·9	5·1	4·2	4·1	3·4	5·2	5·0
	4	8·0	5·3	4·4	4·1	3·4	5·2	5·2
1980	*1*	8·7	5·7	4·7	4·4	3·6	5·3	5·6
	2	9·3	6·3	5·3	4·7	3·9	5·7	6·2
	3	10·1	7·3	6·2	5·5	4·6	6·4	7·4
	4	11·5	8·8	7·5	6·7	5·6	7·5	9·3
1981	*1*	12·9	10·1	8·6	7·8	6·5	8·5	11·2
	2	13·6	10·9	9·3	8·3	7·2	9·1	12·3
	3[3]	14·2	11·4	9·8	8·7	7·8	9·5	13·1
	4							

		North West[2]	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1976	*1*	6·3	6·6	6·0	5·0	8·8	5·1
	2	6·4	6·8	6·5	5·2	9·2	5·3
	3	6·5	6·8	6·7	5·3	9·5	5·4
	4	6·5	6·9	6·9	5·4	9·6	5·5
1977	*1*	6·5	7·0	7·1	5·4	9·7	5·5
	2	6·7	7·1	7·3	5·5	9·9	5·6
	3	6·9	7·5	7·6	5·7	10·2	5·8
	4	7·1	7·8	7·8	5·8	10·4	5·9
1978	*1*	7·0	7·6	7·8	5·7	10·4	5·8
	2	6·9	7·7	7·6	5·6	10·7	5·7
	3	6·9	7·7	7·5	5·5	10·7	5·6
	4	6·7	7·5	7·4	5·4	10·4	5·5
1979	*1*	6·8	7·7	7·5	5·4	10·5	5·6
	2	6·6	7·3	7·4	5·3	10·3	5·4
	3	6·4	7·1	7·4	5·1	10·3	5·2
	4	6·6	7·2	7·5	5·2	10·5	5·3
1980	*1*	7·2	7·8	8·0	5·6	10·9	5·7
	2	7·8	8·6	8·6	6·1	11·5	6·2
	3	8·8	9·7	9·4	6·9	12·7	7·0
	4	10·3	11·4	10·6	8·2	14·8	8·4
1981	*1*	11·5	12·6	11·4	9·4	16·1	9·5
	2	12·7	13·2	12·3	10·2	16·7	10·4
	3	13·2	13·9	13·0	10·7	17·1	10·9
	4						

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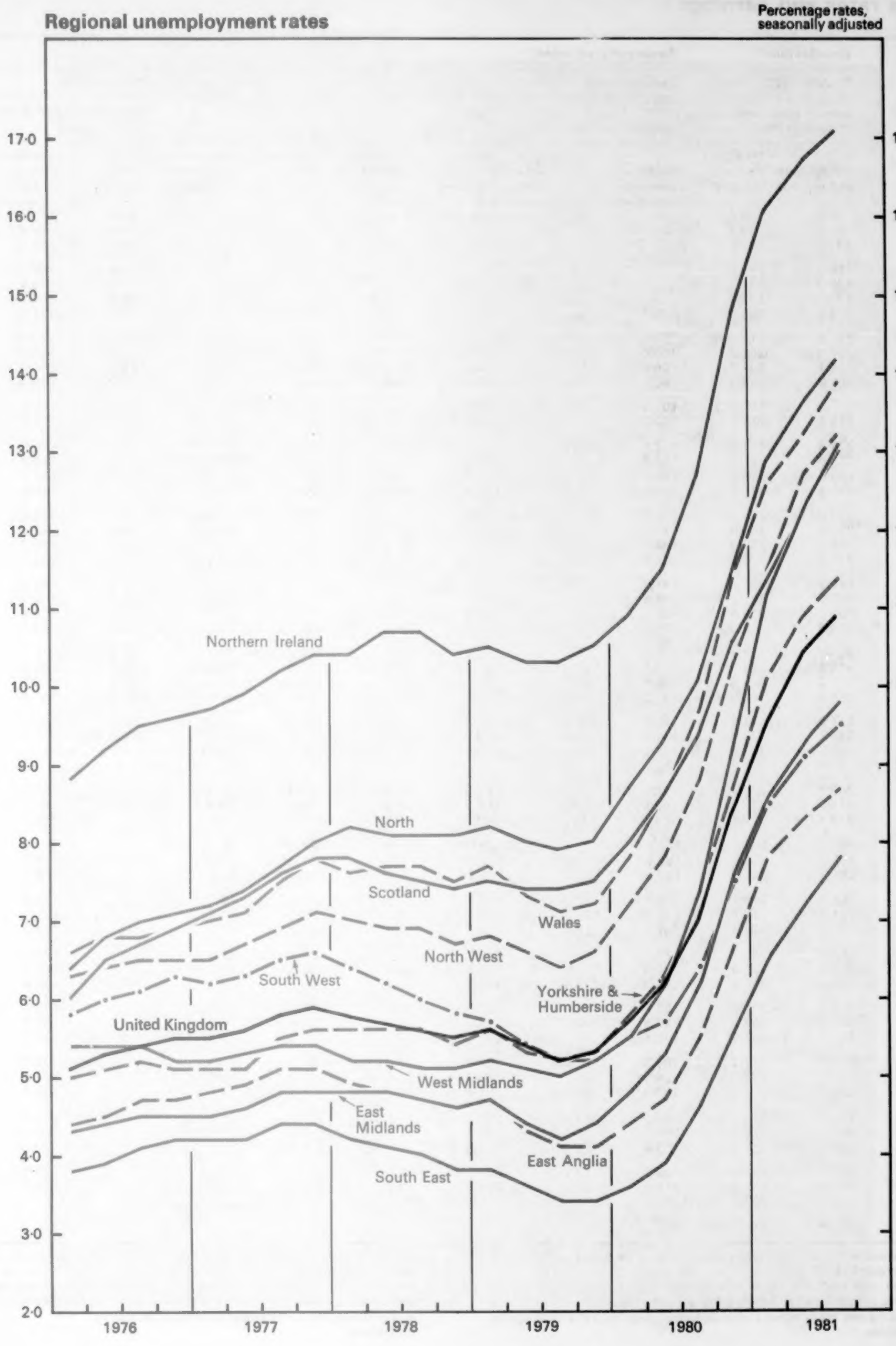
[1] Numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers expressed as a percentage of the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).

[2] The boundaries of the standard regions were revised in April 1974.

[3] The recorded unemployment figures for July, August, September and October are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as a result of industrial action affecting the flow of information between benefit offices and employment offices. The seasonally adjusted totals for GB and UK have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures.

Regional unemployment rates



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Wage rates and earnings

		Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted[1]							
		31 July 1972 = 100[2]		January 1976 = 100						1975 = 100	
		Basic weekly wage rates (manual workers)		Average earnings (GB)						Wages and salaries per unit of output	
		All industries and services	Manufacturing industry	Whole economy	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Index of production industries	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Manufacturing industry	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Whole economy	Manufacturing industry
1970		78·8	79·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	51·6
1971		89·0	89·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	54·5	56·8
1972		101·3	101·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	59·1	59·2
1973		115·2	114·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	63·0	62·1
1974		138·0	134·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	76·6	76·6
1975		176·7	174·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
1976		213·2	209·0	106·1	..	106·3	..	106·2	..	109·2	111·2
1977		227·3	218·9	115·6	*9·0*	117·2	*10·3*	117·1	*10·2*	118·0	120·8
1978		259·3	258·8	130·6	*13·0*	134·3	*14·6*	134·0	*14·5*	130·3	134·9
1979		298·1	297·5	150·8	*15·5*	154·9	*15·3*	154·8	*15·5*	149·8	154·3
1980		351·8	348·5	182·1	*20·7*	183·9	*18·8*	182·5	*17·9*	181·8	189·4
1976	*3*	217·8	212·5	107·8	..	108·3	..	108·4	..	110·5	113·2
	4	219·3	213·1	110·2	..	110·7	..	110·7	..	111·7	114·2
1977	*1*	223·3	215·7	112·4	*10·7*	113·8	*12·0*	113·4	*11·9*	115·2	115·5
	2	225·9	217·9	113·9	*8·8*	115·0	*10·2*	114·8	*9·9*	115·9	118·8
	3	228·7	220·2	116·3	*7·8*	117·7	*8·6*	117·7	*8·6*	119·0	122·2
	4	231·2	221·7	120·0	*8·9*	122·3	*10·5*	122·5	*10·6*	121·8	126·8
1978	*1*	237·8	226·1	123·8	*10·2*	126·6	*11·2*	126·8	*11·8*	126·1	129·0
	2	260·6	263·9	129·2	*13·5*	132·9	*15·6*	132·4	*15·3*	128·5	132·5
	3	265·8	267·9	133·0	*14·4*	136·7	*16·2*	136·2	*15·7*	131·6	135·7
	4	273·0	277·5	136·5	*13·8*	141·0	*15·3*	140·7	*14·9*	134·7	142·4
1979	*1*	284·9	284·5	141·0	*13·9*	145·1	*14·6*	145·4	*14·7*	142·3	147·6
	2	292·2	291·3	146·6	*13·4*	152·1	*14·5*	152·7	*15·4*	143·8	148·9
	3	299·9	296·4	153·9	*15·7*	155·9	*14·0*	155·0	*13·8*	154·0	156·8
	4	315·3	318·0	161·8	*18·5*	166·4	*18·0*	166·2	*18·1*	159·1	163·9
1980	*1*	334·9	336·5	168·8	*19·7*	172·4	*18·8*	170·6	*17·3*	167·9	174·3
	2	348·3	345·3	178·0	*21·4*	180·8	*18·8*	179·9	*17·8*	178·8	186·2
	3	357·4	349·9	188·1	*22·2*	189·4	*21·5*	188·3	*21·4*	189·8	196·1
	4	366·6	362·3	193·3	*19·5*	193·2	*16·1*	191·3	*15·1*	191·1	201·0
1981	*1*	377·0†	372·5†	196·7	*16·5*	200·0	*16·0*	196·9	*15·4*	196·4	202·6†
	2	385·3	379·0	201·2	*13·0*	203·0	*12·3*	200·5	*11·5*	200·9	202·8
	3	390·5	382·1	209·6[5]	*11·4*[5]	213·0[5]	*12·4*[5]	212·0[5]	*12·6*[5]		
	4										
1979	*O*	303·1	298·4	158·8	*16·8*	163·6	*16·4*	163·5	*16·4*	..	162·0
	N	319·4	327·3	162·0	*19·1*	166·3	*18·5*	166·0	*18·8*	..	164·4
	D	323·4	328·5	164·5[4]	*19·6*[4]	169·2[4]	*19·0*[4]	169·1[4]	*19·1*[4]	..	165·4
1980	*J*	332·9	335·5	164·6[4]	*20·2*[4]	169·0[4]	*19·7*[4]	167·6[4]	*19·0*[4]	..	169·7
	F	335·0	336·6	169·0[4]	*18·6*[4]	171·8[4]	*18·4*[4]	170·0[4]	*16·8*[4]	..	174·3
	M	336·9	337·4	172·8[4]	*20·3*[4]	176·4[4]	*18·3*[4]	174·1[4]	*16·2*[4]	..	178·9
	A	342·2	340·6	175·1	*21·3*	178·0	*19·3*	176·4	*18·2*	..	182·8
	M	347·3	346·7	176·7	*21·3*	179·4	*18·7*	178·7	*17·6*	..	186·1
	J	355·5	348·6	182·1	*21·7*	184·8	*18·4*	184·5	*17·7*	..	189·7
	J	356·8	349·1	183·1	*18·9*	187·8	*19·8*	186·9	*18·9*	..	193·5
	A	357·3	350·0	187·3	*21·7*	189·6	*21·6*	188·5	*22·3*	..	196·2
	S	358·1	350·7	194·0	*26·1*	190·8	*23·1*	189·4	*23·1*	..	198·5
	O	359·5	351·0	190·7	*20·1*	191·3	*16·9*	189·9	*16·2*	..	199·8
	N	368·9	367·8	192·6	*18·9*	193·0	*16·1*	191·4	*15·3*	..	200·9
	D	371·4	367·9	196·6	*19·5*	195·3	*15·4*	192·6	*13·9*	..	202·3
1981	*J*	376·1	372·2	195·3	*18·6*	197·8	*17·0*	194·5	*16·0*	..	202·7†
	F	377·0	372·6	196·9	*16·5*	200·5	*16·7*	197·6	*16·2*	..	202·9
	M	378·0	372·8	197·9	*14·5*	201·7	*14·3*	198·7	*14·1*	..	202·3
	A	383·8	376·7	199·5	*13·9*	200·2	*12·5*	197·5	*12·0*	..	202·5
	M	385·3	379·0	200·0	*13·2*	201·3	*12·2*	198·9	*11·3*	..	202·4
	J	386·7	381·2	203·9	*12·0*	207·5	*12·3*	205·2	*11·2*	..	203·4
	J	390·1	381·5	205·3	*12·1*	209·7†	*11·6*	208·4†	*11·5*†	..	205·2
	A	390·6	382·2	211·4	*12·8*	214·6	*13·2*	213·8	*13·5*	..	206·4
	S	390·8	382·6	212·1[5]	*9·4*[5]	214·6[5]	*12·4*[5]	213·7[5]	*12·8*[5]	..	
	O	391·1	382·6								

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[1] The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to December 1980.

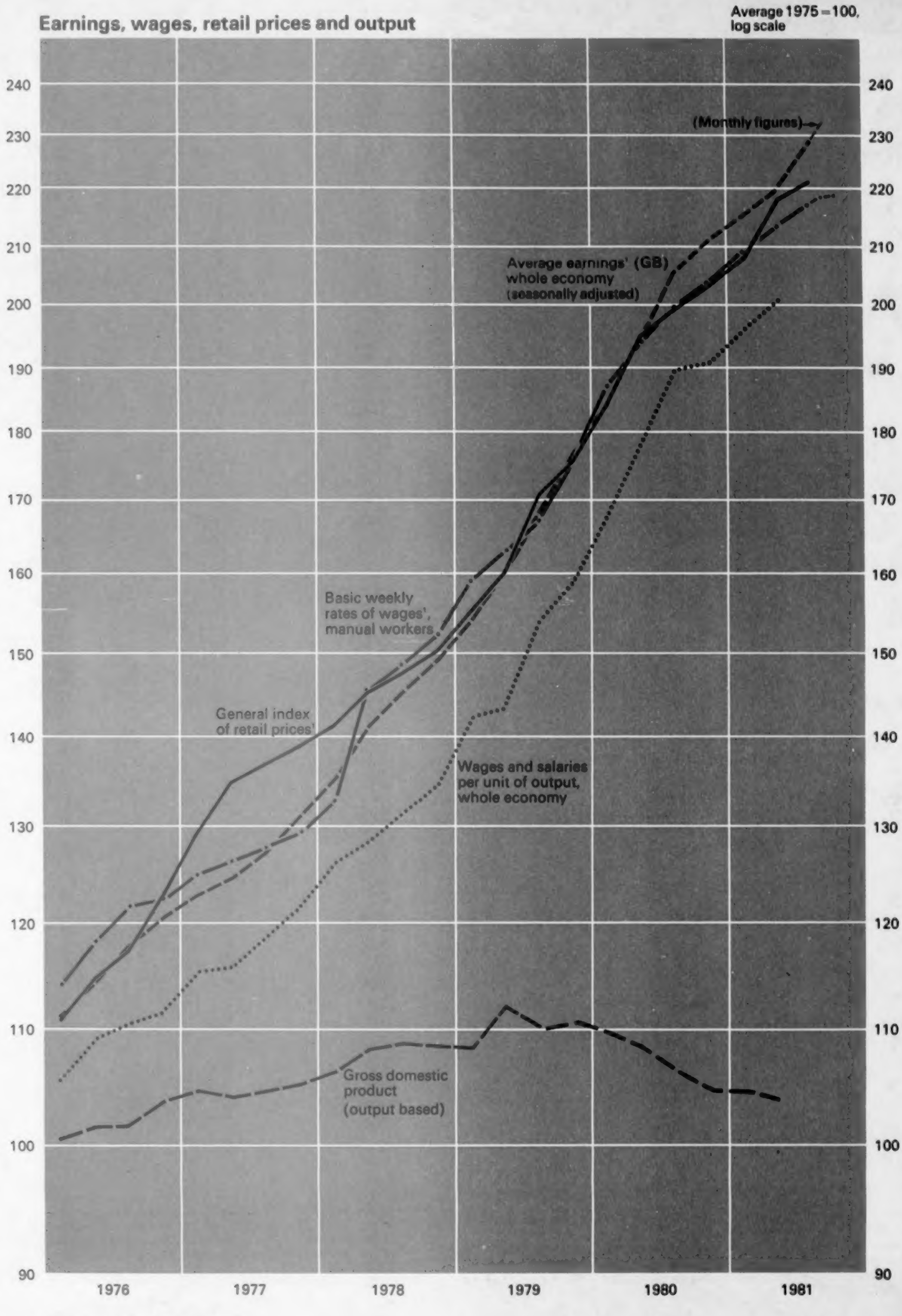
[2] Before July 1972 the series was based on 31 January 1956 = 100. Figures before July 1972 have therefore been linked.

[3] These figures are affected by the industrial dispute in the engineering industries.

[4] Owing to the dispute in the steel industry insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for 'metal manufacture' to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the indices for all manufacturing and, whole economy and Index of production industries.

[5] Provisional.

Earnings, wages, retail prices and output



[1] Quarterly average of monthly figures

42

Prices

		Unadjusted										Average 1975 = 100p
		Average 1975 = 100										
		Wholesale prices index		General index of retail prices						Pensioner price index[1]		
			Output									
			All manufactured products	All items				All items other than seasonal food				
		Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry[2]	Home sales[3]	Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Total food	Total non-food	Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	One person household	Two person household	Purchasing power of the pound[4]
1970		40·7	54·1	54·2	*6·4*	48·5	56·3	54·8	*6·5*	52·7	52·8	184
1971		42·5	59·0	59·3	*9·4*	53·9	61·4	60·0	*9·5*	58·0	58·0	169
1972		44·4	62·1	63·6	*7·1*	58·6	65·3	64·1	*6·9*	62·4	62·3	157
1973		58·8	66·7	69·4	*9·2*	67·5	70·1	69·4	*8·3*	68·4	68·7	144
1974		86·8	81·8	80·5	*16·1*	79·6	80·8	80·5	*16·0*	79·5	79·8	124
1975		100·0	100·0	100·0	*24·2*	100·0	100·0	100·0	*24·2*	100·0	100·0	100
1976		127·0	117·3	116·5	*16·5*	120·0	115·6	115·8	*15·8*	119·1	118·8	86
1977		145·6	140·5	135·0	*15·8*	142·8	132·8	134·3	*16·0*	139·1	138·7	74
1978		144·6	153·3	146·2	*8·3*	152·9	144·3	146·5	*9·0*	150·4	149·8	68
1979		167·6	172·0	165·8	*13·4*	171·3	164·3	165·9	*13·3*	168·0	167·6	60
1980		200·9	200·0	195·6	*18·0*	191·9	196·5	196·3	*18·4*	195·7	194·6	
1977	*1*	144·8	133·0	129·2	*16·5*	138·6	126·4	127·7	*16·1*	132·6	132·9	77
	2	148·8	139·6	134·9	*17·4*	143·3	132·5	133·6	*17·3*	138·4	138·4	74
	3	146·5	143·8	137·0	*16·5*	144·1	135·0	136·8	*16·7*	141·6	140·7	73
	4	142·2	145·8	139·0	*13·0*	145·0	137·3	139·3	*14·2*	143·9	142·9	72
1978	*1*	140·2	149·2	141·4	*9·5*	148·0	139·5	141·6	*10·8*	146·3	145·5	71
	2	146·3	151·8	145·3	*7·6*	152·9	143·1	145·2	*8·6*	150·0	149·3	69
	3	144·9	154·8	147·8	*7·9*	154·7	145·9	148·2	*8·3*	151·9	151·3	68
	4	147·1	157·3	150·3	*8·1*	156·0	148·6	150·8	*8·3*	153·4	153·0	67
1979	*1*	153·4	161·6	155·0	*9·6*	164·2	152·4	154·7	*9·3*	159·2	158·5	65
	2	163·3	168·0	160·7	*10·6*	169·9	158·3	160·2	*10·4*	163·4	162·9	62
	3	169·9	176·4	171·4	*16·0*	173·9	170·6	171·9	*16·0*	171·8	171·7	58
	4	183·9	181·8	176·2	*17·3*	178·0	175·7	176·7	*17·2*	177·6	177·2	57
1980	*1*	197·2	191·4	184·6	*19·1*	185·7	184·1	184·8	*19·5*	185·7	184·9	54
	2	201·3	199·0	195·3	*21·5*	192·0	196·1	195·8	*22·3*	194·1	193·5	51
	3	201·9	203·6	199·4	*16·4*	194·5	200·7	200·4	*16·5*	199·2	197·9	50
	4	203·3	206·1	203·2	*15·3*	195·5	205·1	204·3	*15·6*	203·7	201·9	49
1981	*1*	213·8	212·3	208·0	*12·7*	201·6	209·5	209·0	*13·0*	209·8	208·2	48
	2	225·6	219·4	218·1	*11·7*	207·8	220·8	218·9	*11·8*	216·4	215·7	46
	3			221·9	*11·3*	209·2	225·2	223·0	*11·3*	220·1	219·6	45
	4											
1980	*A*	202·3	197·0	193·5	*21·8*	190·6	194·2	193·9	*22·4*	. .	. .	52
	M	200·4	199·0	195·3	*21·9*	191·8	196·1	195·9	*22·6*	. .	. .	51
	J	201·1	201·0	197·1	*21·0*	193·5	198·0	197·7	*21·7*	. .	. .	51
	J	201·7	202·7	198·7	*16·9*	195·0	199·6	199·3	*17·0*	. .	. .	50
	A	201·8	203·5	199·2	*16·3*	194·3	200·4	200·2	*16·5*	. .	. .	50
	S	202·1	204·6	200·4	*15·9*	194·3	202·0	201·6	*16·1*	. .	. .	50
	O	201·4	205·3	201·7	*15·4*	194·5	203·5	202·9	*15·7*	. .	. .	50
	N	203·4	206·2	203·3	*15·3*	195·0	205·5	204·5	*15·7*	. .	. .	49
	D	205·1	206·7	204·5	*15·1*	197·1	206·4	205·5	*15·4*	. .	. .	49
1981	*J*	209·7	209·9	205·7	*13·0*	200·1	207·2	206·7	*13·4*	. .	. .	49
	F	214·0	211·9	207·6	*12·5*	201·7	209·0	208·6	*12·8*	. .	. .	48
	M	217·8	215·1	210·7	*12·6*	203·0	212·4	211·6	*12·9*	. .	. .	47
	A	221·3	218·0	216·8	*12·0*	205·7	219·7	217·7	*12·3*	. .	. .	46
	M	226·1	219·2	218·2	*11·7*	207·6	220·9	218·9	*11·7*	. .	. .	46
	J	229·9	221·1	219·4	*11·3*	210·1	221·9	220·1	*11·3*	. .	. .	46
	J	233·0	222·2	220·4	*10·9*	209·8	223·2	221·2	*11·0*	. .	. .	45
	A	236·8†	224·1†	222·0	*11·5*	208·0	225·6	223·4	*11·5*	. .	. .	45
	S	237·8[5]	225·9	223·3	*11·4*	209·8	226·8	224·5	*11·4*	. .	. .	45
	O	237·8[5]	227·9[5]	225·3	*11·7*	212·1	228·8	226·3	*11·5*	. .	. .	44
	N									. .	. .	
	D									. .	. .	

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[1] All items except housing.

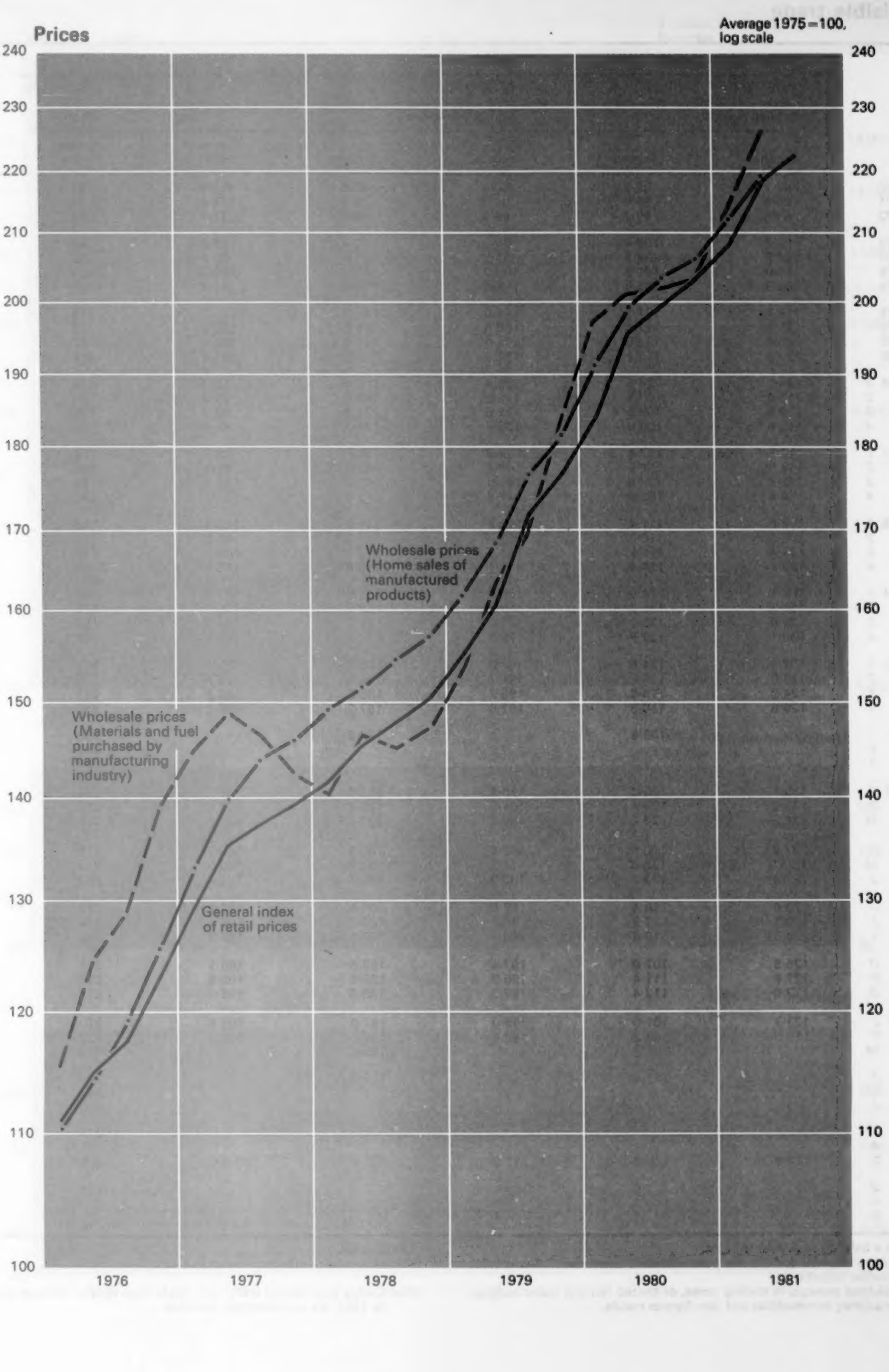
[2] Revised method of calculation to include levies on certain imported foods from 3rd quarter 1971.

[3] Reductions in the VAT-exclusive prices of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April 1973. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products index numbers from 2nd quarter 1973 onwards would have been higher by 1·7.

[4] Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the general index of retail prices.

[5] Provisional.

[6] Estimated.



Prices

Average 1975=100, log scale
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
Wholesale prices (Home sales of manufactured products)
Wholesale prices (Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry)
General index of retail prices

Visible trade

	Seasonally adjusted		Unadjusted			
	1975 = 100		1975 = 100			1975 = 100
	Volume indices[1]		Unit value indices[1]			World commodity prices index[3]
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[2]	
1970	81·1	81·8	50·8	42·8	118·8	31
1971	85·9	85·5	53·7	44·8	119·8	33
1972	85·6	95·2	56·8	46·9	121·1	38
1973	97·2	108·4	64·0	60·0	106·8	54
1974	104·2	109·5	81·6	87·7	93·1	99
1975	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100
1976	109·9	105·8	119·6	122·2	97·9	130
1977	118·4	107·7	141·5	141·3	100·2	149
1978	121·5	112·8	155·5	146·8	105·9	138
1979	125·6	125·6	171·8	161·6	106·3	162
1980	127·9	119·1	192·9	185·9	103·8	214
1976 *1*	106·1	98·5	109·6	110·4	99·3	115
2	110·8	107·9	115·8	119·0	97·3	130
3	109·5	108·3	122·8	125·1	98·2	135
4	113·0	108·6	130·3	134·3	97·0	146
1977 *1*	115·5	107·4	134·9	137·1	98·4	152
2	118·5	112·0	140·6	140·8	99·9	155
3	123·2	107·6	144·3	143·4	100·6	149
4	116·4	103·9	146·4	143·9	101·8	142
1978 *1*	118·5	111·4	149·6	141·9	105·4	136
2	122·6	110·2	153·7	146·5	104·9	143
3	121·4	115·1	157·6	148·1	106·4	138
4	123·4	114·4	161·1	150·8	106·8	138
1979 *1*	108·1	114·5	166·0	153·9	107·8	141
2	136·3	130·2	169·2	158·5	106·8	156
3	128·0	129·0	173·2	161·7	107·1	162
4	130·1	128·9	178·8	172·4	103·7	185
1980 *1*	131·4	124·5	187·3	185·3	101·1	211
2	128·5	125·8	191·7	185·5	103·4	216
3	124·8	115·6	195·7	185·5	105·5	214
4	126·8	110·3	197·0	187·2	105·2	215
1981 *1*	..	103·8	..	189·9	..	228
2	..	..	..	..	..	248[4]
3	..	..	..	..	..	261[5]†
1980 *J*	135·7	123·0	185·2	182·7	101·4	206
F	132·2	126·4	187·5	185·6	101·0	210
M	126·5	124·1	189·2	187·7	100·8	218
A	127·8	130·5	190·8	185·8	102·7	218
M	130·1	123·0	191·1	185·5	103·0	214
J	127·4	123·9	193·3	185·1	104·4	213
J	129·6	118·4	195·0	185·5	105·1	213
A	120·9	117·9	196·2	185·1	106·0	214
S	124·0	110·6	195·9	186·1	105·3	212
O	125·5	107·0	197·4	187·8	105·1	211
N	127·8	111·4	195·9	185·6	105·6	216
D	127·0	112·4	197·7	188·3	105·0	218
1981 *J*	123·7	101·0	199·0	187·0	106·4	220
F	119·5	109·2	198·8	189·1	105·2	227
M	..	101·3	..	193·5	..	234
A	..	101·4	..	197·4	..	240
M	..	..	..	..	..	247
J	..	..	..	..	..	259
J	..	..	..	..	..	271
A	..	..	..	..	..	255[5]†
S	128·8	129·9	211·0	211·0	100·0	256[5]
O						253[5]
N						
D						

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[1] On a balance of payments basis.

[2] Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.

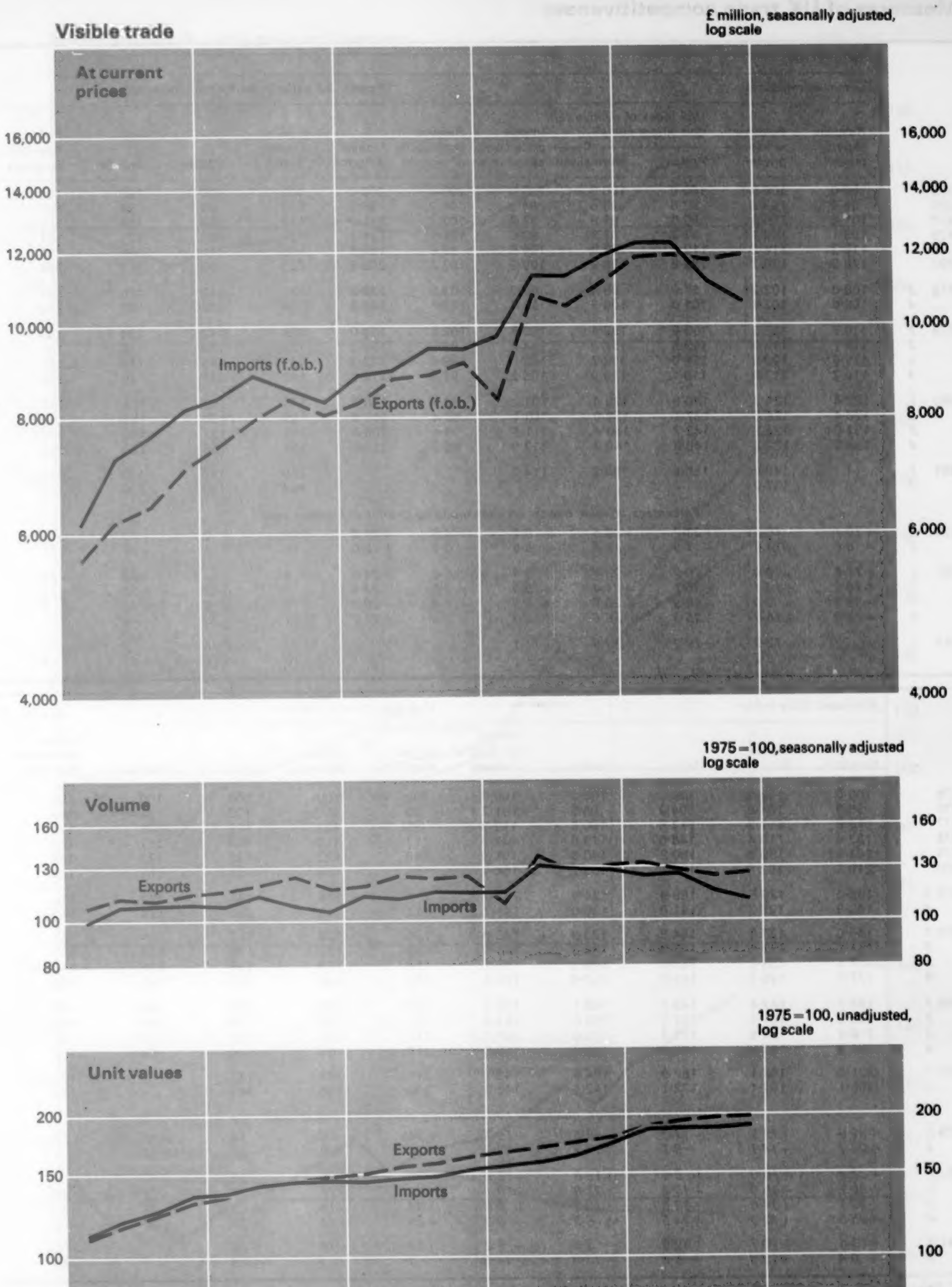
[3] Weighted average, in sterling terms, of United Nations Index numbers for primary commodities and non-ferrous metals.

[4] Provisional.

[5] Projection by the Department of Industry.

Note: Owing to industrial action UK visible trade figures for some months in 1981 are not currently available.

Visible trade



Measures of UK trade competitiveness

1975 = 100

		Summary measures[1]						Export unit value index for manufactures[3]				
		Relative export prices[2]	Relative wholesale prices[2]	IMF index of relative unit labour costs[2]		Import price competitiveness	Relative profitability of exports	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany
				Actual	Normalised							
1975		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100
1976		96·9	93·9	92·6	93·6	96·3	101·2	97·2	107	99	98	102
1977		101·8	100·0	90·0	89·9	97·6	102·7	111·7	112	108	105	110
1978		108·1	103·1 †	97·3	97·9	99·6	102·9	136·2	121	131	121	131
1979		115·3	114·2	112·9	113·0	104·6	99·8	164·1	140	141	141	147
1980		128·3	130·7	139·9	138·9	109·0	97·3	200·8	153	150	157	156
1978	*3*	108·0	102·2†	97·0	98·4	99·0	103·5	138·9	121	142	126	131
	4	109·6	102·4	101·0	100·3	98·7	103·7	146·5	126	143	129	140
1979	*1*	110·7	105·3	103·0	102·4	100·8	102·8	152·0	134	142	134	143
	2	114·7	112·9	109·6	112·0	104·4	99·9	158·2	139	140	136	140
	3	119·6	120·9	120·0	118·7	108·0	98·8	173·3	141	145	144	148
	4	116·2	117·6	119·1	119·0	105·2	97·9	172·9	145	141	149	155
1980	*1*	123·4	124·7	130·5	126·4	103·2	97·7	188·5	146	142	154	157
	2	126·4	128·8	137·1	136·0	110·1	97·4	195·6	149	150	156	155
	3	131·0†	132·2	142·7	143·4	111·1	97·4	208·4	155	152	163	160†
	4	134·6	137·2	149·2	149·7	112·0	96·7	210·5	161	159	155	152
1981	*1*		140·5	155·6	156·2	114·7			165	165	143	136
	2		137·2						168	159	132	126
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year.										
1979	*3*	*+10·7*	*+18·3†*	*+23·7*	*+20·6*	*+ 9·1*	*− 4·5*	*+24·8*	*+18*	*+ 2*	*+14*	*+13*
	4	*+ 6·0*	*+14·8*	*+17·9*	*+18·6*	*+ 6·6*	*− 5·6*	*+18·0*	*+15*	*− 1*	*+16*	*+11*
1980	*1*	*+11·5*	*+18·4*	*+26·7*	*+23·4*	*+ 2·4*	*− 5·0*	*+24·0*	*+ 9*	—	*+15*	*+10*
	2	*+10·2*	*+14·1*	*+25·1*	*+21·4*	*+ 5·5*	*− 2·5*	*+23·6*	*+ 7*	*+ 7*	*+15*	*+11*
	3	*+ 9·5†*	*+ 9·3*	*+18·9*	*+20·8*	*+ 2·9.*	*− 1·4*	*+20·3*	*+10*	*+ 5*	*+13*	*+ 8*
	4	*+15·8*	*+16·7*	*+25·3*	*+25·8*	*+ 6·5*	*− 1·2*	*+21·7*	*+11*	*+13*	*+ 4*	*− 2*
1981	*1*		*+12·7*	*+19·2*	*+23·6*	*+11·1*			*+13*	*+16*	*− 7*	*−13*
	2		*+ 6·5*						*+13*	*+ 6*	*−15*	*−19*

		Wholesale price index[3]					Unit labour costs index [3]				
		United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany
1975		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100	100
1976		95·3	104·6	104·9	96·5	101·2	90	101	100	94	96
1977		110·8	111·2	117·8	100·6	112·8	95	107	115	100	110
1978		132·8	119·4	148·5	119·8	131·9	117	114	144	117	130
1979		164·9†	133·8	150·2	140·6	151·4	148	122	135	132	146
1980		210·2	152·8	166·6	165·2	164·1	199	136	131	151	158
1978	*3*	135·0	120·5	159·9	124·9	132·0	118	114	155	122	130
	4	140·9	123·3	161·0	130·0	141·7	127	116	156	125	140
1979	*1*	147·0	127·1	154·8	133·9	145·6	134	119	147	131	145
	2	157·7	131·4	147·8	134·3	145·4	139	122	135	127	139
	3	177·7	135·8	153·0	144·3	154·1	158	123	134	131	146
	4	177·1	140·7	145·0	152·4	160·4	159	125	122	140	153
1980	*1*	194·7	147·4	149·3	160·1	164·2	177	129	118	145[4]	154
	2	205·2	151·1	162·9	163·6	164·4	191	135	126	148[4]	156
	3	218·8	154·8	173·7	172·0	168·7	210	139	138	158[4]	165
	4	221·9	158·0	180·5	165·0	159·0	216	139	144	154[4]	157
1981	*1*	221·2	163·1	182·9	154·4	149·1	211	142	147		139
	2	206·1	167·1	172·1	142·4	140·0	190	145	142		132
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year.									
1979	*3*	*+31·6*	*+12·7*	*− 4·3*	*+15·5*	*+16·7*	*+34†*	*+8*	*−14*	*+ 7*	*+12*
	4	*+25·7*	*+14·1*	*− 9·9*	*+17·2*	*+13·2*	*+25*	*+8*	*−22*	*+12*	*+ 9*
1980	*1*	*+32·4*	*+16·0*	*− 3·6*	*+19·6*	*+12·8*	*+32*	*+8*	*−20*	*+11*	*+ 6*
	2	*+30·1*	*+15·0*	*+10·2*	*+21·8*	*+13·1*	*+37*	*+11*	*− 7*	*+17*	*+12*
	3	*+23·1*	*+14·0*	*+13·5*	*+19·2*	*+ 9·5*	*+33*	*+14*	*+ 3*	*+21*	*+13*
	4	*+25·3*	*+12·3*	*+24·5*	*+ 8·3*	*− 0·9*	*+36*	*+11*	*+18*	*+10*	*+ 3*
1981	*1*	*+13·6*	*+10·7*	*+22·5*	*− 3·6*	*− 9·2*	*+19*	*+10*	*+25*		*−10*
	2	*+ 0·4*	*+10·6*	*+ 5·6*	*−13·0*	*−14·8*	*− 1*	*+ 7*	*+13*		*−15*

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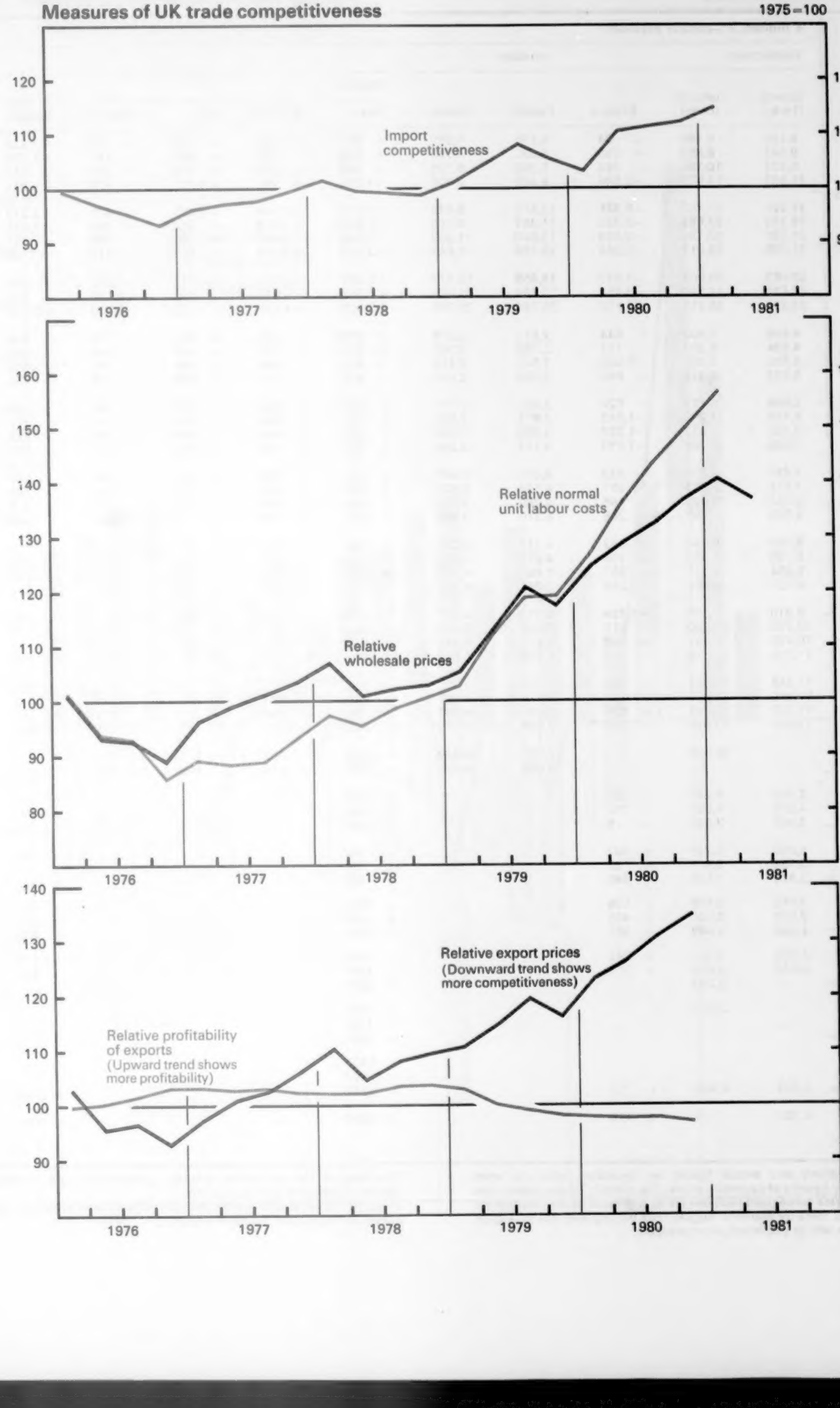
[1] The summary measures of competitiveness were described in *Economic Trends* No. 304, February 1979. Revised measures of import price competitiveness and relative profitability of exports were described in an article in *Economic Trends*, No. 319, May 1980.

[2] Downwards movements indicate greater competitiveness.

[3] All the indices are in terms of US dollars.

[4] Provisional.

Measures of UK trade competitiveness



Balance of payments: current account

£ million, seasonally adjusted

		Visible trade[1]			Invisibles						
							Balance				
		Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Balance	Credits	Debits	Total	Services	IPD	Transfers	Current balance
1970		8,150	8,184	− 34	5,126	4,269	+ 857	+ 481	+ 554	− 178	+ 823
1971		9,043	8,853	+ 190	5,697	4,763	+ 934	+ 625	+ 502	− 193	+1,124
1972		9,437	10,185	− 748	6,300	5,305	+ 995	+ 701	+ 538	− 244	+ 247
1973		11,937	14,523	−2,586	8,506	6,901	+1,605	+ 786	+1,257	− 438	− 981
1974		16,394	21,745	−5,351	10,511	8,433	+2,078	+1,083	+1,415	− 420	−3,273
1975		19,330	22,663	−3,333	11,467	9,655	+1,812	+1,519	+ 773	− 480	−1,521
1976		25,191	29,120	−3,929	15,000	11,952	+3,048	+2,443	+1,365	− 760	− 881
1977		31,728	34,012	−2,284	16,788	14,545	+2,243	+3,254	+ 104	−1.115	− 41
1978		35,063	36,605	−1,542	18,958	16,477	+2,481	+3,711	+ 592	−1,822	+ 939
1979		40,678	44,136	−3,458	23,694	21,099	+2,595	+4,039	+ 846	−2,290	− 863
1980		47,389	46,211	+1,178	25,764	23,736	+2,028	+4,188	− 38	−2,122	+3,206
1975	*1*	4,658	5,602	− 944	2,812	2,316	+ 496†	+ 368	+ 201	− 73	− 448
	2	4,594	5,307	− 713	2,759	2,387	+ 372	+ 376	+ 142	− 146	− 341
	3	4,806	5,836	−1,030	2,842	2,414	+ 428	+ 360	+ 180	− 112	− 602
	4	5,272	5,918	− 646	3,054	2,538	+ 516	+ 415	+ 250	− 149	− 130
1976	*1*	5,599	6,123	− 524	3,382	2,719	+ 663	+ 563	+ 294	− 194	+ 139
	2	6,164	7,212	−1,048	3,612	2,881	+ 731	+ 548	+ 350	− 167	− 317
	3	6,400	7,627	−1,227	3,889	3,060	+ 829	+ 648	+ 369	− 188	− 398
	4	7,028	8,158	−1,130	4,117	3,292	+ 825	+ 684	+ 352	− 211	− 305
1977	*1*	7,437	8,370	− 933	4,074	3,467	+ 607	+ 730	+ 122	− 245	− 326
	2	7,914	8,831	− 917	4,144	3,623	+ 521	+ 818	− 16	− 281	− 396
	3	8,354	8,520	− 166	4,260	3,761	+ 499	+ 831	− 10	− 322	+ 333
	4	8,023	8,291	− 268	4,310	3,694	+ 616	+ 875	+ 8	− 267	+ 348
1978	*1*	8,282	8,844	− 562	4,417	4,021	+ 396	+ 885	+ 56	− 545	− 166
	2	8,790	8,949	− 159	4,615	3,986	+ 629	+ 814	+ 225	− 410	+ 470
	3	8,854	9,411	− 557	4,884	4,203	+ 681	+ 989	+ 172	− 480	+ 124
	4	9,137	9,401	− 264	5,042	4,267	+ 775	+1,023	+ 139	− 387	+ 511
1979	*1*	8,310	9,736	−1,426	5,513	4,654	+ 859	+ 984	+ 396	− 521	− 567
	2	10,765	11,280	− 515	5,656	5,143	+ 513	+ 944	+ 91	− 522	− 2
	3	10,488	11,241	− 753	6,171	5,440	+ 731	+1,032	+ 322	− 623	− 22
	4	11,115	11,879	− 764	6,354	5,862	+ 492	+1,079	+ 37	− 624	− 272
1980	*1*	11,876	12,261	− 385	6,563	5,993	+ 570	+1,072	+ 3	− 505	+ 185
	2	11,916	12,237	− 322	6,526	6,201	+ 325	+1,037	− 51	− 661	+ 3
	3	11,707	11,087	+ 620	6,081	5,793	+ 288	+ 968	− 55	− 625	+ 908
	4	11,891	10,626	+1,265	6,594	5,749	+ 845	+1,111	+ 65	− 331	+2,110
1981	*1*[3]	..	10,036	..	7,158	5,849	+1,309	+1,169	+ 243	− 103	..
	2	..	..	..	6,435	6,029	+ 406	+ 985	+ 149	− 728	..
1980	*A*	3,953	4,252	− 299	..	..	+ 108[2]	..	..	..	− 191
	M	4,016	4,031	− 15	..	..	+ 108[2]	..	..	..	+ 93
	J	3,946	3,954	− 8	..	..	+ 109[2]	..	..	..	+ 101
	J	4,050	3,748	+ 302	..	..	+ 96[2]	..	..	..	+ 398
	A	3,784	3,811	− 27	..	..	+ 96[2]	..	..	..	+ 69
	S	3,873	3,528	+ 345	..	..	+ 96[2]	..	..	..	+ 441
	O	3,943	3,438	+ 505	..	..	+ 282[2]	..	..	..	+ 787
	N	3,948	3,540	+ 408	..	..	+ 282[2]	..	..	..	+ 690
	D	4,000	3,648	+ 352	..	..	+ 281[2]	..	..	..	+ 633
1981	*J*	4,006	3,264	+ 742	..	..	+ 436[2]	..	..	..	+1,178
	F	3,833	3,519	+ 314	..	..	+ 436[2]	..	..	..	+ 750
	M	..	3,253	..	..	..	+ 437[2]	..	..	..	..
	A	..	3,307	..	..	..	+ 135[2]	..	..	..	..
	M	..	..	..	..	..	+ 135[2]	..	..	..	..
	J	..	..	..	..	..	+ 136[2]	..	..	..	..
	J	..	..	..	..	..	+ 133[3]	..	..	..	..
	A	..	..	..	..	..	+ 133[3]	..	..	..	..
	S	4,459	4,446	+ 13	..	..	+ 134[3]	..	..	..	+ 147
	O	4,300	4,184	+ 116	..	..	+ 200[3]	..	..	..	+ 316
	N										
	D										

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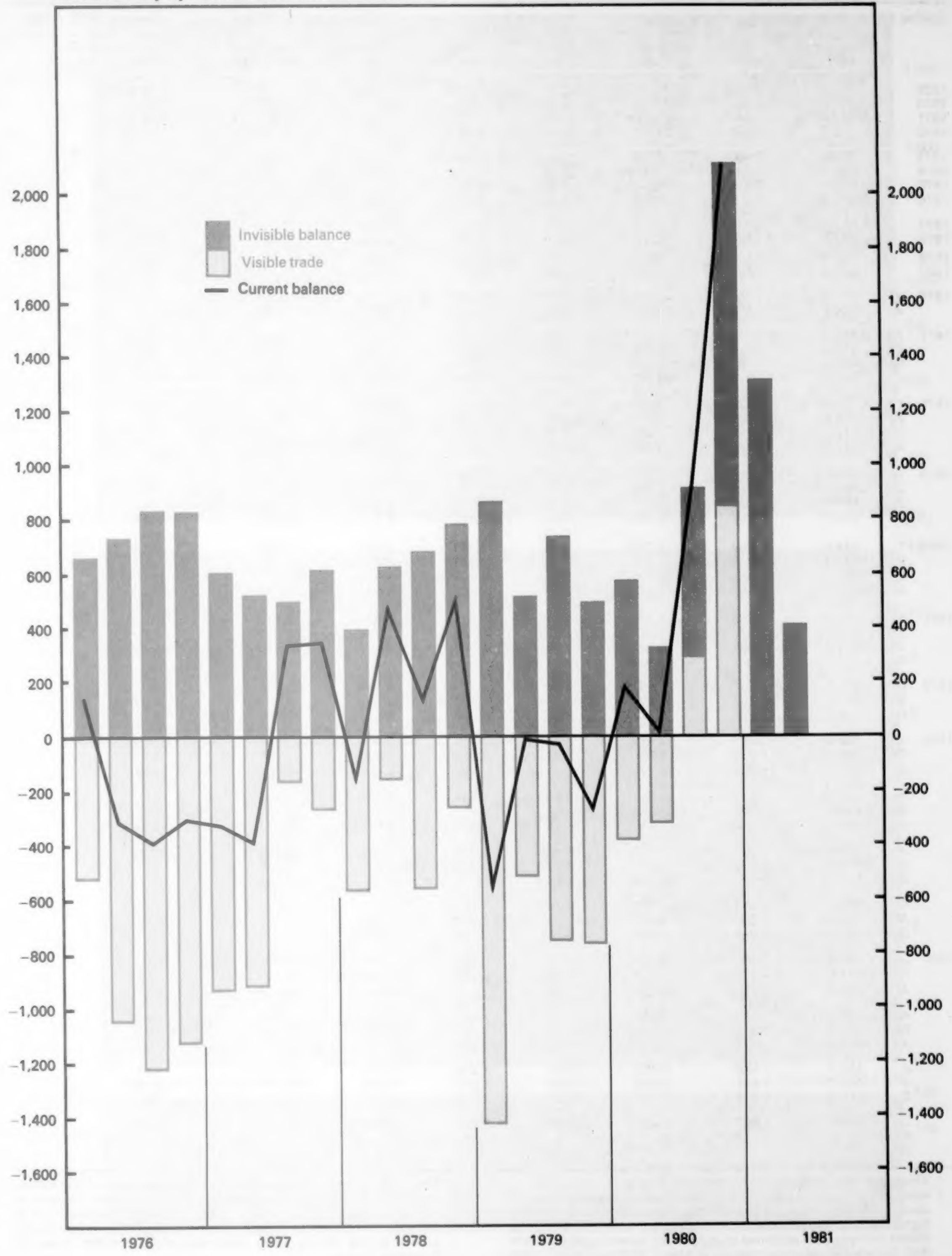
[1] The quarterly and annual figures are consistent with the latest quarterly balance of payments article. The monthly figures, which may incorporate subsequent revisions are as published by the Department of Trade. Data for March to August 1981 exports and May to August imports will be published when available.

[2] One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate; monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

[3] These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

Balance of payments: current account

£ million, seasonally adjusted



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Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves

		Sterling exchange rate against major currencies[1]						$ million	Average 1975 = 100
		Japanese yen	US dollar	Swiss franc	French franc	Italian lira	Deutsche-mark	UK official reserves[2] (at end of period)	Sterling effective exchange rate
1969		..	2·390	10·308	12·43	1,499	9·379	2,528	129·4
1970		857·8	2·396	10·327	13·24	1,502	8·736	2,827	128·1
1971		844·6	2·444	10·069	13·46	1,511	8·530	6,582	127·9
1972		752·3	2·502	9·554	12·62	1,460	7·975	5,646	123·3
1973		664·6	2·453	7·758	10·90	1,426	6·540	6,476	111·8
1974		682·7	2·340	6·965	11·25	1,522	6·049	6,789	108·3
1975		658·1	2·220	5·723	9·50	1,447	5·447	5,429	100·0
1976		535·4	1·805	4·521	8·61	1,497	4·552	4,129	85·7
1977		467·7	1·746	4·189	8·57	1,540	4·050	20,557	81·2
1978		402·7	1·920	3·423	8·64	1,628	3·850	15,694	81·5
1979		465·6	2·122	3·525	9·03	1,762	3·887	22,538	87·3
1980		525·6	2·328	3·894	9·82	1,992	4·227	27,476	96·1
1976	*3*	514·0	1·766	4·380	8·67	1,483	4·473	5,158	84·1
	4	484·8	1·651	4·038	8·23	1,424	3·977	4,129	78·1
1977	*1*	488·7	1·714	4·324	8·53	1,514	4·107	9,618	80·9
	2	473·0	1·719	4·315	8·51	1,523	4·059	11,572	80·6
	3	461·8	1·735	4·160	8·49	1,532	4·005	17,171	80·8
	4	447·4	1·813	3·962	8·76	1,592	4·032	20,557	82·6
1978	*1*	458·3	1·928	3·720	9·17	1,662	4·000	20,320	84·8
	2	404·6	1·835	3·516	8·45	1,583	3·809	16,542	79·9
	3	372·2	1·932	3·241	8·46	1,617	3·875	16,511	80·6
	4	377·2	1·984	3·222	8·51	1,649	3·718	15,694	80·6
1979	*1*	406·3	2·016	3·375	8·61	1,691	3·740	21,947	82·4
	2	453·1	2·081	3·565	9·11	1,762	3·944	22,070	87·0
	3	488·6	2·234	3·657	9·46	1,825	4·059	22,692	91·3
	4	513·7	2·157	3·505	8·94	1,771	3·810	22,538	88·5
1980	*1*	548·5	2·254	3·740	9·34	1,857	3·995	26,963	93·0
	2	528·6	2·286	3·833	9·61	1,942	4·132	28,172	94·5
	3	523·2	2·382	3·885	9·81	2,008	4·226	27,637	96·7
	4	502·2	2·387	4·115	10·53	2,159	4·551	27,476	100·2
1981	*1*	474·7	2·309	4·376	11·21	2,311	4·814	28,212	101·4
	2	456·5	2·077	4·024	11·25	2,354	4·728	25,631	97·8
	3	425·7	1·839	3·852	10·66	2,234	4·469	23,696	90·6
	4								
1979	*O*	493·3	2·145	3·491	9·00	1,770	3·836	22,318	88·0
	N	522·5	2·133	3·508	8·87	1,760	3·781	22,237	88·1
	D	528·0	2·198	3·517	8·94	1,785	3·813	22,538	89·6
1980	*J*	538·8	2·266	3·612	9·15	1,823	3·907	23,441	91·8
	F	558·9	2·290	3·751	9·37	1,854	4·001	23,670	93·7
	M	548·2	2·206	3·865	9·51	1,896	4·081	26,963	93·5
	A	552·2	2·216	3·855	9·60	1,934	4·142	28,008	94·3
	M	525·4	2·304	3·830	9·63	1,942	4·125	28,284	94·7
	J	509·2	2·336	3·815	9·60	1,951	4·128	28,172	94·5
	J	524·3	2·373	3·812	9·62	1,973	4·145	28,272	95·6
	A	530·8	2·371	3·914	9·83	2,008	4·242	28,291	96·8
	S	515·1	2·402	3·936	9·99	2,045	4·297	27,637	97·6
	O	505·7	2·417	4·011	10·28	2,111	4·533	28,026	99·2
	N	510·1	2·396	4·135	10·63	2,177	4·593	28,189	101·1
	D	491·1	2·346	4·184	10·70	2,194	4·620	27,476	100·2
1981	*J*	485·9	2·405	4·376	11·16	2,289	4·829	28,394	102·0
	F	471·8	2·294	4·469	11·42	2,343	4·921	28,434	102·5
	M	466·6	2·233	4·292	11·09	2,303	4·703	28,212	99·7
	A	467·9	2·179	4·292	11·13	2,345	4·707	28,066	99·2
	M	461·0	2·090	4·312	11·47	2,386	4·793	26,487	98·8
	J	442·3	1·974	4·090	11·16	2,333	4·691	25,631	95·4
	J	435·2	1·876	3·932	10·87	2,278	4·577	24,568	92·5
	A	425·2	1·821	3·953	10·89	2,267	4·558	24,511	91·2
	S	416·8	1·817	3·680	10·25	2,159	4·279	23,696	88·0
	O	426·4	1·843	3·467	10·36	2,196	4·145	23,316	88·2
	N								
	D								

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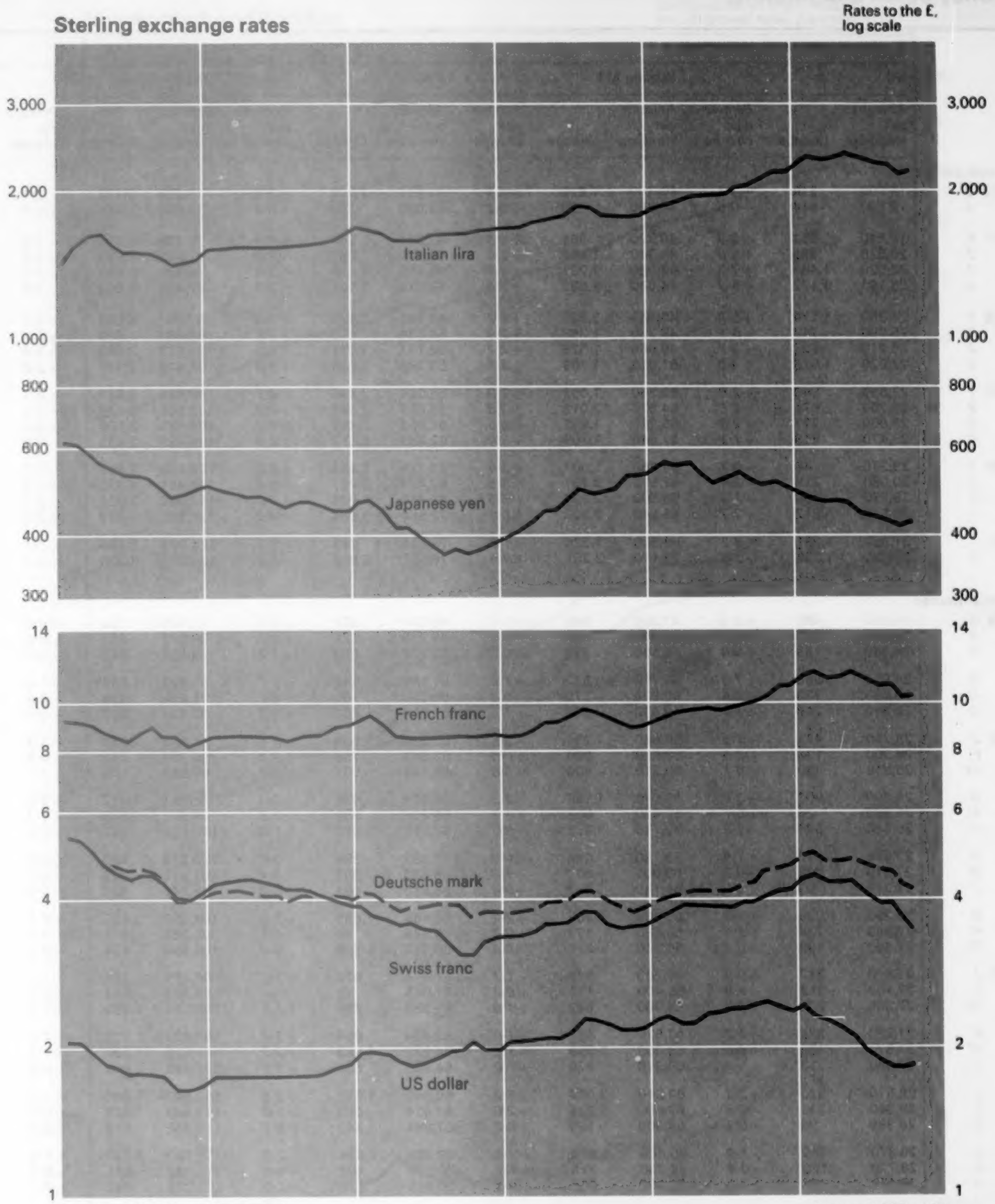
[1] Average of daily Telegraphic Transfer rates in London.

[2] Apart from transactions, the level of official reserves has been affected, since 1970, by changes in the valuation of gold, Special Drawing Rights and convertible currencies. In addition, from July 1972, the official reserves were redefined to include the reserve position in the IMF. Substantial valuation changes at March 1979 and March 1980 increased the level of reserves by $4,493 million and $3,089 million respectively. Valuation changes at March 1981 reduced the level of reserves by $257 million. These valuation changes are described in detail in the footnotes of Table 18 of the quarterly balance of payments articles in the March, June, September and December issues of *Economic Trends*.

Sterling exchange rates

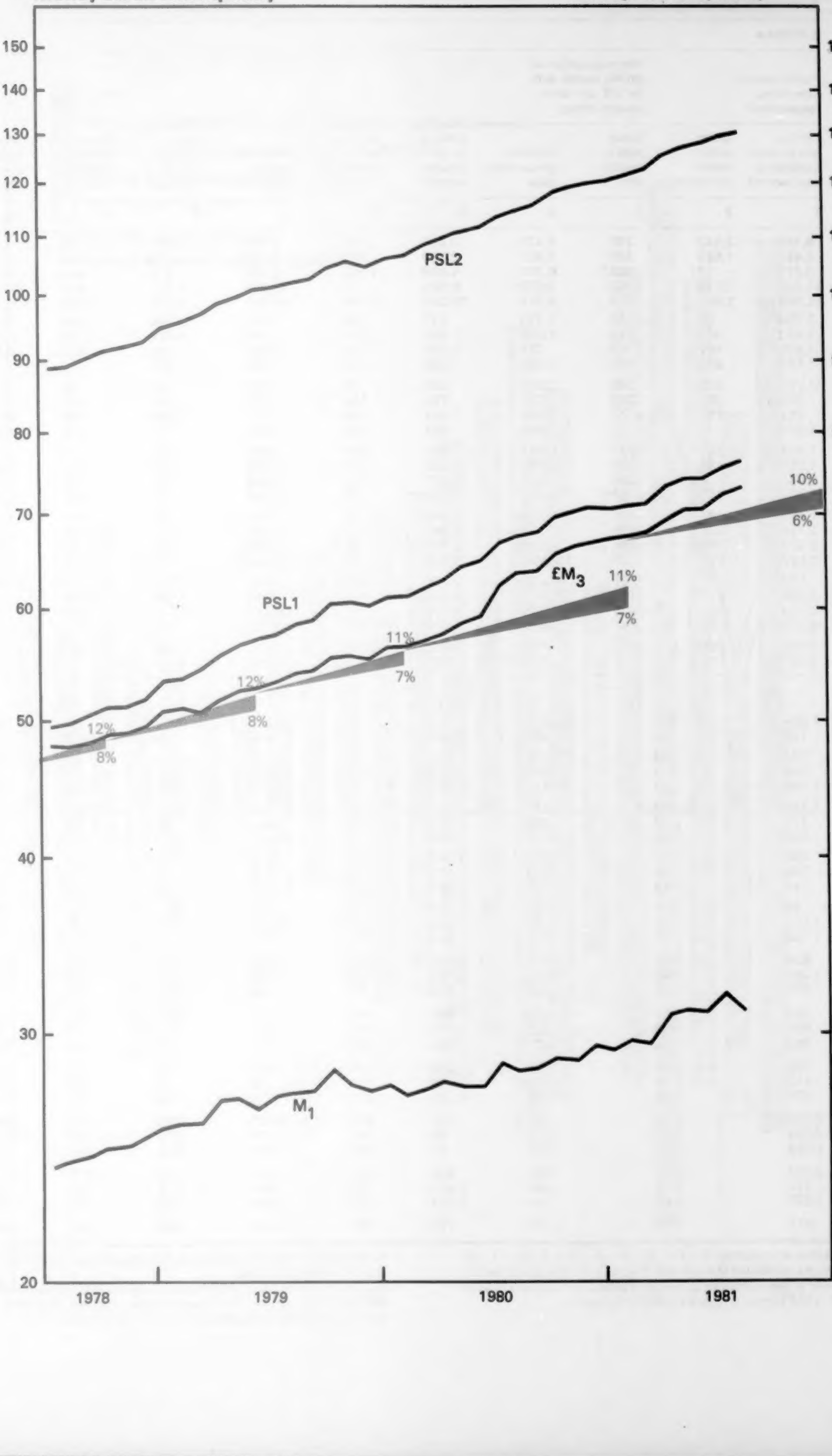


Money stock and liquidity

		£ million, seasonally adjusted											
		M1			Sterling M3			PSL 1			PSL 2		
		Amount out-standing	Change	*Percent-age change*	Amount out-standing	Change	*Percent-age change*	Amount out-standing	Change	*Percent-age change*	Amount out-standing	Change	*Percent-age change*
At end period													
1976	*3*	19,100	578	*+3·1*	40,300	1,525	*+3·9*	42,837	1,602	*+3·9*	73,255	2,172	*+3·1*
	4	18,980	−114	*−0·6*	40,380	90	*+0·2*	43,030	203	*+0·5*	73,830	585	*+0·8*
1977	*1*	19,540	552	*+2·9*	40,720	351	*+0·9*	43,284	244	*+0·6*	75,230	1,389	*+1·9*
	2	20,530	985	*+5·0*	41,740	1,017	*+2·5*	44,281	987	*+2·3*	77,233	1,993	*+2·6*
	3	22,020	1,484	*+7·2*	42,990	1,231	*+2·9*	45,510	1,235	*+2·8*	79,725	2,498	*+3·2*
	4	23,180	1,172	*+5·3*	44,540	1,532	*+3·6*	46,614	1,124	*+2·5*	82,404	2,699	*+3·4*
1978	*1*	24,350	1,174	*+5·1*	46,880	2,325	*+5·2*	49,282	2,695	*+5·8*	87,062	4,685	*+5·7*
	2	25,090	747	*+3·1*	48,230	1,363	*+2·9*	50,136	870	*+1·8*	88,882	1,836	*+2·1*
	3	26,010	927	*+3·7*	49,560	1,326	*+2·7*	52,142	2,021	*+4·0*	91,923	3,056	*+3·4*
	4	27,020	1,028	*+4·0*	51,310	1,758	*+3·5*	53,793	1,676	*+3·2*	94,675	2,777	*+3·0*
1979	*1*	27,580	549	*+2·0*	52,360	1,002	*+2·0*	56,264	2,445	*+4·5*	98,584	3,883	*+4·1*
	2	28,250	676	*+2·5*	54,370	2,013	*+3·8*	58,653	2,391	*+4·2*	102,061	3,479	*+3·5*
	3	28,950	727	*+2·6*	56,210	1,891	*+3·5*	61,053	2,457	*+4·2*	105,130	3,126	*+3·1*
	4	29,470	559	*+1·9*	57,840	1,709	*+3·0*	62,483	1,513	*+2·5*	107,480	2,433	*+2·3*
1980	*1*	29,370	− 48	*−0·2*	59,250	1,507	*+2·6*	63,725	1,464	*+2·3*	110,109	2,851	*+2·7*
	2	30,080	718	*+2·4*	62,510	3,287	*+5·5*	67,429	3,727	*+5·8*	114,461	4,375	*+4·0*
	3	29,770	−298	*−1·0*	65,300	2,797	*+4·5*	69,418	1,964	*+2·9*	117,507	3,021	*+2·6*
	4	30,570	812	*+2·7*	68,640	3,323	*+5·1*	72,551	3,064	*+4·4*	121,909	4,333	*+3·7*
1981	*1*	31,850	1,281	*+4·2*	69,900	1,224	*+1·8*	72,744	243	*+0·3*	124,979	2,965	*+2·4*
	2	33,090	1,233	*+3·9*	73,110	3,201	*+4·6*	76,592	3,832	*+5·3*	130,298	5,303	*+4·2*
At mid-month													
1978	*J*	24,100	482	*+2·0*	47,920	685	*+1·4*	49,424	387	*+0·8*	88,525	795	*+0·9*
	A	24,370	283	*+1·2*	47,840	− 76	*−0·2*	49,736	321	*+0·6*	89,077	561	*+0·6*
	S	24,540	183	*+0·8*	48,150	320	*+0·7*	50,328	598	*+1·2*	89,914	843	*+0·9*
	O	24,910	368	*+1·5*	48,770	632	*+1·3*	51,169†	848†	*+1·7*	91,203†	1,296†	*+1·4*
	N	25,000	110	*+0·4*	48,920	170	*+0·3*	51,243	101	*+0·2*	91,674	498	*+0·5*
	D	25,340	349	*+1·4*	49,430	532	*+1·1*	51,817	607	*+1·2*	92,458	817	*+0·9*
1979	*J*	25,790	473	*+1·9*	50,640	1,236	*+2·5*	53,384	1,598	*+3·1*	94,550	2,123	*+2·3*
	F	25,900	133	*+0·5*	50,920	304	*+0·6*	53,513	156	*+0·3*	95,263	740	*+0·8*
	M	25,910	30	*+0·1*	50,510	−400	*−0·8*	54,199	701	*+1·3*	96,353	1,105	*+1·2*
	A	26,900	1,002	*+3·9*	51,670	1,166	*+2·3*	55,629	1,434	*+2·6*	98,261	1,912	*+2·0*
	M	26,930	26	*+0·1*	52,370	686	*+1·3*	56,487	852	*+1·5*	99,515	1,248	*+1·3*
	J	26,580	−344	*−1·3*	52,710	333	*+0·6*	57,078	577	*+1·0*	100,401	872	*+0·9*
	J	27,070	512	*+1·9*	53,190	464	*+0·9*	57,487	386	*+0·7*	100,979	555	*+0·6*
	A	27,310	235	*+0·9*	53,900	677	*+1·3*	58,320	808	*+1·4*	101,916	912	*+0·9*
	S	27,360	53	*+0·2*	54,140	239	*+0·4*	58,819	494	*+0·8*	102,741	820	*+0·8*
	O	28,390	1,029	*+3·8*	55,350	1,202	*+2·2*	60,464	1,655	*+2·8*	104,858	2,127	*+2·1*
	N	27,660	−734	*−2·6*	55,530	172	*+0·3*	60,540	60	*+0·1*	105,385	511	*+0·5*
	D	27,460	−199	*−0·7*	55,340	−215	*−0·4*	60,192	−385	*−0·6*	104,998	−424	*−0·4*
1980	*J*	27,670	217	*+0·8*	56,280	928	*+1·7*	61,013	876	*+1·5*	106,219	1,276	*+1·2*
	F	27,150	−512	*−1·9*	56,400	111	*+0·2*	61,063	12	—	106,801	544	*+0·5*
	M	27,380	230	*+0·8*	56,960	542	*+1·0*	61,985	898	*+1·5*	108,214	1,389	*+1·3*
	A	27,720	336	*+1·2*	57,520	562	*+1·0*	62,834	864	*+1·4*	109,424	1,225	*+1·1*
	M	27,570	−162	*−0·6*	58,600	1,059	*+1·8*	64,237	1,383	*+2·2*	111,025	1,581	*+1·4*
	J	27,580	13	—	59,210	576	*+1·0*	64,963	684	*+1·1*	111,935	868	*+0·8*
	J	28,570	970	*+3·5*	62,310	3,064	*+5·2*	66,647	1,627	*+2·5*	113,847	1,855	*+1·7*
	A	28,340	−236	*−0·8*	63,600	1,226	*+2·0*	67,424	690	*+1·0*	114,963	1,029	*+0·9*
	S	28,390	28	*+0·1*	63,800	133	*+0·2*	67,944	442	*+0·7*	115,860	819	*+0·7*
	O	28,870	466	*+1·6*	65,460	1,602	*+2·5*	69,698	1,684	*+2·5*	118,160	2,230	*+1·9*
	N	28,770	−129	*−0·4*	66,260	715	*+1·1*	70,185	406	*+0·6*	119,082	841	*+0·7*
	D	29,470	665	*+2·3*	66,900	556	*+0·8*	70,949	675	*+1·0*	120,020	849	*+0·7*
1981	*J*	29,300	−178	*−0·6*†	67,310	326	*+0·5*	70,814	− 82	*−0·1*	120,834	712	*+0·6*
	F	29,690	376	*+1·3*	67,540	150	*+0·2*	71,015	104	*+0·1*	121,978	1,047	*+0·9*
	M	29 560	−135	*−0·5*	68,010	434	*+0·6*	71,210	155	*+0·2*	122,903†	885	*+0·7*†
	A	31,010	1,451	*+4·9*	69,570†	1,560†	*+2·3*†	73,171	1,962†	*+2·8*	125,549	2,647	*+2·2*
	M	31,210	195	*+0·6*	70,700	1,129	*+1·6*	74,208	1,053	*+1·4*	127,177	1,644	*+1·3*
	J	31,060	−144	*−0·5*	70,850	182	*+0·3*	74,225	39	*+0·1*	127,726	571	*+0·4*
	J	32,060	1,004	*+3·2*	72,380	1,564	*+2·2*	75,600	1,413	*+1·9*	129,576	1,888	*+1·5*
	A	31,270	−781	*−2·4*	73,130	825	*+1·1*	76,461	929	*+1·2*	130,697	1,189	*+0·9*
	S	31,790	539	*+1·7*	74,580	1,519	*+2·1*	77,956	1,556	*+2·0*	132,598	1,962	*+1·5*
	O	31,690	− 92	*−0·3*	75,790	1,248	*+1·7*	78,917	1,003	*+1·3*	133,956	1,400	*+1·1*

Money stock and liquidity

£ billion, seasonally adjusted, log scale
(and successive target ranges :
annual growth rates, per cent)



Domestic credit expansion and changes in money stock

Seasonally adjusted[1]

£ million

		Public sector borrowing requirement		Net acquisition of public sector debt by UK non-bank private sector							
		Central government borrowing requirement	Other public sector contribution	Other public sector debt	Central government debt	Sterling lending to UK private sector[2]	Sterling lending to overseas sector[3]	Domestic credit expansion	External and foreign currency finance	Non-deposit liabilities (net)	Money stock sterling M3
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1976		6,786	2,342	295	5,470	3,464	647	7,474	−2,767	−1,142	3,565
1977		4,469	1,526	549	7,907	3,188	405	1,132	3,432	− 434	4,130
1978		8,371	− 14†	−309†	6,361	4,698	1,062	8,065	− 378	− 915	6,772
1979		10,430	2,178	1,048	9,879†	8,585	− 11	10,255	−2,823	− 818	6,615
1980		11,156†	1,057	279	9,212	10,027	2,794	15,541	−3,335	−1,308	10,898
1976	*1*	2,284	85	−165	1,333	375	343	1,919	− 544	− 268	1,107
	2	1,453	961	213	1,074	681	261	2,069	−1,074	− 153	842
	3	1,906	467	52	723	1,025	199	2,822	− 895	− 402	1,525
	4	1,143	829	195	2,340	1,382	−156	663	− 254	− 319	90
1977	*1*	1,710	200	309	2,274	225	− 84	− 532	939	− 56	351
	2	923	557	309	1,224	791	182	920	595	− 498	1,017
	3	262	769	− 40	2,344	1,341	159	227	1,186	− 182	1,231
	4	1,574	—	− 29	2,065	832	148	518	712	302	1,532
1978	*1*	1,522	−227	−327	1,267	897	646	1,898	431	− 4	2,325
	2	1,956	−138	−324	1,767	1,390	294	2,059	− 240	− 456	1,363
	3	2,441	4	320	1,537	1,217	47	1,852	− 420	− 106	1,326
	4	2,452	347†	22†	1,790	1,194	75	2,256	− 149	− 349	1,758
1979	*1*	1,471	699	276	3,179	2,643	− 82	1,276	− 142	− 132	1,002
	2	2,739	220	52	2,813†	2,060	− 22	2,132	279	− 398	2,013
	3	3,023	724	395	1,733	2,275	92	3,986	−1,844	− 251	1,891
	4	3,197	535	325	2,154	1,607	1	2,861	−1,115	− 37	1,709
1980	*1*	187	−140	121	1,556	3,438	423	2,231	− 63	− 661	1,507
	2	2,936	917	594	1,870	2,354	606	4,349	− 792	− 264	3,293
	3	3,720	259	−235	2,933	3,128	807	5,216	−1,715	− 710	2,791
	4	4,313†	21	−199	2,853	1,107	958	3,745	− 765	327	3,307
1981	*1*	1,448	−461	−583	3,548	2,761	1,187	1,970	105	− 850	1,225
	2	5,341	1,108	177	3,672	363	417	3,380	− 106	− 73	3,201
Month ended											
1979	May 16	1,054	−248		673	627	70	830	− 50	− 94	686
	June 20	779	195		1,349	1,041	− 77	589	89	− 345	333
	July 18	844	− 6		730	439	− 11	536	16	− 88	464
	Aug. 15	614	218		209	502	113	1,238	− 503	− 58	677
	Sept. 19	1,226	88		811	531	− 34	1,000	− 659	− 102	239
	Oct. 17	1,152	−609		−182	1,112	− 29	1,808	− 393	− 213	1,202
	Nov. 21	379	70		652	983	103	883	− 706	− 5	172
	Dec. 12	835	− 68		1,276	189	− 7	−327	220	− 108	− 215
1980	Jan. 16	484	433		1,564	1,387	175	915	79	− 66	928
	Feb. 20	− 245	45		510	779	89	158	− 91	44	111
	Mar. 19	784	−125		234	364	101	890	− 238	− 110	542
	April 16	− 66	155		660	1,297	222	948	− 277	− 109	562
	May 21	1,152	− 57		373	595	−181	1,136	148	− 225	1,059
	June 18	1,734	81		767	220	275	1,543	− 920	− 47	576
	July 16	836	367		228	2,208	666	3,849	− 458	− 327	3,064
	Aug. 20	1,207	140		1,032	1,103	350	1,768	− 346	− 196	1,226
	Sept. 17	967	34		1,073	723	84	735	− 562	− 40	133
	Oct. 15	999	229		974	944	234	1,432	352	− 182	1,602
	Nov. 19	984	155		931	312	515	1,035	− 330	10	715
	Dec. 10	999	−125		662	472	236	920	− 232	− 132	556
1981	Jan. 21	396	329		1,005	838	−156	402	− 200	124	326
	Feb. 18	412	− 76		1,298	649	403	90	98	− 38	150
	Mar. 18	673	184		1,719	1,065	611	814	− 282	− 98	434
	April 15	2,102	128		892	396	323	2,057	− 600	103	1,560
	May 20	2,028	501		1,415	48	−135	1,027	237	− 135	1,129
	June 17	1,659	129		965	51	292	1,166	− 593	− 391	182
	July 15	2,293	−486		590	408	592	2,217	− 480	− 173	1,564
	Aug. 19	272	252		899	1,464	156	1,245	− 338	− 82	825
	Sep. 16	1,227	−242		181	1,212	450	2,466	− 766	− 181	1,519
	Oct. 21	914	666		1,239	778	461	1,580	− 469	137	1,248

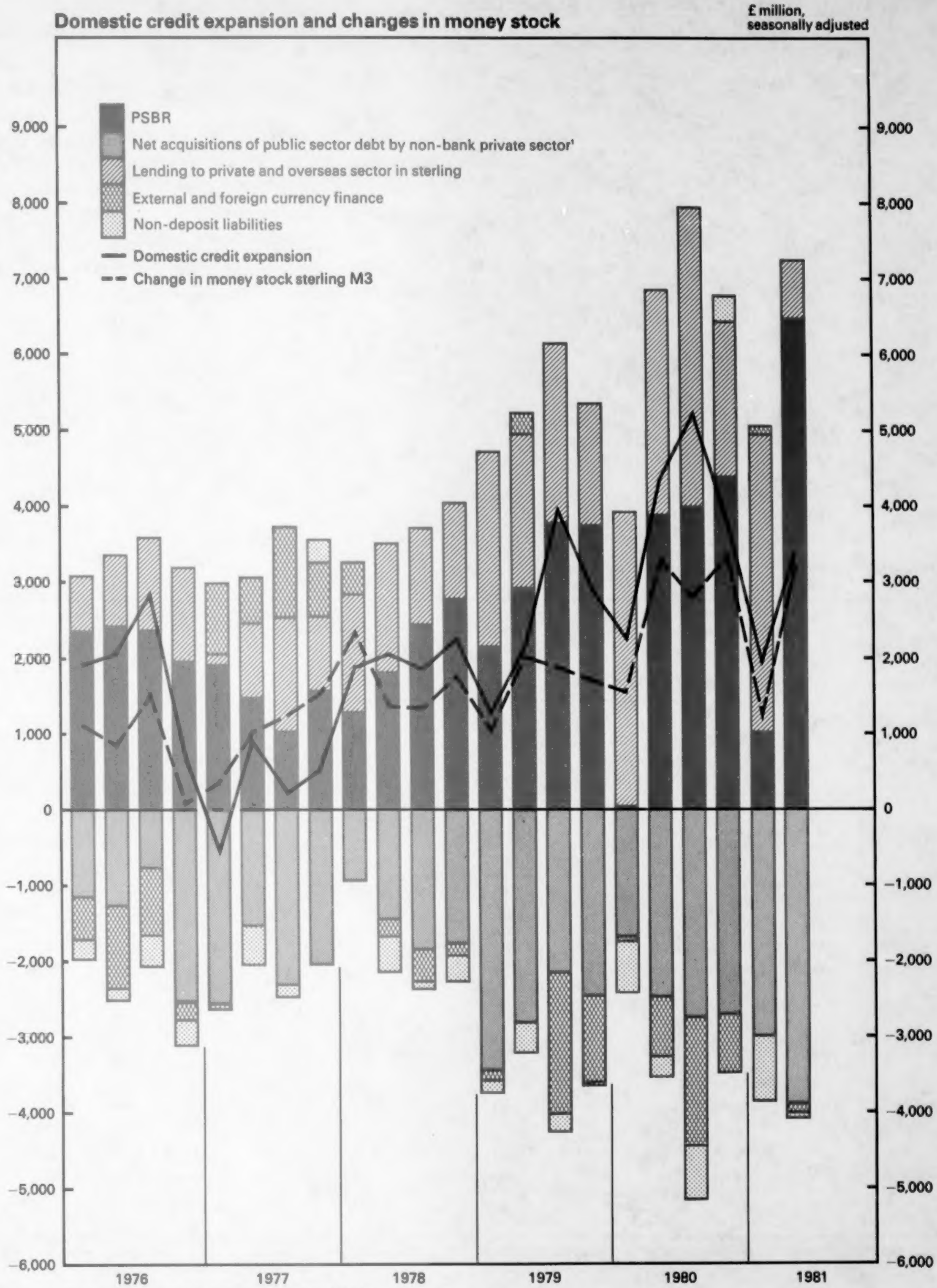
Relationship between columns: 7 = 1 + 2 − 3 − 4 + 5 + 6; 10 = 7 + 8 + 9 (The figures combined in the bracket are column 2 *less* column 3.)

[1] The seasonally adjusted figures do not always add to the calendar year total which is the sum of unadjusted quarterly figures.

[2] Banking sector lending *plus* Bank of England Issue Department holdings of commercial bills.

[3] Banking sector lending *plus* Bank of England Issue Department holdings of ECGD-backed promissory notes acquired as part of money market smoothing operations.

Domestic credit expansion and changes in money stock



¹ Increases are shown as (—), decreases are shown as (+)

General government receipts and expenditure[1]

		£ million								
		General government								
		Receipts[2]		Expenditure						
				Goods and services		Current and capital transfers				
		Taxes, national insurance, etc. contributions	Trading income rent, interest, etc.	Final consumption	Gross domestic capital formation	Current grants and subsidies	Capital transfers	Debt interest	Net lending, etc.[3]	Total
1975		38,519	4,454	23,039	5,074	14,356	1,196	4,211	3,755	51,631
1976		44,703	5,232	26,776	5,497	17,014	1,435	5,394	2,365	58,481
1977		51,007	5,911	29,237	4,951	19,516	1,537	6,373	254	61,868
1978		56,690	6,453	32,969	4,760	23,232	2,025	7,227	1,690	71,903
1979		67,946	7,582	38,241	5,161	27,424	1,895	8,950	3,273	84,944
1980		83,359	8,914	48,337	5,800	32,523	2,282	11,285	3,493	103,720
1977	*3*	12,822	1,695	7,374	1,174	4,851	328	1,747	89	15,563
	4	13,149	1,313	7,551	1,197	5,088	376	1,480	− 91	15,601
1978	*1*	14,115	1,712	7,975	1,488	5,664	695	1,978	75	17,875
	2	13,531	1,501	8,087	966	5,727	408	1,455	440	17,083
	3	13,903	1,688	8,259	1,147	5,784	442	1,951	730	18,313
	4	15,141	1,552	8,648	1,159	6,057	480	1,843	445	18,632
1979	*1*	16,010	1,952	8,888	1,521	6,545	499	2,330	554	20,337
	2	16,365	1,777	9,284	1,001	6,839	456	1,918	672	20,170
	3	17,233	2,023	9,855	1,321	6,671	447	2,540	1,055	21,889
	4	18,338	1,830	10,214	1,318	7,369	493	2,162	992	22,548
1980	*1*	20,765	2,124	11,092	1,718	7,835	599	3,144	159	24,547
	2	18,859	2,248	11,683	1,146	8,083	531	2,328	1,441	25,212
	3	21,603	2,250	12,532	1,409	8,096	625	3,288	1,169	27,119
	4	22,132	2,292	13,030	1,527	8,509	527	2,525	724	26,842
1981	*1*	23,599	2,512	13,404	1,752	9,009	742	3,588	387	28,882
	2	21,734	2,401	13,687	974	9,804	689	2,516	526	28,196

[1] An article describing the new presentation of government income and expenditure was published in the March 1977 issue of *Economic Trends*.

[2] Excluding financial transactions.

[3] Net lending to public corporations, private sector and overseas; cash expenditure on company securities, etc. (net).

Financial transactions of the public sector

		£ million										
		Financial deficit[1]					Receipts					
								Borrowing requirement				
									Contributions by:			
		Total	General government[2]	Public corporations	Net lending etc., to private sector and overseas[3]	Total	Financial transactions (net receipts)	Total	Central government[4]	Local authorities	Public corporations	Seasonally adjusted total[5]
1976		8,317	6,181	2,136	1,243	9,560	432	9,128	6,786	1,103	1,239	9,128
1977		5,932	4,696	1,236	123	6,055	59†	5,996†	4,469	183	1,344†	5,996†
1978		8,153	7,070	1,083	538	8,691	334	8,357	8,371	659	−673	8,357
1979		8,279	6,143	2,136	475	8,754	−3,854	12,608	10,430	1,763	415	12,608
1980		10,575	7,954	2,621	509	11,084	−1,129	12,213	11,156†	1,782	−725	12,213
1978	*1*	2,160	1,973	187	− 50	2,110	1,511	599	534	709	− 644	1,565†
	2	1,857	1,611	246	123	1,980	− 238	2,218	2,659	− 136	− 305	1,555
	3	2,623	1,992	631	300	2,923	626†	2,297†	2,259	154	− 116	2,502
	4	1,513	1,494	19	165	1,678	−1,565	3,243	2,919	− 68	392	2,735
1979	*1*	2,281	1,821	460	181	2,462	989	1,473	247	1,001†	225	2,573
	2	1,781	1,356	425	237	2,018	−1,367	3,385	3,797	− 221	− 191	2,620
	3	2,637	1,578	1,059	115	2,752	−1,043	3,795	2,842	632	321	3,866
	4	1,580	1,388	192	− 58	1,522	−2,433	3,955	3,544	351	60	3,549
1980	*1*	1,915	1,499	416	− 98†	1,817†	3,038	−1,221	−1,956	1,388	− 653	502
	2	3,475	2,664	811	442	3,917	− 902	4,819	4,619	541	− 341	3,596
	3	3,308	2,097	1,211	194	3,502	− 275	3,777	3,246	313	218	4,146
	4	1,877	1,694	183	− 29	1,848	−2,990	4,838	5,247†	− 460	51	3,969
1981	*1*	2,478	2,384	94	− 88	2,390	2,624	− 234	− 153	554	− 635	1,288
	2	4,215	3,535	680	240	4,455	−3,343	7,798	7,405	304	89	6,027
	3							2,181	2,221	268	− 308	2,983
	4											

[1] The excess of current and capital expenditure over receipts; corresponds to a negative figure of 'net acquisition of financial assets'.

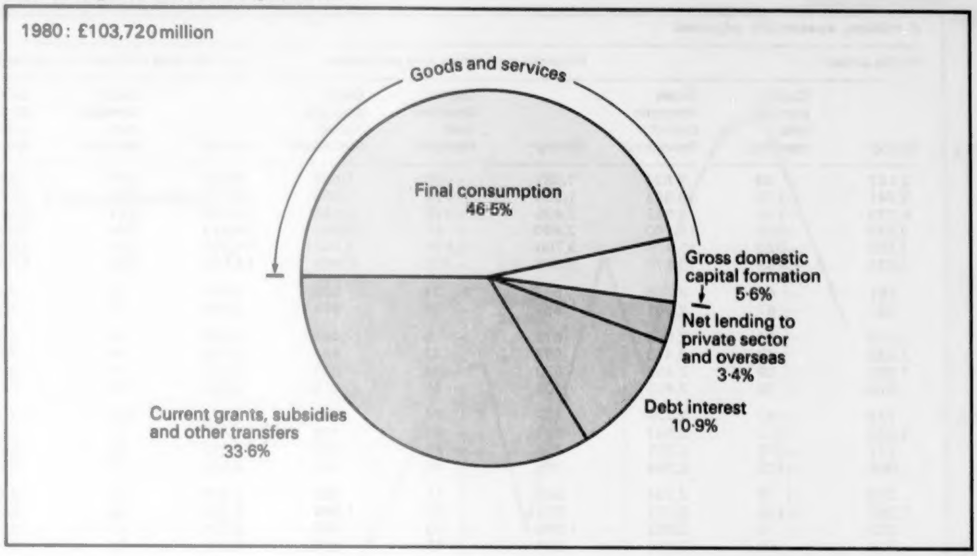
[2] Top table, columns 3 to 7, *less* 1 and 2.

[3] Including cash expenditure on company securities (net.)

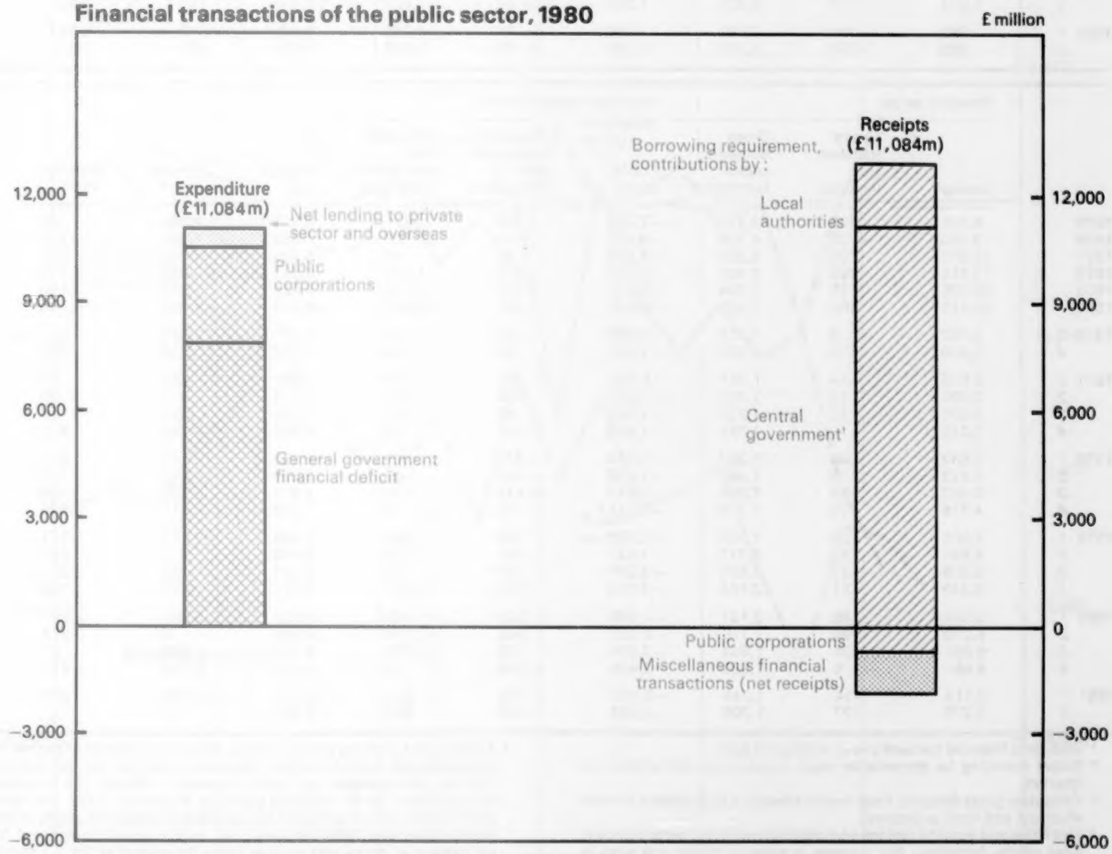
[4] Including borrowing matched by on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.

[5] Calendar year constrained.

General government expenditure



Financial transactions of the public sector, 1980



[1] Including borrowing matched by on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.

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Sector financial accounts

£ million, seasonally adjusted

		Public sector[1]			Financial companies and institutions			Industrial and commercial companies		
		Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
1975		2,167	− 33	9,836	1,087	− 66	1,525	9,680	404	9,513
1976		2,741	−175	10,883	1,934	−125	1,923	13,690	357	13,790
1977		4,223	−193	9,962	2,405	−140	2,180	14,999	251	15,191
1978		2,546	−599	10,100	2,540	− 67	3,092	16,815	370	16,036
1979		3,460	−320	11,419	3,780	−175	3,742†	19,400	320	22,994
1980		2,978	−483	13,070	5,618	−202	4,948	14,168	383	17,493
1976	*3*	451	− 44	2,676	537	− 39	528	3,521	92	3,786
	4	881	− 87	2,601	659	− 39	514	3,997	95	4,208
1977	*1*	1,119	− 74	2,565	675	− 9	455	3,785	49	4,213
	2	1,423	− 62	2,413	598	− 43	447	3,749	90	3,989
	3	1,063	− 39	2,492	623	− 44	662	3,833	51	3,320
	4	618	− 18	2,492	509	− 44	616	3,632	61	3,669
1978	*1*	712	−243	2,428	433	78	758	3,923	105	3,799
	2	1,052	−111	2,547	592	− 48	788	4,437	80	4,070
	3	277	−123	2,531	719	− 49	785	4,317	90	3,932
	4	505	−122	2,594	796	− 48	761	4,138	95	4,235
1979	*1*	712	− 76	2,704	945	− 11	794	3,975	53	5,656
	2	1,342	−106	2,673	856	− 53	1,064	5,153	106	5,066
	3	900	− 78	3,082	1,055	− 56	899	5,301	97	6,126
	4	506	− 60	2,960	924	− 55	885	4,971	64	6,146
1980	*1*	1,282	−104	3,126	1,328	− 16	1,089	4,933	32	5,751
	2	510	−109	3,188	1,588	− 60	1,180	3,717	79	4,970
	3	114	−193	3,355	1,470	− 64	1,251	2,717	127	3,816
	4	1,072	− 77	3,401	1,232	− 62	1,428	2,801	145	2,956
1981	*1*	792	−190	3,081	1,186	− 26	1,305	3,892	102	3,381
	2	563	−230	3,161	1,349	− 63	1,506	3,872	166	3,576

		Personal sector			Financial Surplus/Deficit[4]					
		Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies and institutions	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Residual error[6]
1975		9,131	−305	3,432	−7,702	−504	571	5,394	1,521	720
1976		9,880	− 57	4,235	−8,317	−114	257	5,588	1,881	1,705
1977		10,359	82	5,220	−5,932	85	59	5,221	41	526
1978		14,814	296	5,887	−8,153	−619	1,149	9,223	− 939	−661
1979		20,135	175	7,284	−8,279	−137	−3,274	13,026	863	−2,199
1980		25,418	302	7,420	−10,575	468	−2,942	18,300	−3,206	−2,045
1976	*3*	2,787	− 9	1,118	−2,269	− 30	− 173	1,660	398	414
	4	2,420	31	1,167	−1,807	106	− 116	1,284	305	228
1977	*1*	2,538	34	1,287	−1,520	211	− 379	1,285	326	77
	2	2,000	15	1,297	−1,052	108	− 150	718	396	− 20
	3	2,576	32	1,285	−1,468	− 83	564	1,323	−333	− 3
	4	3,245	1	1,351	−1,892	−151	24	1,895	−348	472
1978	*1*	2,552	60	1,357	−1,959	−247	229	1,255	166	556
	2	3,423	79	1,467	−1,606	−244	447	2,035	−470	−162
	3	4,063	82	1,544	−2,377	−115	475	2,601	−124	−460
	4	4,776	75	1,519	−2,211†	− 13	− 2	3,332	−511	−595
1979	*1*	4,865	34	1,493	−2,068	140	−1,628	3,406	567	−417
	2	3,854	53	1,717	−1,437	−261	193	2,190	2	−687
	3	5,076	37	1,910	−2,260	100	− 728	3,203	22	−337†
	4	6,340	51	2,164	−2,514	−116	−1,111	4,227	272	−758
1980	*1*	5,366	88	2,131	−1,948	223	− 786	3,323	−185	−627
	2	6,279	90	1,775	−2,787	348	−1,174	4,594	− 3	−978
	3	6,892	130	1,894	−3,434	155	− 972	5.128	−908	31
	4	6,881	− 6	1,620	−2,406	−258	− 10	5,255	−2,110	−471
1981	*1*	6,114	114	1,746	−2,479	−145	613	4,482	−2,720	249
	2	5,270	127	1,706	−2,828	−220	462	3,691	. .	. .

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[1] Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt.

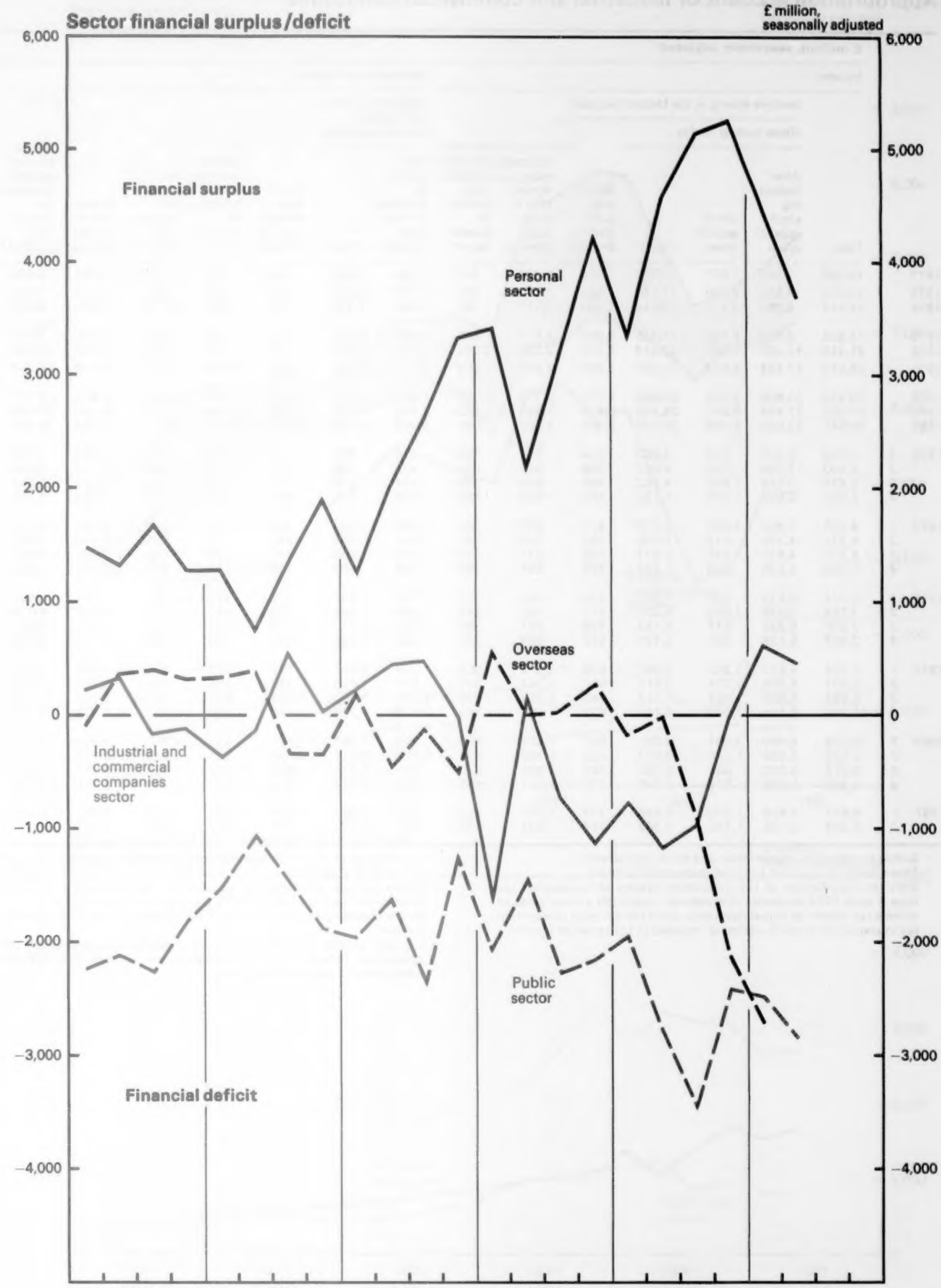
[2] Before providing for depreciation stock appreciation and addition to reserves.

[3] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.

[4] This balance is equal to savings *plus* capital transfer *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation, *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress.

[5] Equals, apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers. Because of the civil service dispute, data are not available for trade in goods in March. The financial surplus/deficit of the overseas sector in 1st quarter 1981 has been estimated by including figures for exports and imports of goods in the period December 1980/February 1981 as the goods component of net exports of goods and services in the 1st quarter of 1981. Figures for the 2nd quarter of 1981 cannot be calculated due to the non-availability of trade statistics data.

[6] The residual error in the national income accounts.



Sector financial surplus/deficit

£ million, seasonally adjusted

60

Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies

£ million, seasonally adjusted

		Income							Allocation of income						
			Income arising in the United Kingdom						Dividends, interest and current transfer payments						
			Gross trading profits												
		Total	After deducting stock appreciation	Stock appreciation	Total[1]	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	*of which:* Unremitted profits of subsidiaries[2]	Payments of dividends on ordinary shares[3]	Other[3]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	*of which:* Unremitted profits of subsidiaries[2]	UK taxes on income (payments)[4]	Balance: undistributed income[5]	Undistributed income adjusted for unremitted profits[5],[6]
1972		10,399	7,692	1,075	8,767	606	1,026	395	1,524	1,529	549	321	1,036	5,761	5,687
1973		14,054	8,850	2,290	11,140	1,005	1,909	761	1,638	2,394	646	368	1,303	8,073	7,680
1974		16,415	8,300	4,714	13,014	1,290	2,111	791	1,469	3,376	506	260	2,075	8,989	8,458
1975		16,604	9,452	4,283	13,735	1,252	1,617	852	1,508	3,352	422	229	1,642	9,680	9,057
1976		21,413	12,248	5,266	17,514	1,510	2,389	1,341	1,725	3,879	724	214	1,395	13,690	12,563
1977		25,018	17,424	3,833	21,257	1,385	2,376	1,095	2,119	3,895	1,729	1,160	2,276	14,999	15,064
1978		28,450	20,588	3,374	23,962	1,713	2,775	1,022	2,551	4,159	1,980	984	2,945	16,815	16,777
1979		37,354	22,459	6,997	29,456	2,439	5,459	1,360	4,104	6,163	3,808	2,366	3,879	19,400	20,406
1980		35,841	23,080	5,049	28,129	2,909	4,803	1,096	3,918	8,141	4,077	2,709	5,537	14,168	15,781
1976	*1*	4,718	2,900	953	3,853	324	541	329	424	859	192	95	290	2,953	2,719
	2	5,000	2,764	1,303	4,067	356	577	321	420	888	130	−2	343	3,219	2,896
	3	5,475	3,018	1,444	4,462	380	633	336	431	972	189	−8	362	3,521	3,177
	4	6,220	3,566	1,566	5,132	450	638	355	450	1,160	213	129	400	3,997	3,771
1977	*1*	6,308	3,908	1,362	5,270	411	627	262	497	1,141	362	238	523	3,785	3,761
	2	6,232	4,351	919	5,270	339	623	280	511	964	453	318	555	3,749	3,787
	3	6,379	4,531	946	5,477	330	572	260	548	936	474	320	588	3,833	3,893
	4	6,099	4,634	606	5,240	305	554	293	563	854	440	284	610	3,632	3,623
1978	*1*	6,474	4,979	561	5,540	334	600	233	606	832	453	273	660	3,923	3,963
	2	7,193	5,075	1,003	6,078	413	702	267	638	985	433	269	700	4,437	4,439
	3	7,316	5,336	817	6,153	456	707	280	609	1,117	510	252	763	4,317	4,289
	4	7,467	5,198	993	6,191	510	766	242	698	1,225	584	190	822	4,138	4,086
1979	*1*	7,734	4,622	1,343	5,965	555	1,214	303	759	1,417	725	277	858	3,975	3,949
	2	9,331	5,784	1,734	7,518	571	1,242	321	807	1,415	965	733	991	5,153	5,565
	3	9,984	5,869	1,957	7,826	641	1,517	372	1,065	1,587	1,034	800	997	5,301	5,729
	4	10,305	6,184	1,963	8,147	672	1,486	364	1,473	1,744	1,084	556	1,033	4,971	5,163
1980	*1*	10,262	6,060	2,031	8,091	697	1,474	400	823	1,969	1,147	949	1,390	4,933	5,482
	2	9,129	5,800	1,336	7,136	705	1,288	279	1,121	2,071	1,171	686	1,049	3,717	4,124
	3	8,012	5,392	961	6,353	729	930	220	980	2,077	835	539	1,403	2,717	3,036
	4	8,438	5,828	721	6,549	778	1,111	197	994	2,024	924	535	1,695	2,801	3,139
1981	*1*	8,832	5,876	1,010	6,886	739	1,207	313	722	1,882	804	557	1,532	3,892	4,136
	2	8,934	6,126	1,140	7,266	747	921	124	927	1,758	711	257	1,666	3,872	4,005

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] These items are included solely as memorandum items.

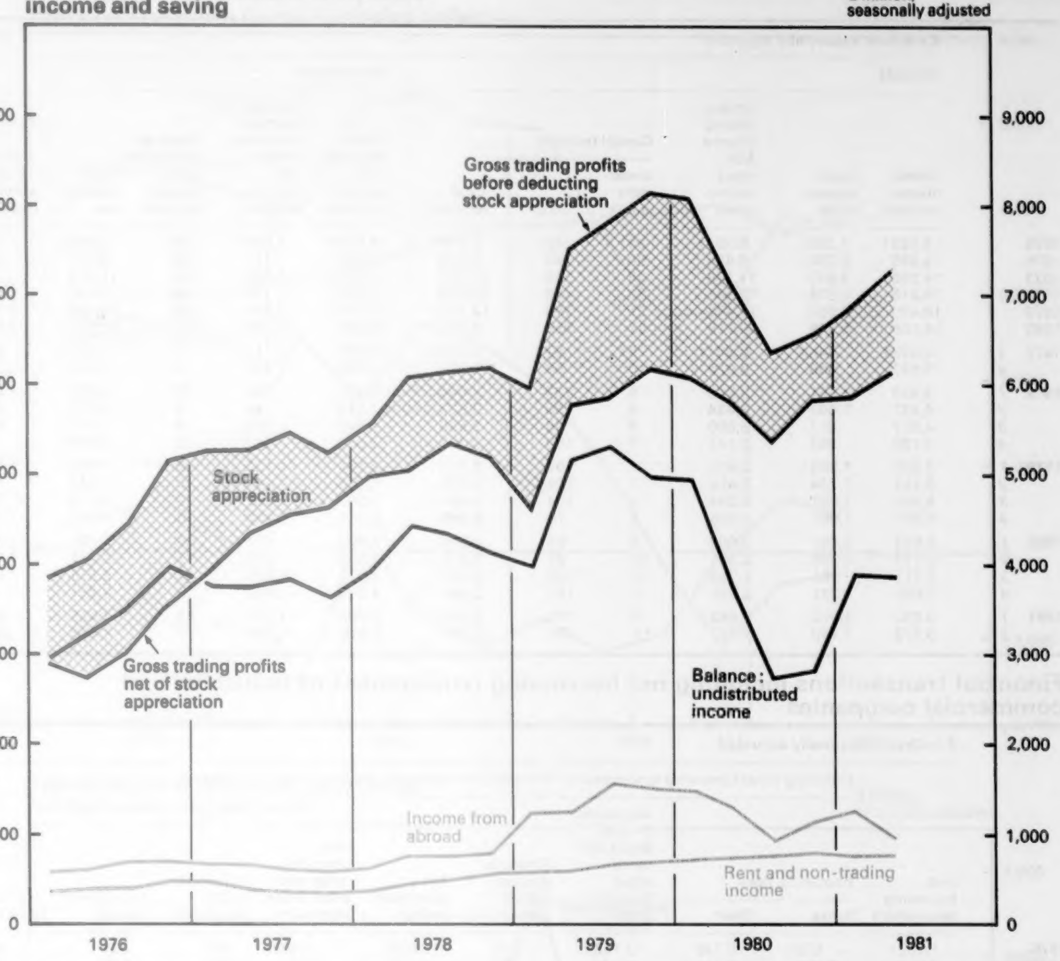
[3] With the introduction of the imputation system of corporation tax from 6 April 1973 payments of dividends, previously shown gross of income tax appear as actual payments, while the advance corporation tax in respect of those dividends is included in UK taxes on income.

[4] The residual of all companies' payments and financial companies and institutions' accruals (payments from 1977) of taxes on income. The former include payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax from 6 April 1973) and petroleum revenue tax.

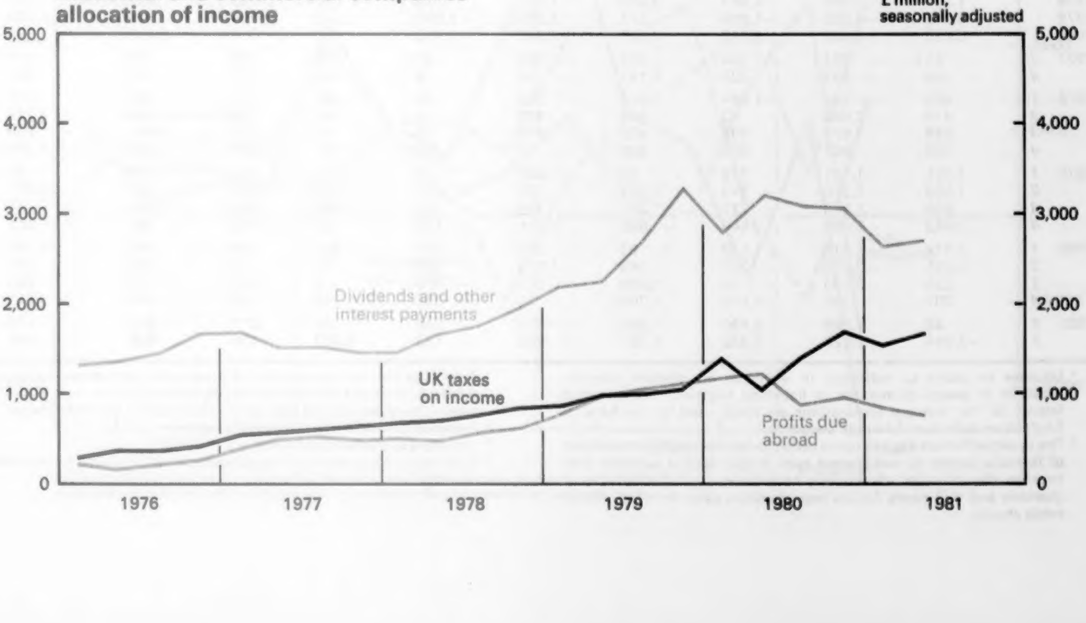
[5] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

[6] Excludes profits retained abroad by overseas subsidiaries of UK companies. Includes profits retained in the United Kingdom by subsidiaries of overseas companies.

Industrial and commercial companies income and saving



Industrial and commercial companies allocation of income



Capital account and financial surplus/deficit of industrial and commercial companies

£ million, seasonally adjusted

		Receipts						Expenditure				
					Capital transfers							
		Undistributed income[2]	Stock appreciation	Undistributed income *less* stock appreciation	Investment grants	Other	Total receipts[1]	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	Taxes on capital and other capital transfers	Total expenditure	Balance: Financial surplus/deficit [3]
1975		9,680†	4,283†	5,397†	96†	346†	5,839†	6,910†	−1,680†	36†	5,268†	571†
1976		13,690	5,266	8,424	60	340	8,824	8,107	417	43	8,567	257
1977		14,999	3,833	11,166	36	275	11,477	9,690	1,668	60	11,418	59
1978		16,815	3,374	13,441	33	405	13,879	11,872	790	68	12,730	1,149
1979		19,400	6,997	12,403	21	385	12,809	13,713	2,284	86	16,083	−3,274
1980		14,168	5,049	9,119	37	459	9,615	15,640	−3,196	113	12,557	−2,942
1977	*3*	3,833†	946†	2,887†	6†	52†	2,945†	2,391	− 17†	7†	2,381†	564
	4	3,632	606	3,026	10	58	3,094	2,648	415	7	3,070	24
1978	*1*	3,923	561	3,362	9	137	3,508	2,897	341	41	3,279	229
	2	4,437	1,003	3,434	9	80	3,523	3,019	48	9	3,076	447
	3	4,317	817	3,500	8	88	3,596	2,946	169	6	3,121	475
	4	4,138	993	3,145	7	160	3,252	3,010	232	12	3,254	− 2
1979	*1*	3,975	1,343	2,632	7	94	2,733	3,191	1,122	48	4,361	−1,628
	2	5,153	1,734	3,419	7	109	3,535	3,271	61	10	3,342	193
	3	5,301	1,957	3,344	3	104	3,451	3,507	662	10	4,179	− 728
	4	4,971	1,963	3,008	4	78	3,090	3,744	439	16	4,201	−1,111
1980	*1*	4,933	2,031	2,902	6	86	2,994	3,772	− 52	60	3,780	− 786
	2	3,717	1,336	2,381	10	86	2,477	3,893	− 259	17	3,651	−1,174
	3	2,717	961	1,756	12	135	1,903	3,930	−1,075	20	2,875	− 972
	4	2,801	721	2,080	9	152	2,241	4,045	−1,810	16	2,251	− 10
1981	*1*	3,892	1,010	2,882	9	151	3,042	3,732	−1,361	58	2,429	613
	2	3,872	1,140	2,732	11	175	2,918	3,825	−1,389	20	2,456	462

Financial transactions including net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies

£ million, seasonally adjusted

		Financing of net borrowing requirement[1],[2]				Transactions leading to net borrowing requirement					
			Borrowing from								
		Net borrowing requirement	Banks	Other	Acquisition (+) of liquid and certain other financial assets	Financial surplus/deficit[3] (deficit: +)	Net unremitted profits[4]	Net identified trade and other credit received[5]	Investment in UK securities[6]	Investment abroad	Unidentified transactions
1975		1,052†	− 479†	−2,729	2,156†	− 571	623	− 270†	367	281	622†
1976		2,550	−2,397	−2,476†	2,323	− 257	1,127	405	857	665	− 247
1977		1,230	−2,967	−1,992	3,729	− 59	− 65	47	687	812	− 192
1978		1,864	−2,890	−1,857	2,883	−1,149	38	− 50	765	1,996	264
1979		6,282	−4,903	−1,956	577	3,274	−1,006	−2,008	1,054	3,309	1,659
1980		5,025	−6,633	−2,919	4,527	2,942	−1,613	750	903	2,203†	− 160
1977	*3*	− 55†	− 824†	− 390†	1,269†	− 564	− 60†	134†	195	89	419†
	4	− 109	− 927	− 329	1,147	− 24	9	483	197	57	− 613
1978	*1*	452	− 264	−1,064	876	− 229	− 40	− 452	179	283	711
	2	476	−1,048	− 82	654	− 447	− 2	327	155	166	277
	3	548	− 671	− 302	425	− 475	28	− 80	225	511	339
	4	388	− 907	− 409	928	2	52	155	206	1,036	−1,063
1979	*1*	2,091	−1,781	− 329	19	1,628	26	− 726	205	871	87
	2	1,089	−1,210	− 910	1,031	− 193	− 412	− 216	235	598	1,077
	3	659	−1,869	− 177	387	728	− 428	−1,044	261	1,059	83
	4	2,443	−1,043	− 540	− 860	1,111	− 192	− 22	353	781	412
1980	*1*	3,114	−1,917	−1,130	− 67	786	− 549	501	169	764	1,443
	2	1,451	−2,213	− 227	989	1,174	− 407	154	174	853	− 497
	3	229	−2,105	− 24	1,900	972	− 319	6	423	112	− 965
	4	231	− 398	−1,538	1,705	10	− 338	89	137	474	− 141
1981	*1*	92	1,399	−2,560	1,069	− 613†	− 244	26	217	882	− 176
	2	−2,064	−1,526	1,833	1,757	− 462	− 133	−1,927	135	826	− 503

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[1] Increase in assets or reduction in liabilities are shown positive; decrease in assets or increase in liabilities negative. The seasonal factors for the financial transactions are those used by the Bank of England in their flow of funds accounts.

[2] The seasonal factors applied to the series for borrowing and acquisition of financial assets do not always sum to zero over a calendar year because day-of-week adjustments have been applied. The sum of quarterly and half-yearly figures may therefore differ from the annual totals shown.

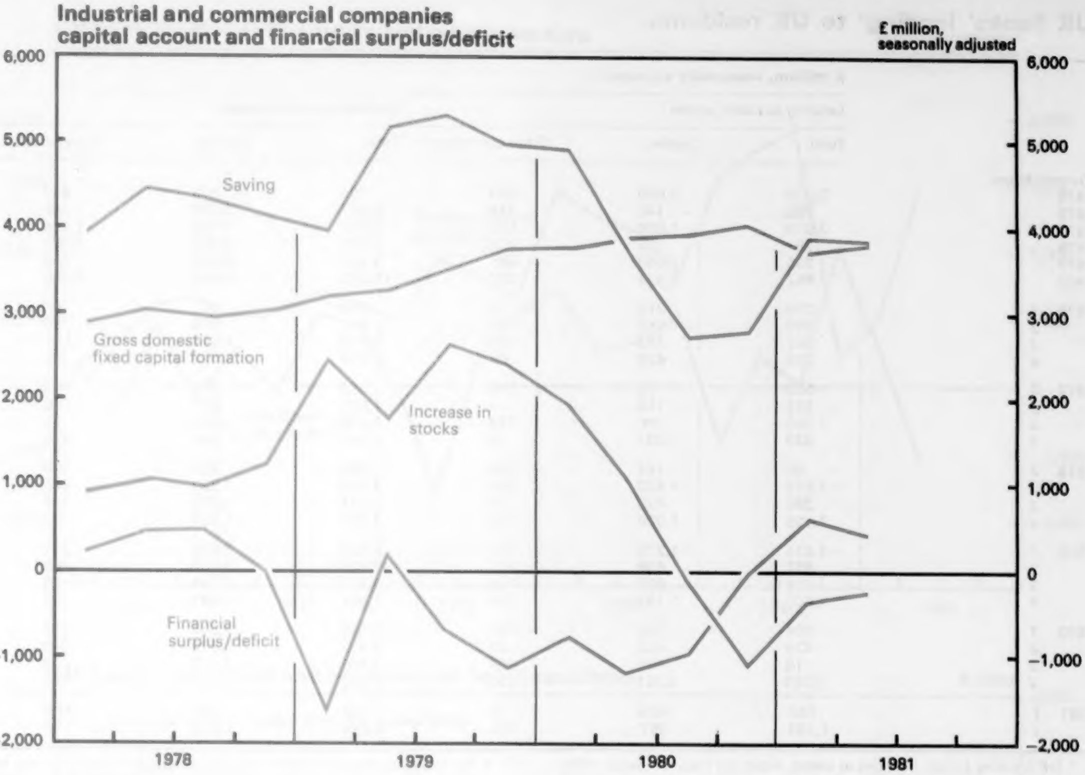
[3] Following the sign convention adopted for the net borrowing requirement a surplus on the financial surplus/deficit is shown with a negative sign – the reverse of the sign convention used in the table above.

[4] Retained abroad or in the United Kingdom.

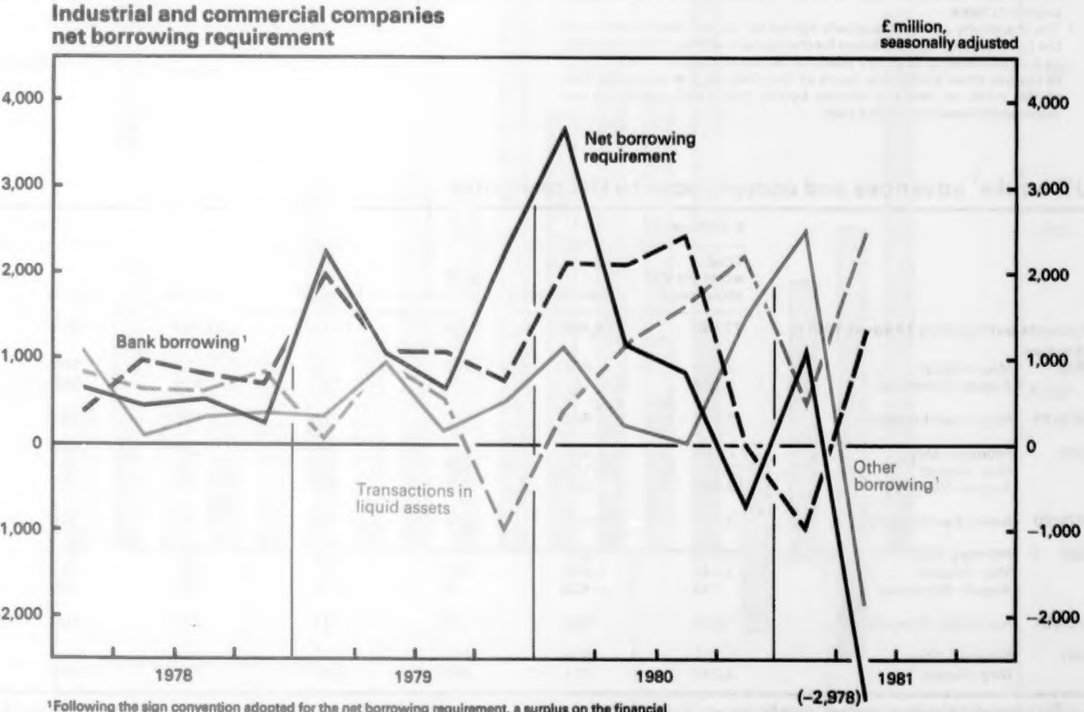
[5] Including accruals adjustment (−).

[6] Cash expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries and on trade investment in the UK.

Industrial and commercial companies capital account and financial surplus/deficit



Industrial and commercial companies net borrowing requirement



[1] Following the sign convention adopted for the net borrowing requirement, a surplus on the financial surplus/deficit is shown with a negative sign — a reverse of the sign convention used in the table.

UK Banks' lending[1] to UK residents

		£ million, seasonally adjusted[2]					
		Lending to public sector			Lending to private sector		
		Total	Sterling	Other currencies[3]	Total	Sterling	Other currencies[3]
Transactions							
1975		3,379	3,096	283	124	– 373	497
1976		288	– 146	434	3,387	3,138	249
1977		2,378	1,696	682	4,707	3,492	1,215
1978		– 291	123	– 414	5,791	4,710	1,081
1979		955	1,540	– 585	9,481	8,573	908
1980		1,652	2,374	– 722	10,882	9,622	1,260
1976	*1*	329	312	17	308	372	– 64
	2	– 490	– 544	54	595	675	– 80
	3	901	743	158	1,170	1,017	153
	4	– 215	– 420	205	1,313	1,073	240
1977	*1*	565	62	503	1,013	459	554
	2	– 118	– 118	—	1,035	875	160
	3	1,009	760	249	1,379	1,318	61
	4	937	1,007	– 70	1,281	841	440
1978	*1*	– 85	144	– 229	996	797	199
	2	–1,668	–1,428	– 240	1,868	1,393	475
	3	360	420	– 60	1,614	1,299	315
	4	1,115	1,000	115	1,313	1,221	92
1979	*1*	–1,424	–1,272	– 152	2,923	2,632	291
	2	457	608	– 151	2,555	2,070	485
	3	654	805	– 151	2,312	2,284	28
	4	1,002	1,133	– 131	1,691	1,587	104
1980	*1*	– 884	– 702	– 182	3,067	2,674	393
	2	425	403	22	3,577	2,579	998
	3	18	422	– 404	3,801	3,672	129
	4	2,093	2,251	– 158	437	697	– 260
1981	*1*	560	484	76	954	385	569
	2	–1,102	– 357	– 745	2,898	3,073	– 175

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[1] UK banking sector: changes in assets. From the second quarter 1975 transactions have been entered as far as possible on a cash receipts/payments basis.

[2] The seasonally adjusted quarterly figures do not necessarily add up to the (unadjusted) figures shown for the year as a whole. This is because, as well as allowing for purely seasonal factors, the adjustments attempt to remove other distortions (such as the effect of the particular days of the week on which a quarter begins and ends), which do not necessarily cancel out over a year.

[3] For the second quarter 1975 changes in foreign currency assets have been adjusted to exclude the effect of movements in exchange rates.

UK banks' advances and acceptances to UK residents[1]

		£ million					
		Total advances and acceptances	Manufacturing	Other production	Financial	Services	Persons
Amounts outstanding (August 1981):		72,691	18,455	8,265	11,818	22,560	11,593
Changes							
1978	May–August	2,245	825	262	421	350	388
	August–November	1,299	166	145	155	569	264
1978/79	November–February	2,304	968	102	199	856	180
1979	February–May	2,305	633	332	531	472	338
	May–August	3,451	1,184	432	551	628	656
	August–November	2,681	541	181	248	1,228	483
1979/80	November–February	3,151	1,075	348	333	1,173	221
1980	February–May	2,818	912	411	382	699	415
	May–August	3,449	1,374	411	245	867	551
	August–November	153	–429	44	– 74	223	389
1980/81	November–February	1,628	352	–35	321	535	455
1981	February–May	1,401	–658	494	179	544	842
	May–August	3,342	417	363	562	792	1,208

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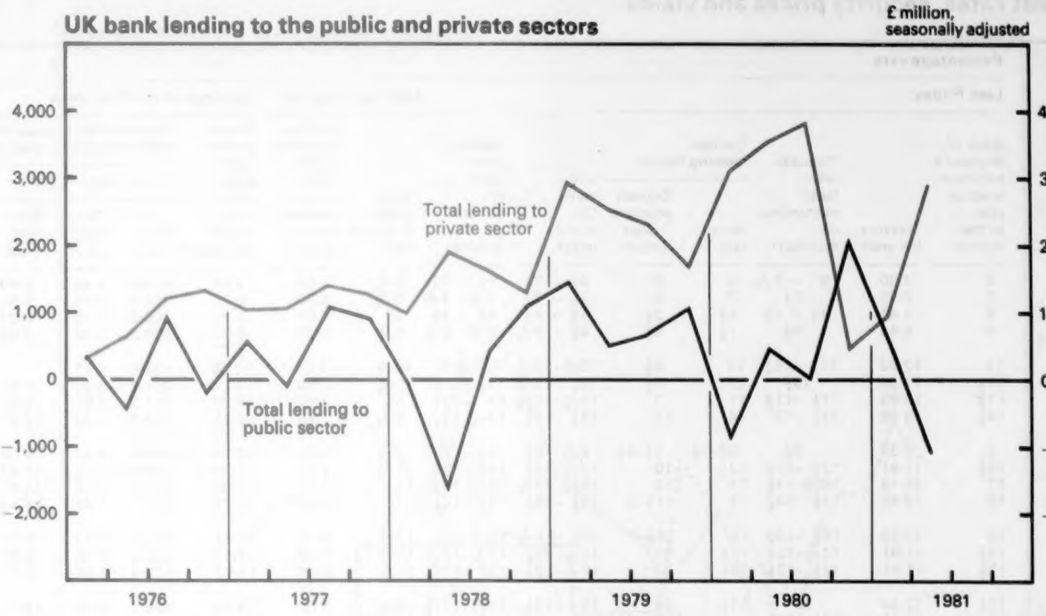
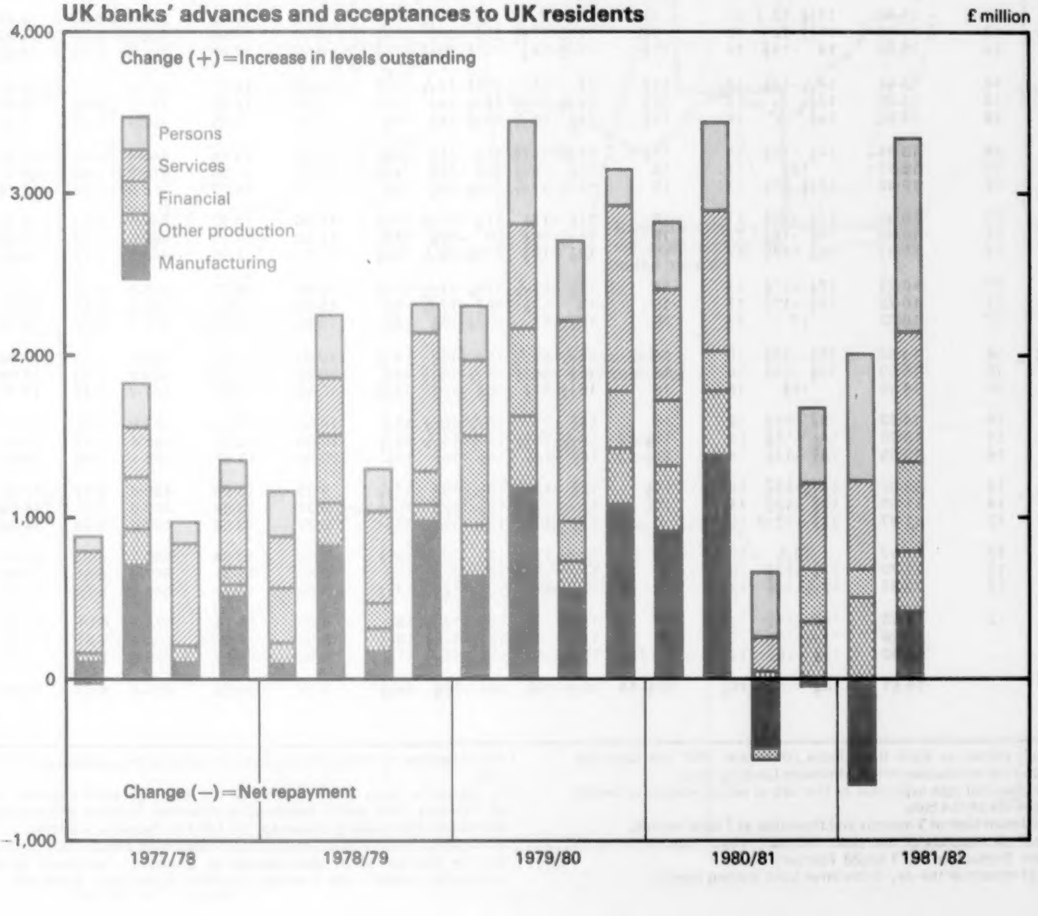
[1] For a more detailed breakdown of these figures see *Financial Statistics* Tables 6.8–6.10. The analysis covers advances and acceptances in both sterling and foreign currencies provided by banks to their customers and therefore does not include funds placed through the specialised financial markets, such as the local authority money market or the finance company deposit market. Acceptances are not granted to persons.

UK bank lending to the public and private sectors



UK banks' advances and acceptances to UK residents



Interest rates, security prices and yields

		Percentage rate												
		Last Friday							Last working day		Average of working days			
		Bank of England's minimum lending rate to the market[1]	Treasury bill yield[2]	Deposits with local authorities (3 months)[3]	London clearing banks: Base rate	London clearing banks: Deposit account: 7 days' notice[4]	Inter-bank (3-month rate)[5]	Sterling certificates of deposit (3 months)	Euro-dollar 3-month rate	Building Societies Association recommended rate on shares[6]	British government securities: long dated[8] (20 years)	*Financial Times* index of industrial ordinary shares, 1 July 1935 = 100: Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield[7]
1969		8	7·80	9 – 9 1/16	8	6	9⅜ – 9½	9¼ – 9½	10 1/16†	5·00	9·05	419·8	4·43	5·82
1970		7	6·93	7½	7	5	7⅛ – 7½	7 3/16 – 7 5/16	6 3/16	5·00	9·25	361·0	4·75	6·54
1971		5	4·46	4½ – 4⅝	4½	2½	4⅝ – 4¾	4⅝ – 4¾	5⅜	5·00	8·90	386·2	4·76	6·21
1972		9	8·48	8¾	7½	5¾	8⅞ – 9 1/16	8 15/16 – 9 1/16	5 29/32	5·25	8·97	503·8	3·26	4·98
1973		13	12·82	16 – 16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16 – 16 3/16	15¾ – 16	10 3/16	7·50	10·78	435·6	4·12	..
1974		11½	11·30	13½	12	9½	12½ – 12 11/16	12⅝ – 12¾	10 1/16	7·50	14·77	251·2	8·23	21·47
1975		11¼	10·93	11¼ – 11⅜	11	7	11 1/16 – 11 3/16	11 – 11⅛	5⅝	7·00	14·39	311·0	6·81	19·49
1976		14¼	13·98	14¾ – 15	14	11	14⅛ – 14⅜	14 1/16 – 14⅛	5 1/16	7·80	14·43	268·0	5·96	17·61
1977		7	6·39	6¾	6¾–7¼	3½–4½	6 3/16 – 6¾	6⅜ – 6 7/16	7 3/16	6·00	12·73	452·3	5·42	16·50
1978		12½	11·91	12⅜ – 12½	12½	10	12 7/16 – 12⅝	12⅜ – 12½	11 11/16	8·00	12·47	479·4	5·65	16·47
1979		17	16·49	16 13/16 – 17¼	17	15	16 13/16 – 17 1/16	16 11/16 – 16⅞	14½	10·50	12·99	475·5	6·49	16·61
1980		14	13·45	14⅝ – 14⅞	14	11½–2	14¾ – 14⅞	14¾ – 14⅞	17¾	10·50	13·79	464·5	7·62	18·14
1978	*O*	10	10·56	10¾ – 10⅞	10	6½–7	10¾ – 11 1/16	10 15/16 – 11	11 13/16	6·70	12·91	497·5	5·42	15·09
	N	12½	11·91	12 3/16 – 12¼	12½	10	12 1/16 – 12¼	12 1/16 – 12 3/16	11 31/32	6·70	13·16	476·9	5·86	15·86
	D	12½	11·91	12⅜ – 12½	12½	10	12 7/16 – 12⅝	12⅜ – 12½	11 11/16	8·00	13·22	482·4	5·98	15·73
1979	*J*	12½	12·46	13	12½	10	13 – 13⅛	12 9/16 – 12 11/16	10 7/16	8·00	13·68	474·1	6·10	16·01
	F	14	12·61	13¼ – 13⅜	13½	11	12⅞ – 13 3/16	12 15/16 – 13	10⅝	8·00	13·94	460·2	6·18	16·16
	M	13	11·78	12⅜ – 12½	13	10½	12 1/16 – 12 3/16	12 – 12⅛	10 11/32	8·00	12·35	511·5	5·53	14·54
	A	12	11·61	11 15/16 – 12	12	9½	11¾ – 11 15/16	11 9/16 – 11 11/16	10⅞	8·00	11·68	537·4	5·37	14·31
	M	12	11·79	11 15/16 – 12	12	9½	11 13/16 – 11 15/16	11¾ – 11⅞	10 5/16	8·00	11·94	528·5	5·56	14·90
	J	14	13·79	14 – 14¼	14	11½	13 13/16 – 14⅛	13 13/16 – 13 15/16	10 31/32	8·00	12·69	489·5	5·93	15·82
	J	14	13·81	14 1/16 – 14⅛	14	11½	14 – 14⅛	13 13/16 – 14 1/16	11 11/32	8·00	12·25	468·3	6·62	16·92
	A	14	13·80	14¼	14	11½	14 3/16 – 14 5/16	14 1/16 – 14¼	12 3/16	8·75	12·30	467·2	6·95	17·46
	S	14	13·82	14¼	14	11½	14⅛ – 14 3/16	13 15/16 – 14⅛	12⅞	8·75	12·60	468·4	6·95	17·75
	O	14	13·94	14½ – 14¾	14	11½	14 9/16 – 14 13/16	14½ – 14⅝	15 13/32	8·75	13·16	465·4	7·13	17·55
	N	17	16·77	16⅞	17	15	16¾ – 16 15/16	16⅝ – 16¾	14 7/16	8·75	14·54	415·9	7·88	19·07
	D	17	16·49	16 15/16 – 17¼	17	15	16 13/16 – 17 1/16	16 11/16 – 16⅞	14½	10·50	14·72	419·8	7·70	18·78
1980	*J*	17	16·39	17¼ – 17⅜	17	15	17¼ – 17½	17⅛ – 17 13/16	14 23/32	10·50	14·17	440·7	7·43	18·42
	F	17	16·80	18⅛ – 18⅜	17	15	18 1/16 – 18¼	18 – 18⅛	16 31/32	10·50	14·45	460·7	7·17	17·64
	M	17	16·97	18¾ – 18⅞	17	15	18⅝ – 18⅞	17 15/16 – 18 1/16	19 13/16	10·50	14·70	440·8	7·75	19·26
	A	17	16·73	17¼ – 17⅜	17	15	17¼ – 17 7/16	17 1/16 – 17 3/16	13 13/16	10·50	14·27	435·5	8·04	19·73
	M	17	16·73	17⅛ – 17¼	17	15	17 – 17⅛	16⅞ – 17 1/16	9¾	10·50	14·01	432·4	8·21	20·05
	J	17	16·32	17	17	15	16¾ – 17	16 11/16 – 16⅞	9¾	10·50	13·78	451·2	7·96	19·20
	J	16	14·98	15½ – 15⅝	16	14	15 3/16 – 15 9/16	15¼ – 15⅜	9 13/16	10·50	13·07	488·5	7·42	17·96
	A	16	15·53	16⅜ – 16¾	16	14	16⅝ – 16 13/16	16 7/16 – 16 11/16	12½	10·50	13·58	484·9	7·48	17·68
	S	16	14·86	15⅝	16	14	15 11/16 – 17⅞	15⅝ – 15¾	13 13/16	10·50	13·38	491·7	7·45	17·28
	O	16	14·90	16⅝ – 16¾	16	14	16¾ – 17	16 9/16 – 16 11/16	15¼	10·50	13·12	483·8	7·59	17·14
	N	14	13·38	14½ – 14⅝	14	11½–12	14 7/16 – 14 11/16	14 5/16 – 14 7/16	18 3/16	10·50	13·22	493·4	7·35	16·43
	D	14	13·58	14⅝ – 14⅞	14	11½–12	14¾ – 14⅞	14¾ – 14⅞	17¾	10·50	13·67	470·1	7·56	16·93
1981	*J*	14	13·02	13 13/16 – 13⅞	14	11½	13⅝ – 13 13/16	13½ – 13⅝	17 7/16	9·25	13·96	459·6	7·78	17·44
	F	14	11·93	12⅝ – 12¾	14	11½	12 7/16 – 12 11/16	12⅝ – 12⅞	16 11/16	9·25	13·89	487·0	7·35	16·38
	M	12	11·87	12¾ – 12 13/16	12	9	12⅝ – 12¾	12½ – 12⅝	14⅞	9·25	13·68	497·8	6·78	14·39
	A	12	11·57	12 3/16	12	9	12 3/16 – 12⅜	12⅛ – 12 3/16	16 31/32	8·50	13·64	559·2	5·88	11·57
	M	12	11·70	12½ – 12⅝	12	9	12 7/16 – 12 9/16	12½ – 12⅝	17¾	8·50	14·31	557·8	5·91	11·59
	J	12	12·33	12 7/16 – 12⅝	12	9	12 7/16 – 12⅝	12⅜ – 12½	17 11/16	8·50	14·57	545·0	5·92	11·73
	J	12	14·25	14⅜ – 14¾	12	9	14⅝ – 14¾	14½ – 14 9/16	18¾	8·50	15·14	528·2	6·01	11·70
	A	..	13·70	14 1/16 – 14⅛	12	9	14 – 14 3/16	13 13/16 – 13 15/16	18 11/16	8·50	15·09	554·4	5·51	9·83
	S	..	14·98	15⅝ – 15¾	14	11–11½	15 5/16 – 16⅛	15⅝ – 15 7/16	17⅞	8·50	15·59	525·0	5·76	9·99
	O	..	16·61	16¼ – 16⅜	15½	13½–14	16 3/16 – 16⅜	16¼ – 16⅜	16 31/32	9·75	15·95	474·4	6·27	10·85
	N													
	D													

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[1] Previously known as Bank Rate. From 20 August 1981 the Bank has suspended the announcement of Minimum Lending Rate.

[2] Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

[3] For a minimum term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

[4] Rate paid on deposits of less than £10,000, which was restricted to 9½% from September 1973 to 28 February 1975.

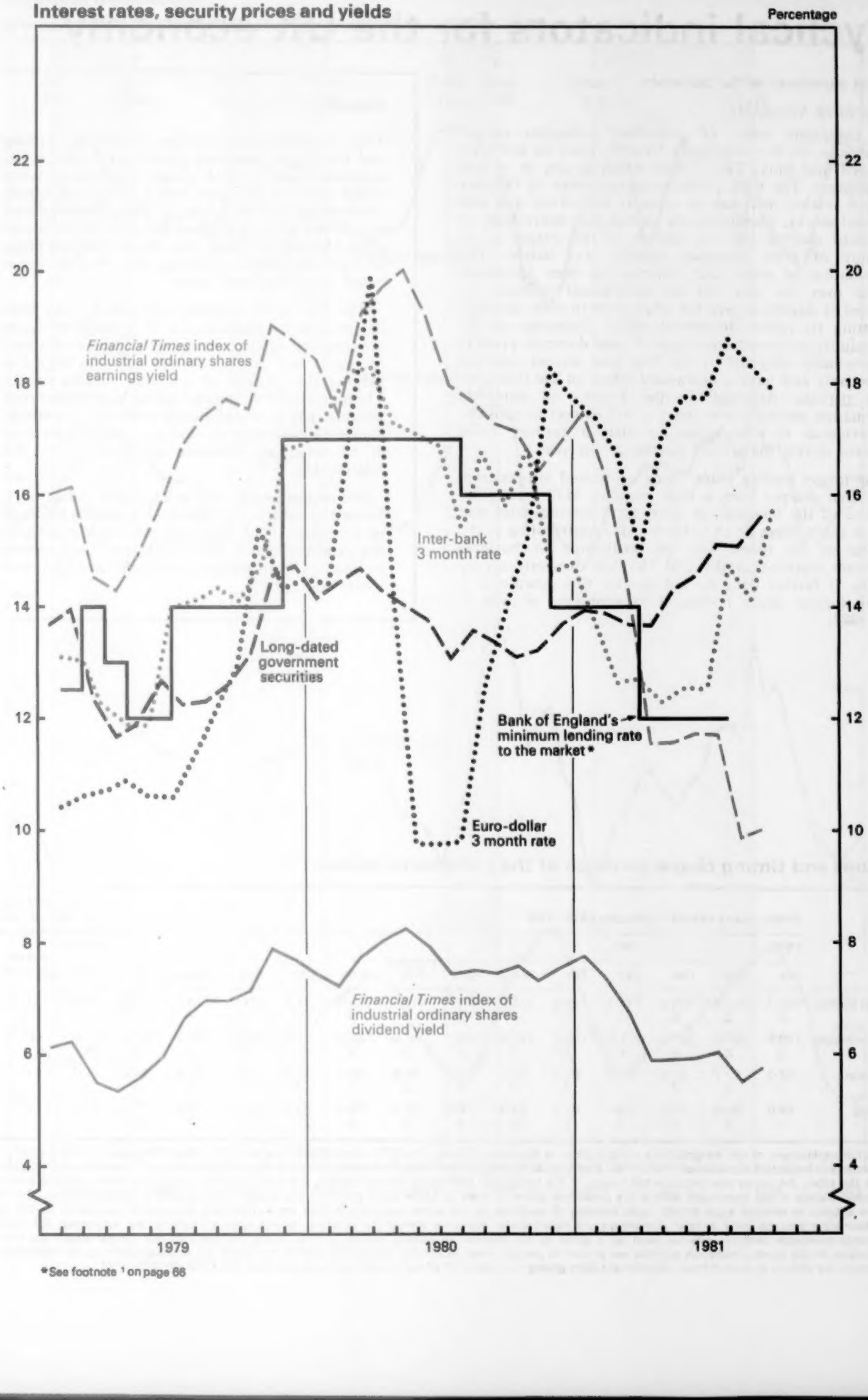
[5] Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market.

[6] Net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

[7] A change in basis of calculation of the Earnings yield occurred on 26 February 1973 and is explained in *Financial Statistics Explanatory handbook*. No meaningful average for 1973 is therefore available.

[8] Averages of Wednesdays until February 1980; from March 1980 figures are the average of all observations (3 a week). Calculated gross redemption yields – see *Financial Statistics Explanatory handbook*.

Interest rates, security prices and yields



*See footnote [1] on page 66

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy

Recent movements of the indicators

(*Data to 18 November*)

The composite index of coincident indicators moved upwards in the five months to October from its low level in April and May. This reflects some upturn in several components. The CBI quarterly survey taken in October showed further increases in capacity utilisation and raw material stocks, manufacturing output rose appreciably in the third quarter and the decline in the output based measure of gross domestic product was halted. The contribution of retail sales volume has been somewhat erratic over the year but the provisional estimate for October is slightly above the trend growth rate, partially offsetting its recent downward effect. Estimates of the expenditure and income measures of gross domestic product are available only up to the first and second quarters respectively and have a downward effect on the index for these periods. Although in the absence of complete information the coincident index is still subject to revision, the evidence is now increasing that a turning point occurred during the second quarter of the year.

The longer leading index based on partial information, has fallen sharply from a high point in May principally because of the increases in short term interest rates and falls in share prices up to October. Also contributing to the decline in the index was the weakening in business optimism reported in the CBI October quarterly survey results. If further data do not remove this downturn, it might suggest some hesitation in economic growth in mid-1982.

Definitions[1]

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the UK economy, together with groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-term trend; thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle occurs when the rate of growth is below this long-term value.

The historical reference chronology has been determined by examination of a range of series covering aggregate economic activity. Known special economic and climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points. The indicators forming each group have been chosen because they have had a consistent timing relationship to the reference chronology, and because there is an economic rationale to account for this relationship.

A composite index for each group of indicators is formed by subtracting from each series the values of its long-term trend, then taking a simple average of the trend-eliminated series after smoothing, scaling to give cycles of similar amplitude, and inversion where appropriate.

Values and timing characteristics of the composite indices

	Most recent values[2] January 1975 = 100													Lead (−) or lag (+) in months relative to reference cycle dates		
	1980			1981												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Mean	Earliest	Latest
Longer leading	105·3 *5*	107·5 *5*	109·5 *5*	111·4 *5*	113·6 *5*	115·0 *5*	115·9 *5*	116·1 *5*	115·8 *5*	115·4 *4*	114·8 *4*	113·2 *4*	110·6 *3*	−13	−21	− 7
Shorter leading	100·6 *5*	100·8 *5*	101·0 *5*	101·8 *5*	102·5 *5*	103·8 *5*	104·3 *5*	104·9 *5*	105·2 *5*	105·8 *4*	105·7 *4*	106·5 *4*	106·9 *2*	− 5	−12	—
Coincident ..	94·2 *7*	93·7 *7*	93·4 *7*	92·9 *7*	92·7 *7*	92·4 *7*	91·6 *6*	91·6 *6*	92·1 *6*	92·9 *5*	93·2 *5*	93·6 *5*	94·3 *3*	+ 1	− 1	+ 5
Lagging ..	88·0 *5*	85·6 *5*	84·1 *5*	83·0 *5*	81·9 *5*	81·4 *5*	80·7 *5*	79·8 *5*	79·6 *5*	80·3 *3*	80·2 *2*	79·6 *2*	79·0 *2*	+10	+ 6	+17

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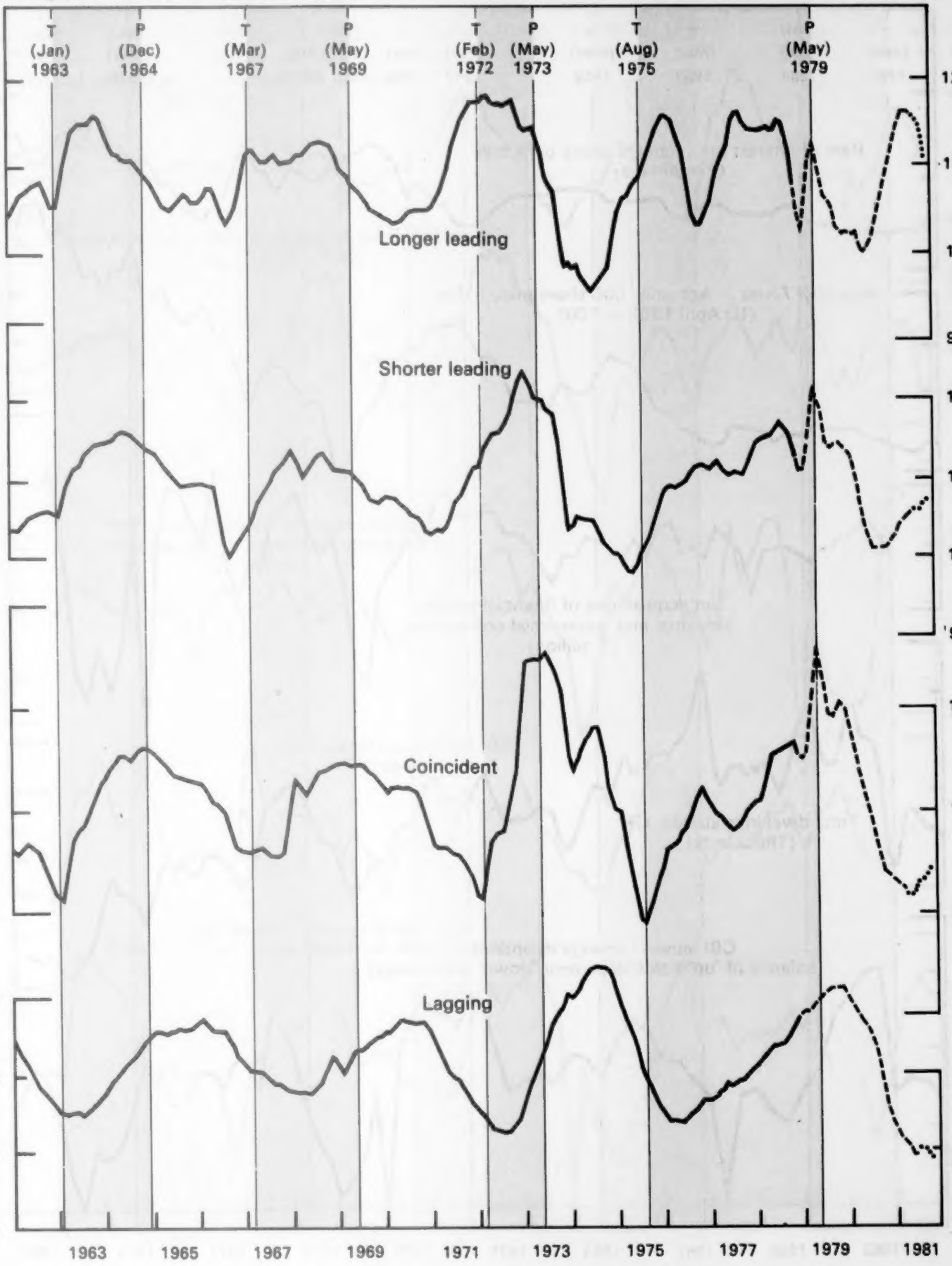
[1] A full explanation of the methodology used is given in *Economic Trends*. No. 257, March 1975 and No. 271, May 1976. Each month a chart of the composite indicators is published with, in the February, May, August and November issues, a further eight pages showing individual indicator series.

[2] In the table, the upper row presents the values of the composite indices for recent months, the lower row the number of series used to form each index. Values of the composite indices are published solely in order to show more precisely the shape of the graphs in recent months. The values are subject to revision each month, both because of revisions to the series from which they are formed and because of the nature of the trend-elimination process used in their calculation; no significance, therefore, should be attached to the current levels of the indicators, although the month-to-month changes may be used as a guide to the location of turning points. On the charts the parts of the curves which are liable to revision in the trend-elimination process are shown in pecked lines; where the composite indices are based on an incomplete set of indicators, the curves are shown as dotted lines. Additional tables giving the values of all series used are available from the CSO. 01-233 7661.

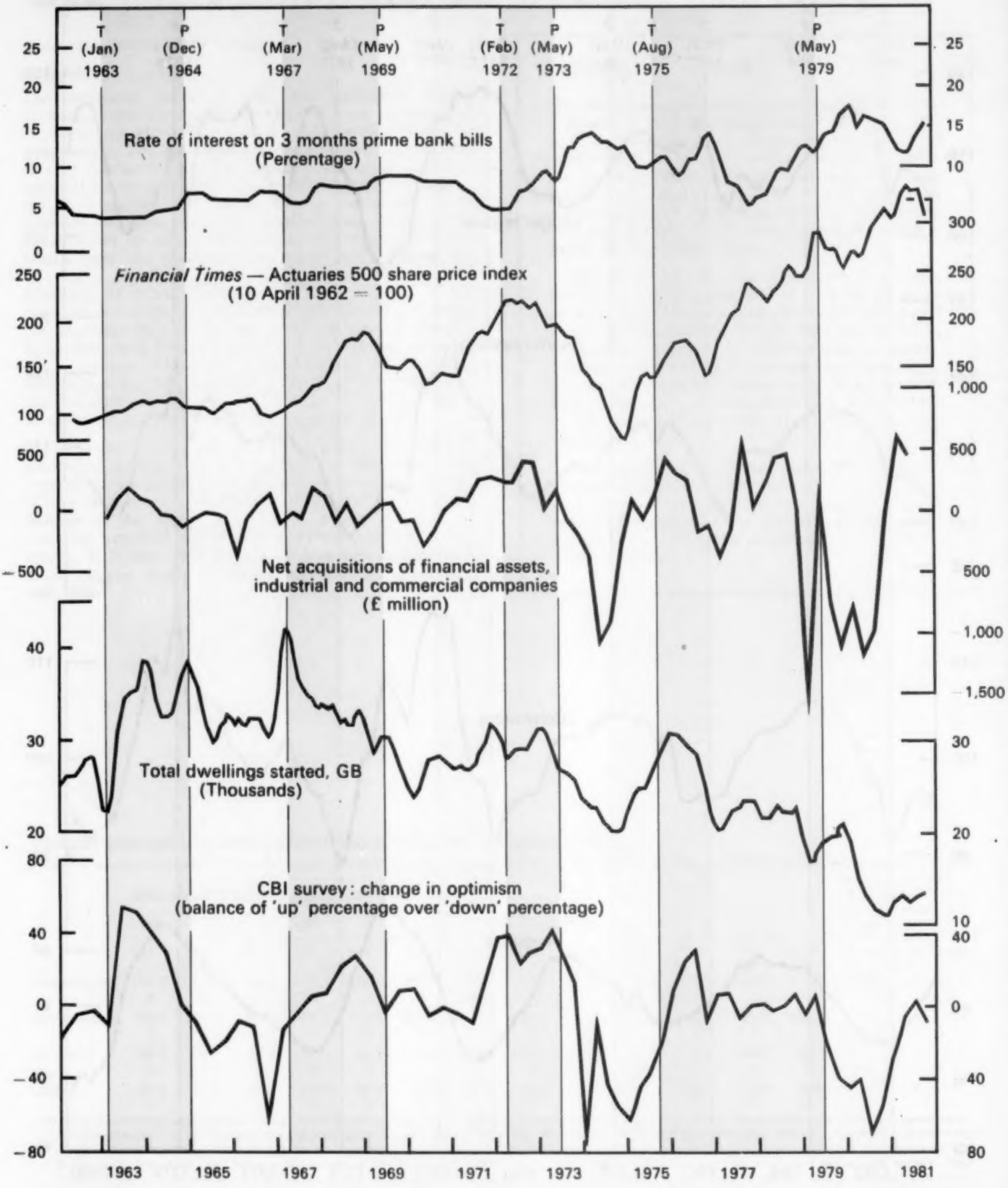
Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups. January 1975 = 100



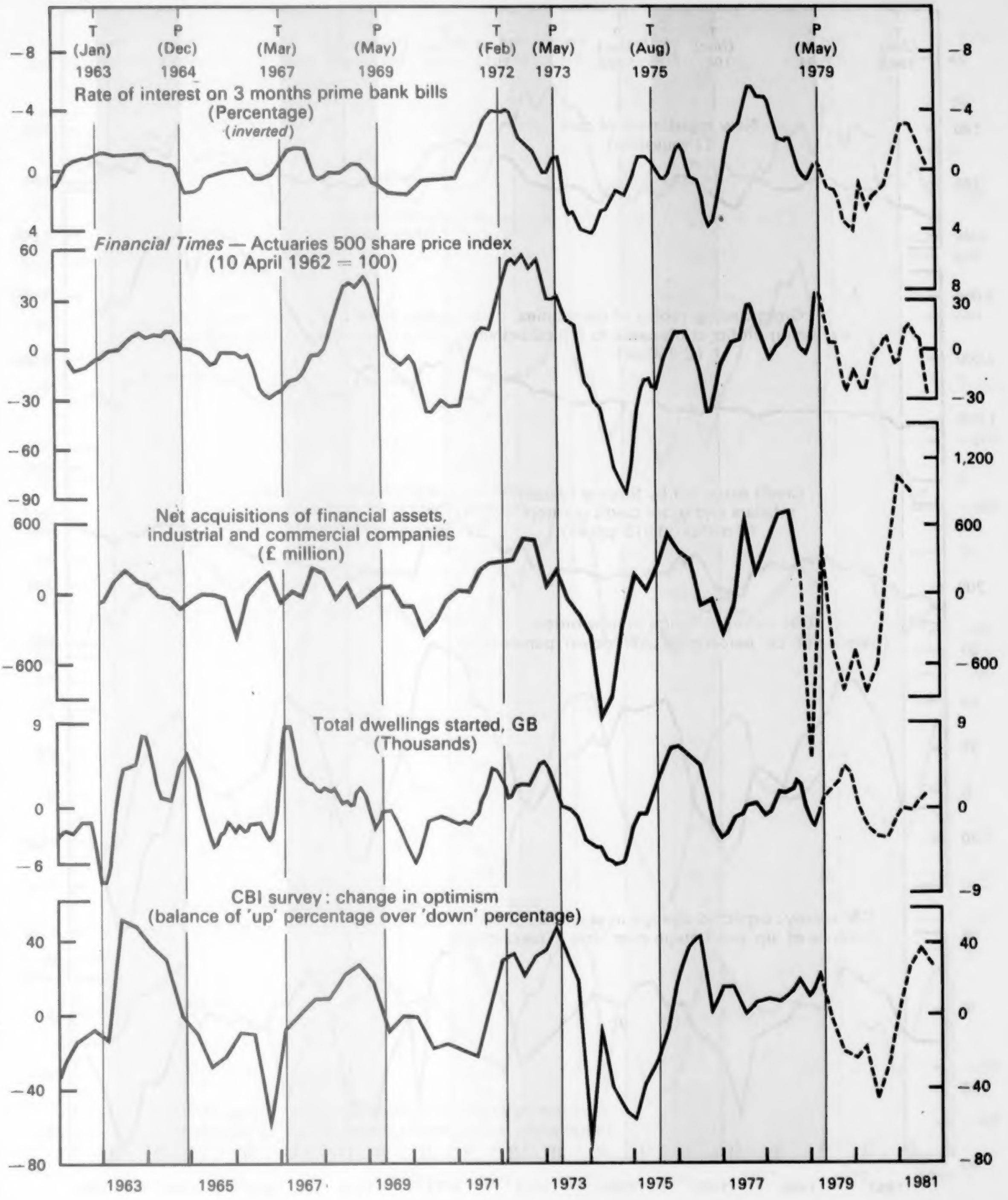
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Longer leading indicators. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series

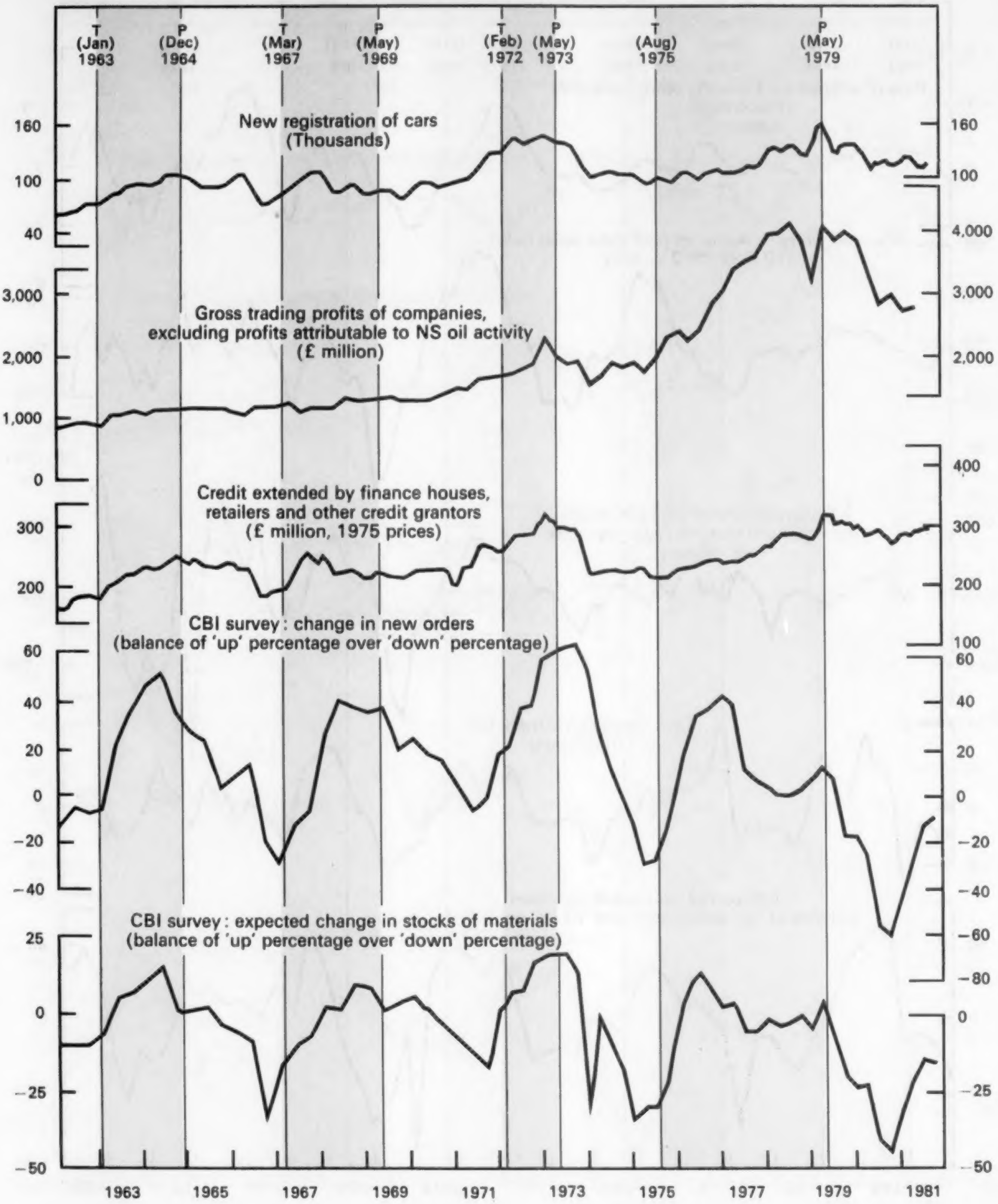


Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Longer leading indicators. Smoothed trend-eliminated series

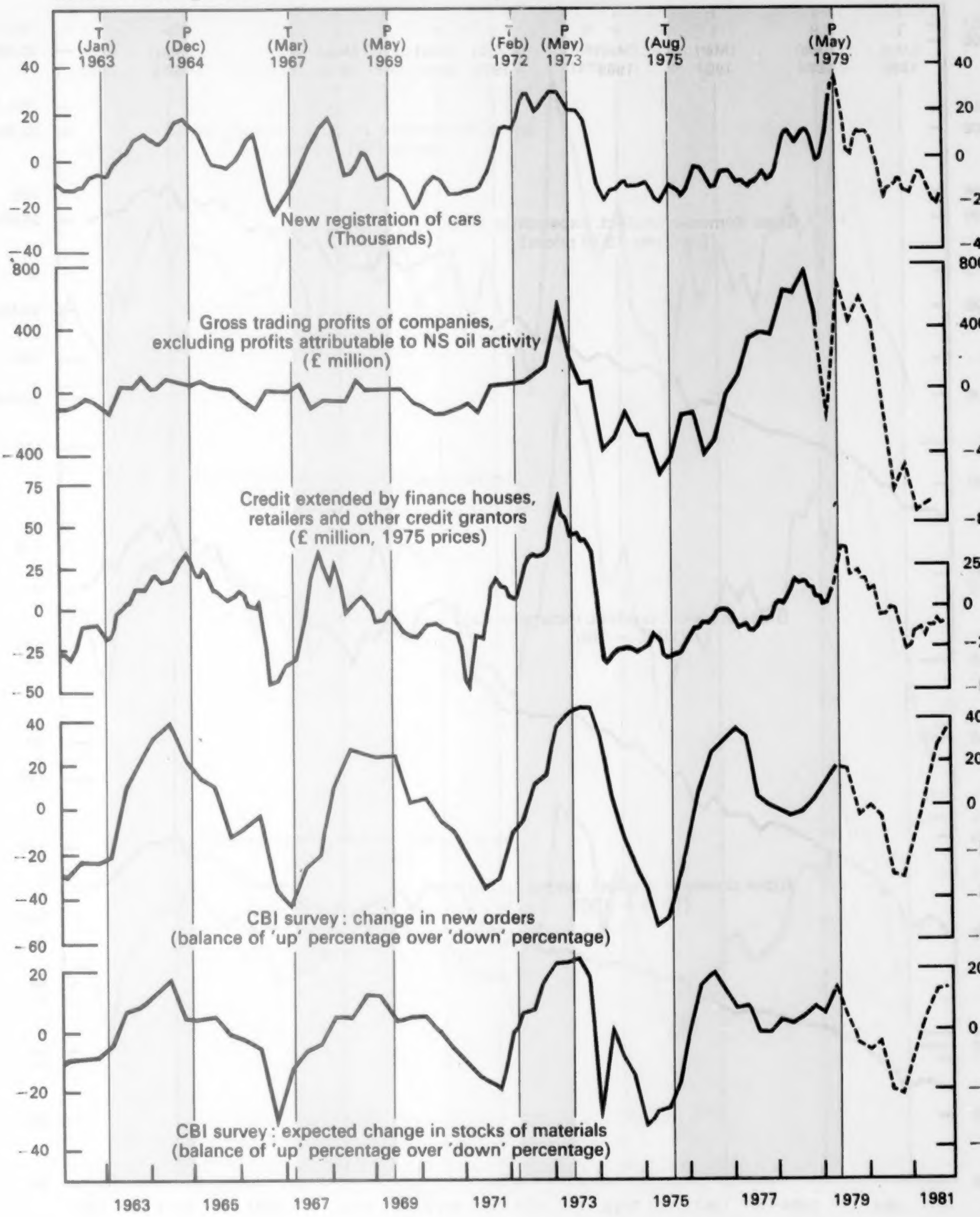


Cyclical indicators by timing classification
Shorter leading indicators. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



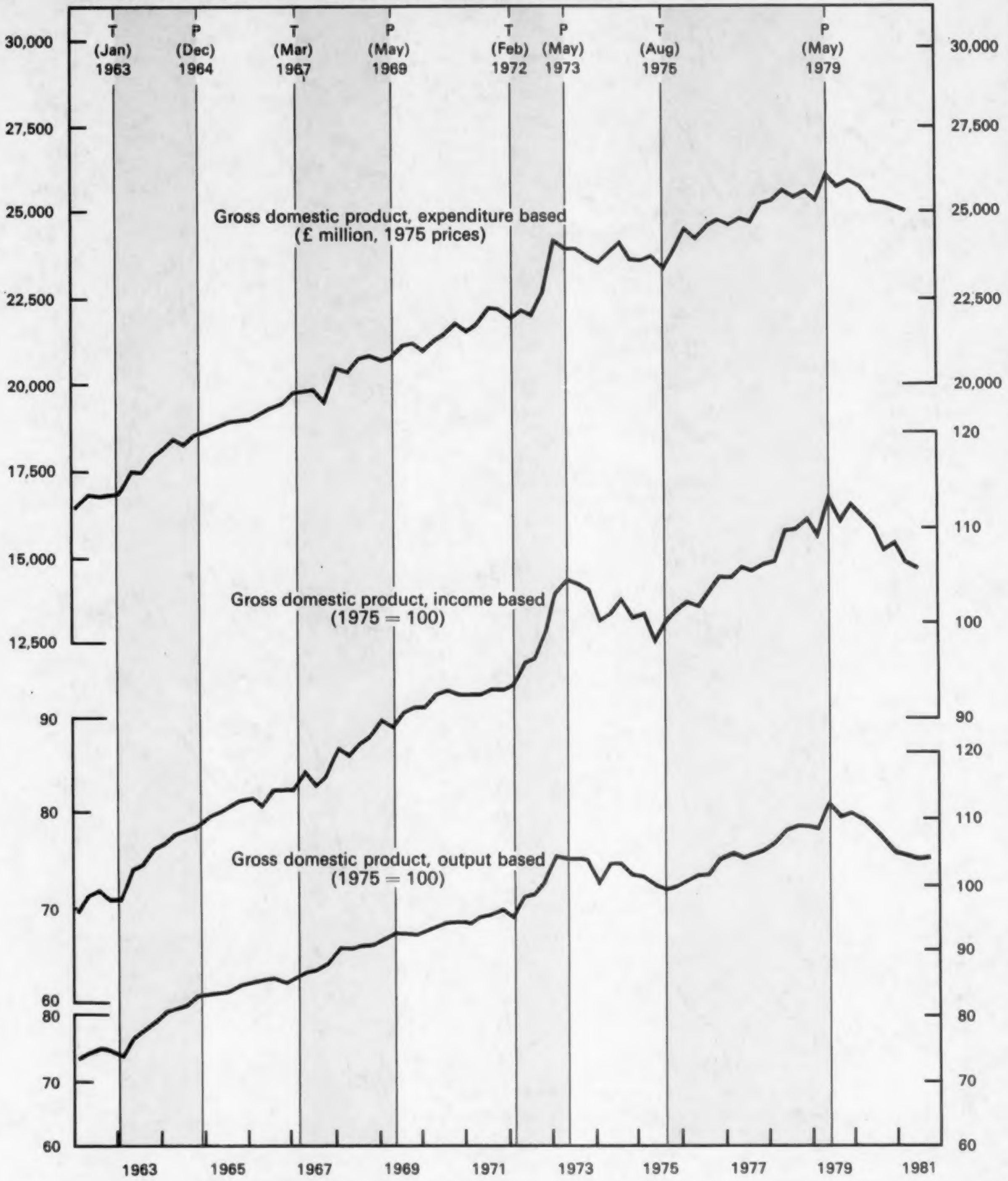
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Shorter leading indicators. Smoothed trend-eliminated series



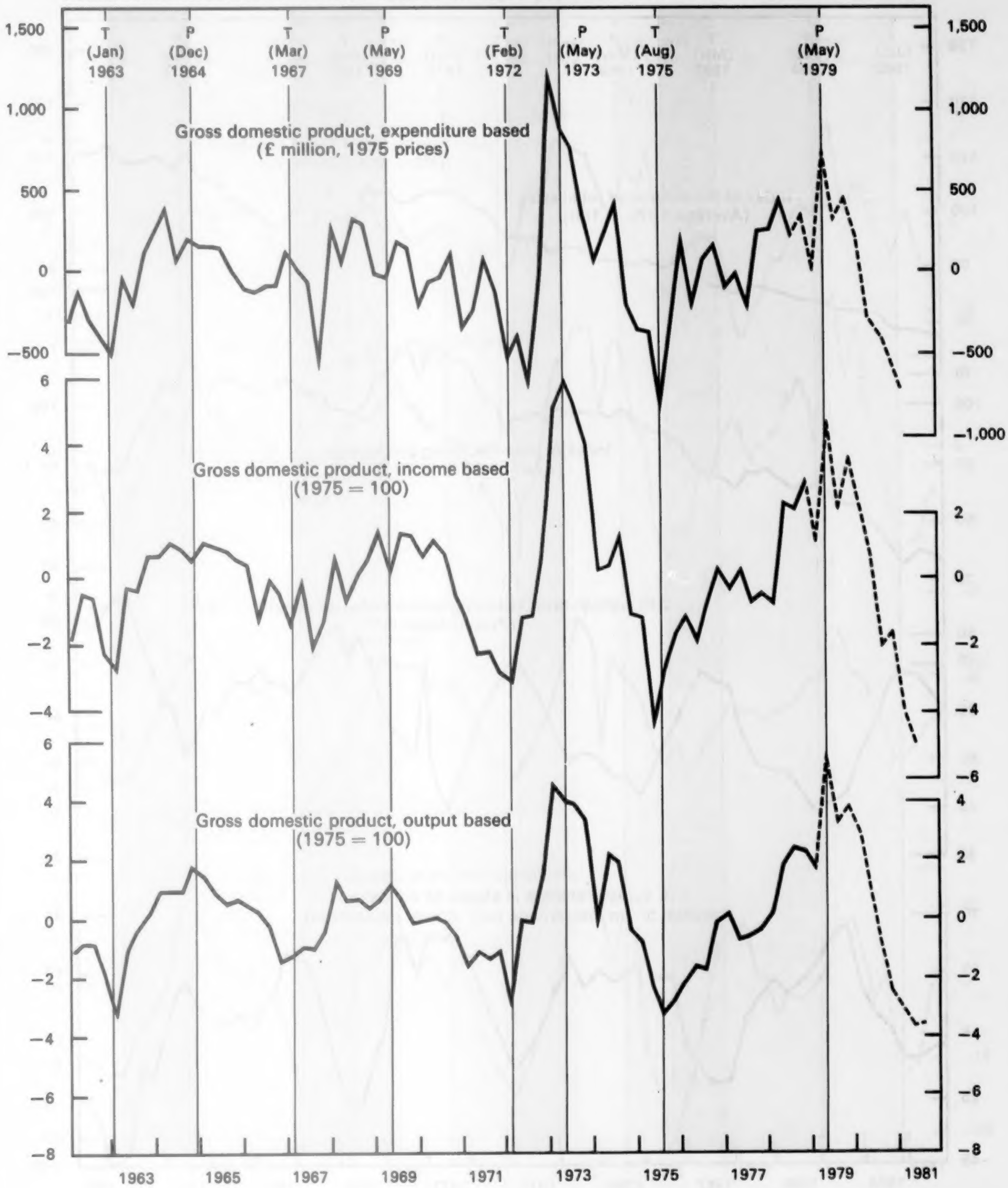
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Coincident indicators. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



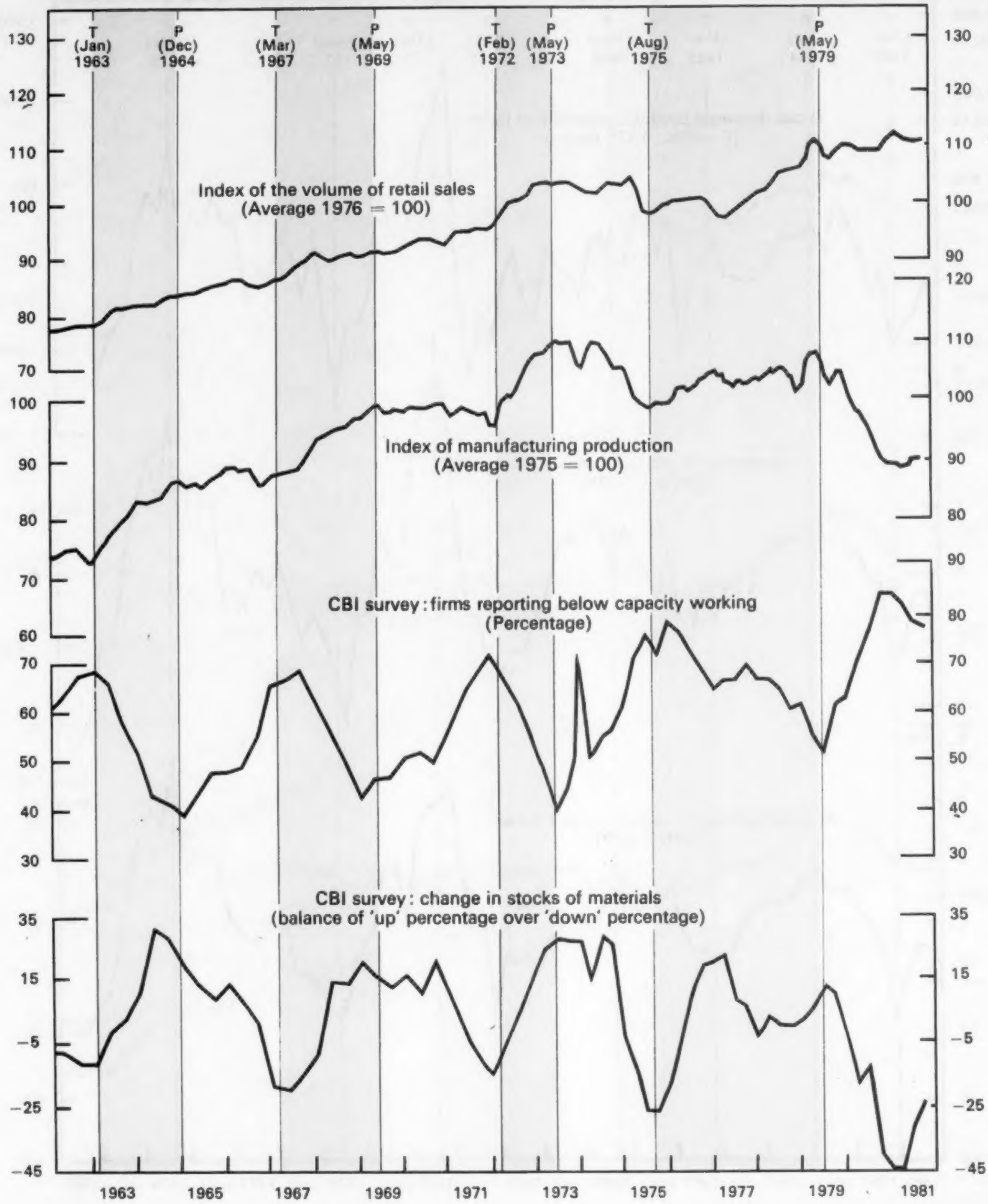
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Coincident indicators. Smoothed trend-eliminated series



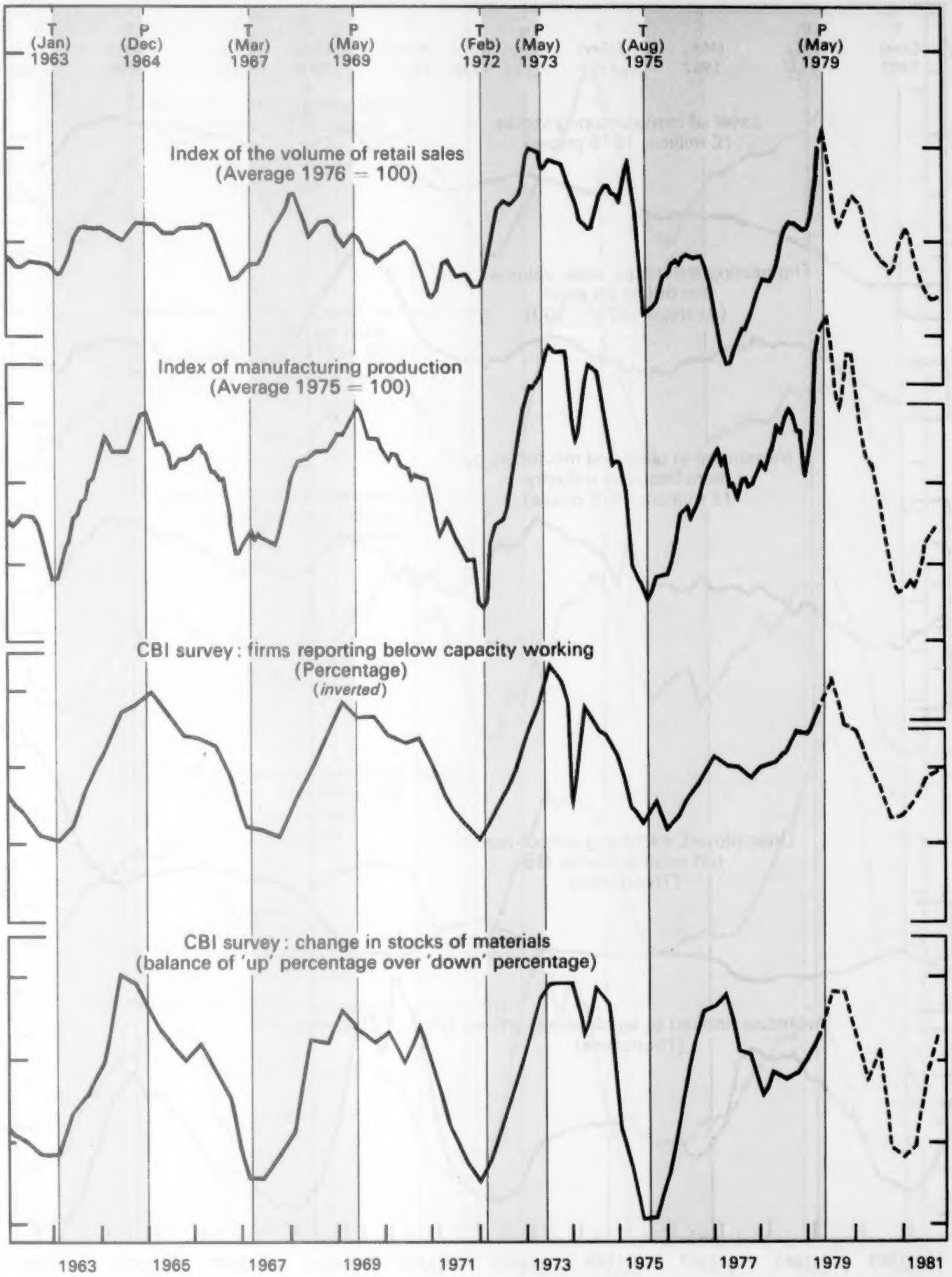
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Coincident indicators. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



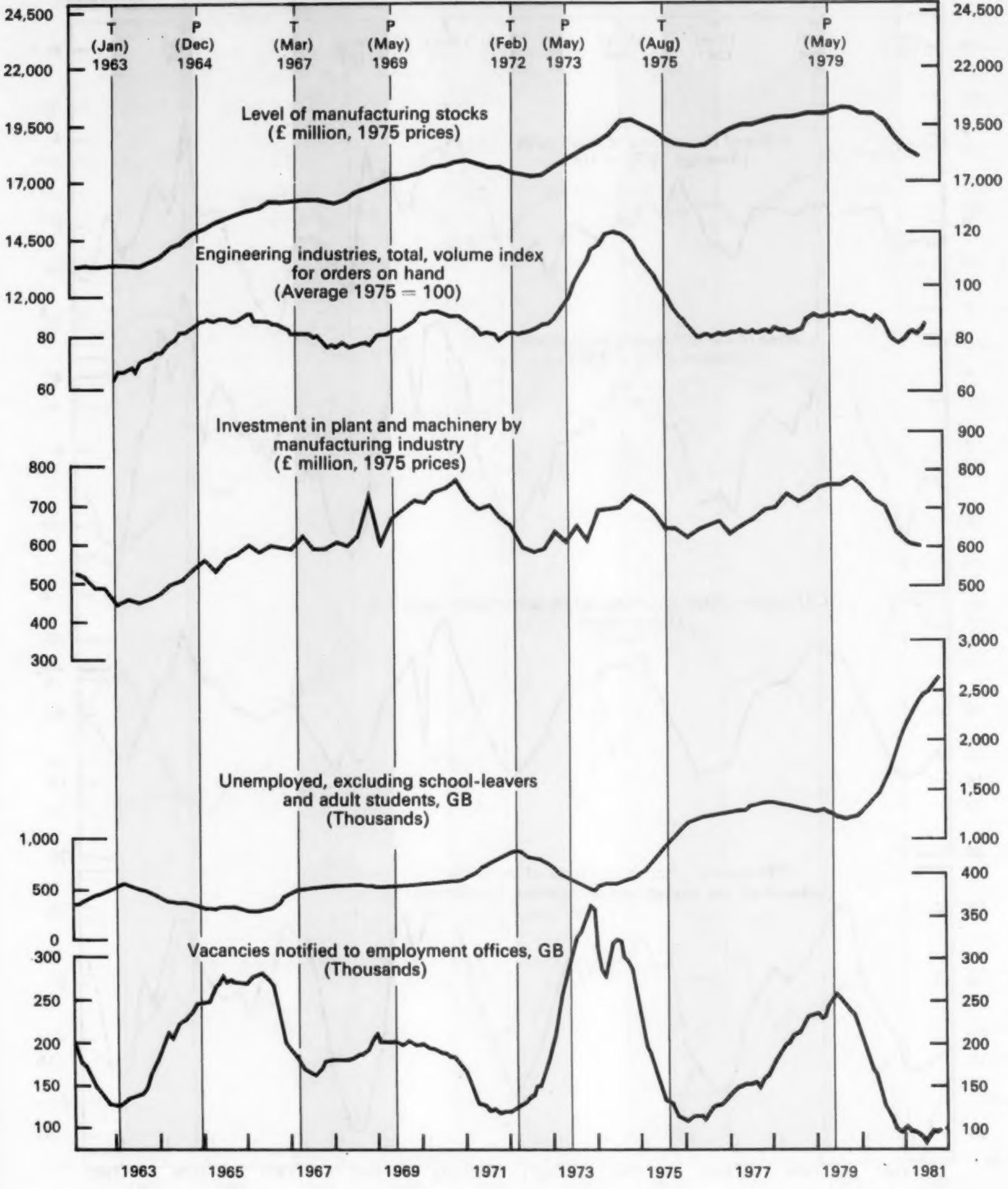
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Coincident indicators. Smoothed trend-eliminated series



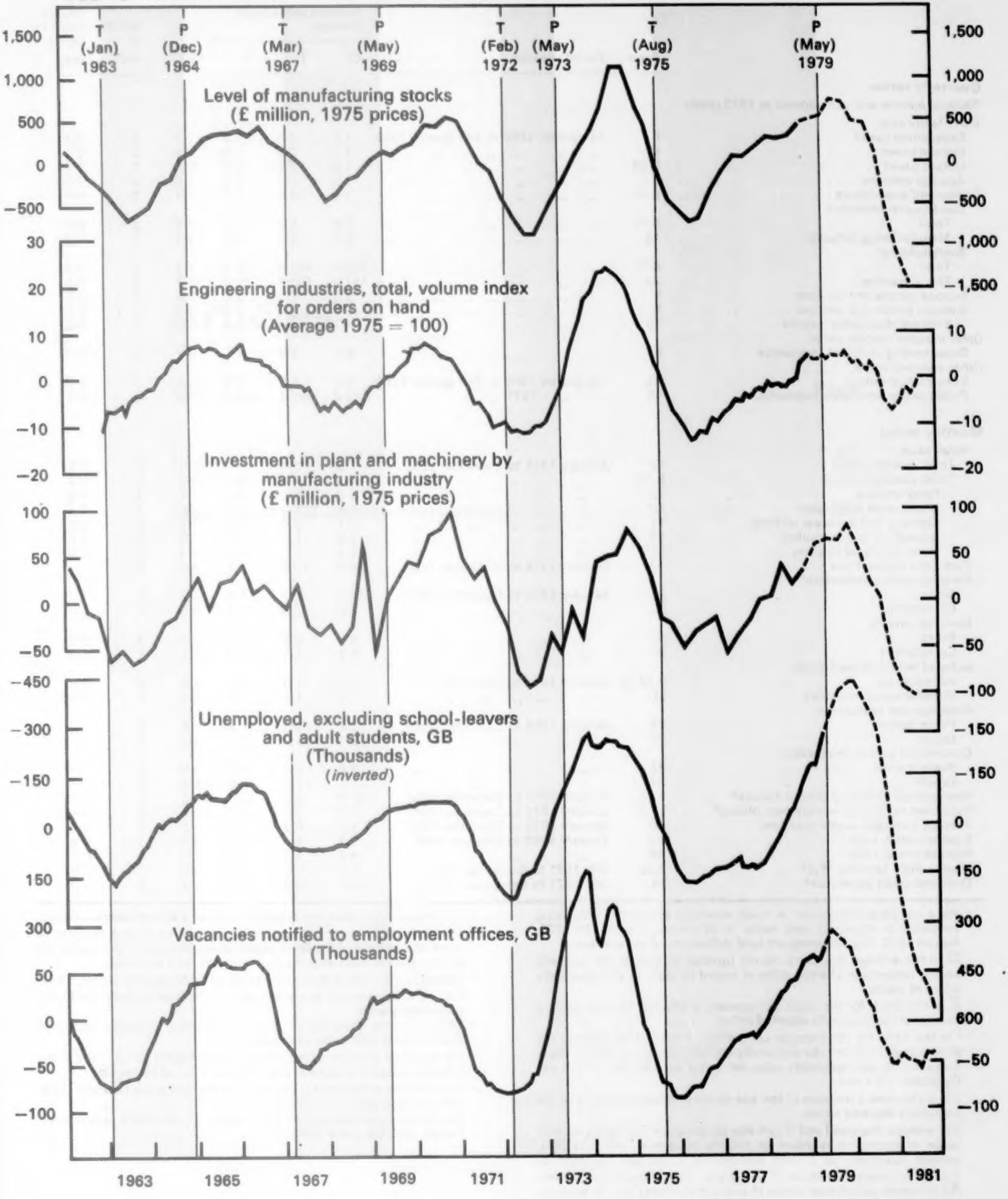
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Lagging indicators. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Lagging indicators. Smoothed trend-eliminated series



Measures of variability of selected economic series[1]

	Page	Period covered	Average percentage changes $\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I/C}$	MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1975 prices								
GDP, factor cost								
Expenditure based	6	1st quarter 1968 to 2nd quarter 1980	1·5	1·0	0·8	1·3	2	0·6
Income based	6	" " " " " " "	1·2	0·8	0·8	1·0	2	0·4
Output based	6,28	" " " " " " "	1·0	0·6	0·7	0·9	1	0·9
Average estimate	6	" " " " " " "	1·0	0·7	0·7	1·0	2	0·4
Consumers' expenditure	8,10	" " " " " " "	1·3	0·9	0·8	1·1	2	0·5
Fixed capital formation								
Total	8,16	" " " " " " "	2·0	1·5	1·0	1·5	2	0·7
Manufacturing industry	18	" " " " " " "	3·5	2·4	2·1	1·1	2	0·4
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	8,22	" " " " " " "	*213·5*	*152·0*	*125·0*	1·2	2	0·6
Manufacturing	22	" " " " " " "	*151·4*	*103·2*	*84·8*	1·2	2	0·5
Exports: goods and services	8	" " " " " " "	3·3	2·7	1·8	1·5	2	0·6
Imports: goods and services	8	" " " " " " "	2·8	2·1	1·7	1·3	2	0·5
Personal disposable income	10	" " " " " " "	1·7	1·0	1·3	0·8	1	0·8
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of companies	60	" " " " " " "	5·2	2·8	4·0	0·7	1	0·7
Other quarterly series								
Construction output	30	1st quarter 1955 to 2nd quarter 1980	2·2	1·2	1·5	0·8	1	0·8
Public sector borrowing requirement[6]	56	" " 1971 " " " "	*542·4*	*397·1*	*224·2*	1·8	2	0·7
Monthly series								
Retail sales								
Total: current prices	12	January 1971 to December 1980	1·8	1·3	1·1	1·3	2	0·6
Total: constant prices	5,12	" " " " "	1·4	1·4	0·4	4·0	5	0·9
Food retailers	12	" " " " "	0·6	0·6	0·3	2·1	3	0·8
Mixed retail businesses	12	" " " " "	1·4	1·2	0·5	2·5	3	0·9
Clothing and footwear retailers	12	" " " " "	2·1	2·0	0·4	4·8	6	0·8
Household goods retailers	12	" " " " "	1·9	1·6	0·9	1·8	3	0·7
Other non-food retailers	12	" " " " "	1·2	1·0	0·4	2·3	3	0·8
Cars: new registrations	12	October 1974 to December 1980	10·8	10·8	1·1	9·9	6	
Housing: public authorities[4]								
Starts	20	January 1956 to December 1980	12·2	12·0	1·9	6·3	6	
Completions	20	" " " " "	7·9	7·8	1·2	6·5	6	1·0
Housing: private								
Starts	20	" " " " "	8·8	8·6	2·5	3·4	4	0·9
Completions	20	" " " " "	6·2	6·1	1·0	6·1	6	1·0
Index of industrial production:								
All industries	5,26,28	January 1973 to June 1981	1·1	1·0	0·5	1·8	3	0·8
Manufacturing industries	26	" " " " "	1·5	1·3	0·6	2·3	3	0·9
Passenger car production:								
Home market	32	January 1968 to December 1980	12·8	12·6	1·9	6·6	6	
Export	32	" " " " "	12·1	11·9	1·3	9·2	6	
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	32	" " " " "	9·8	9·4	1·7	5·5	6	
Export	32	" " " " "	11·1	10·8	2·0	5·5	6	
Unemployed excluding school-leavers[5]	5,36	January 1970 to December 1980	*20·8*	*5·8*	*19·6*	0·3	1	0·3
Vacancies notified to employment offices[5]	5,36	January 1970 to December 1980	*7·2*	*2·6*	*6·7*	0·4	1	0·4
Average earnings: whole economy	40	January 1976 to December 1980	1·1	0·2	1·1	0·2	1	0·2
Exports: value, f.o.b.[7]	48	January 1963 to February 1981	4·8	4·5	1·3	3·5	4	0·9
Imports: value, f.o.b.[7]	48	" " " " "	4·5	4·2	1·4	2·9	4	0·7
Money stock (sterling M_3)[3]	5,52	July 1971 to December 1977	1·3	0·6	1·2	0·5	1	0·5
Domestic credit expansion[3]	54	July 1971 to September 1977	94·1	73·3	17·9	4·1	5	1·0

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[1] For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in *Economic Trends*, No. 226, August 1972. The following are brief definitions of the measures.

$\overline{CI}$ is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component, a smooth flexible moving average of the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additive model, see footnotes [2], [3], [5] and [6].

$\overline{I/C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.

The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I/C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend are, on average, greater than the irregular movement.

[2] The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is done multiplicatively on the level of stocks.

[3] Although the series is seasonally adjusted additively the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are presented as percentages of the level of the trend in the preceding quarter.

[4] Series relate to Great Britain, though variability measures calculated from England and Wales component.

[5] The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.

[6] The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are differences in units of £ million.

[7] The figures have been updated as described in an article in *Economic Trends*, No. 320, June 1980.

Articles

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Regional accounts 1980

Preliminary estimates of the regional accounts for 1980 are given in this article. Detailed estimates for the decade to 1980 appear in the Appendix; they include Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost analysed by industry and by type of factor income, personal incomes, consumers' expenditure and gross investment by selected industry groups and by purpose of government. This article, concentrating mainly on GDP, gives a pen-picture of the regional economies in 1980 and of changes over the decade.

In addition to the usual accounts for the standard regions, the article also includes for the first time estimates, for 1977, of GDP for the counties of England and Wales and the local authority regions of Scotland.

The regional economies in 1980

The population of the United Kingdom is unevenly spread: regional population densities range from 65 persons per square kilometre in Scotland to 880 in the North West, which has the smallest area of any region but the second largest population (Table A). The South East has by far the largest population, which, at nearly 17 million in 1980, was over 2½ times that of the next biggest region.

In 1980, 83 per cent of the UK population lived in England, with over half of the remainder (9·2 per cent) in Scotland; 5 per cent were to be found in Wales, while Northern Ireland accounted for only 2·8 per cent of the nation's population. The working population in 1980 varied from about 42 per cent of the total population in Northern Ireland to over 49 per cent in the South East. Regional unemployment rates were spread widely but fairly evenly over the range 4·8 per cent (the South East) to 13·7 per cent (Northern Ireland) showing a broad tendency to increase with distance from the South Eastern segment of England.

The industrial structure of the regions in 1980 is illustrated in Chart A, which shows for each region the percentage of GDP falling into broad industry groups. Within the English regions there is a noticeable division between the South and the North, with the five Northern and Midland regions having the highest contributions from industry (mining and quarrying plus manufacturing), while the South East and South West regions have the lowest industry percentages and the highest for financial and other services. East Anglia and Northern Ireland stand out as the two most agricultural regions, while Northern Ireland is also notable for the high proportion of its GDP derived from public administration and defence.

Changes since 1971

Changes since 1971 in the broad industrial structure of the regional economies have tended to follow national trends, notably the increase in the share of financial and other services, which grew nationally from 22·1 per cent of total GDP in 1971 to 28·0 per cent in 1980; and the decline in agriculture, forestry and fishing and in manufacturing, which fell respectively from 2·9 to 2·3 per cent and from 32·0 to 25·5 per cent of GDP. At the same time the industrial structures of most of the regions have become more similar, with the main exceptions of Greater London and Northern Ireland.

There has also been a reduction in the disparity between regional levels of GDP per head. Table B, which gives regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average for the years 1971 and 1980, shows a central cluster of six regions in 1971, with five further away. In 1980, however, the North and the West Midlands had moved up and down respectively to join the central group, leaving only three regions with marked deviations – the South East, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Regional growth in GDP at current factor cost in the decade to 1980 can be roughly divided into two phases, separating at 1976. During the earlier phase there was a tendency for the poorer regions to grow faster than the others: the North grew fastest of all, while Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales and Scotland all enjoyed growth rates above the average (Table C). All of these regions

Basic regional statistics, 1980

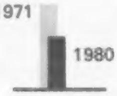
TABLE A

	Area		Population		Population density	Working population		Unemployment rate	Gross Domestic Product[1]	
	000s sq km	*per cent*	millions	*per cent*	(persons per sq km)	millions	*per cent*	*per cent*	£ billion	*per cent*
Region										
North	15·4	*6·3*	3·1	*5·5*	200	1·4	*5·4*	*10·9*	9·6	*5·1*
Yorkshire and Humberside	15·4	*6·3*	4·9	*8·7*	317	2·3	*8·7*	*7·8*	15·2	*8·1*
East Midlands	15·6	*6·4*	3·8	*6·7*	242	1·8	*6·7*	*6·4*	12·4	*6·6*
East Anglia	12·6	*5·1*	1·9	*3·4*	150	0·8	*3·1*	*5·7*	6·0	*3·2*
South East	27·2	*11·2*	16·9	*30·2*	621	8·3	*31·6*	*4·8*	65·4	*34·7*
South West	23·8	*9·8*	4·3	*7·8*	182	1·9	*7·3*	*6·7*	13·9	*7·4*
West Midlands	13·0	*5·3*	5·2	*9·2*	396	2·5	*9·4*	*7·8*	16·4	*8·7*
North West	7·3	*3·0*	6·5	*11·5*	880	3·1	*11·6*	*9·3*	20·6	*11·0*
Wales	20·8	*8·5*	2·8	*5·0*	134	1·2	*4·5*	*10·3*	8·2	*4·3*
Scotland	78·8	*32·3*	5·2	*9·2*	65	2·4	*9·2*	*10·0*	16·6	*8·8*
Northern Ireland	14·1	*5·8*	1·5	*2·8*	110	0·6	*2·5*	*13·7*	3·9	*2·1*
United Kingdom	244·1	*100·0*	55·9	*100·0*	229	26·3	*100·0*	*7·4*	188·1	*100·0*

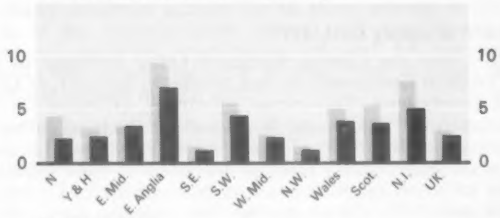
[1] Excluding the Continental Shelf region.

CHART A

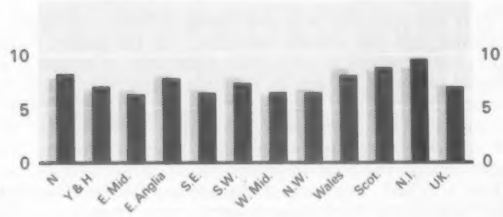
The industrial structure of the regions, 1971 and 1980: Percentage of regional GDP



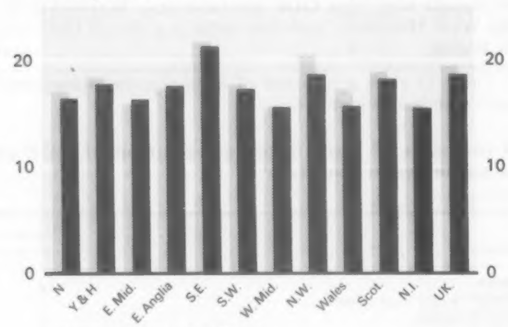
Agriculture, forestry and fishing



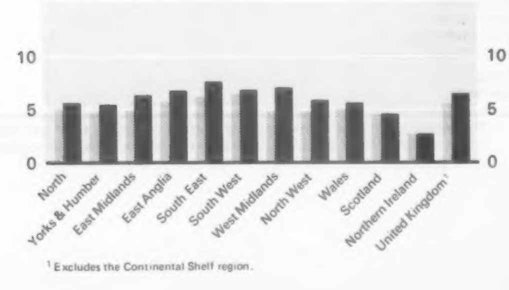
Construction



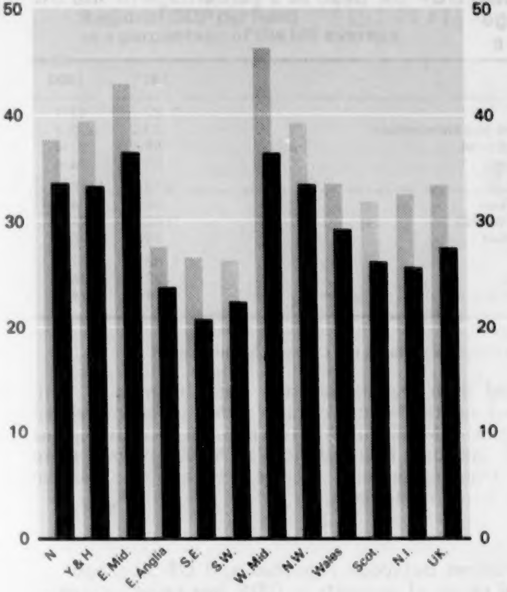
Transport, communication and distribution



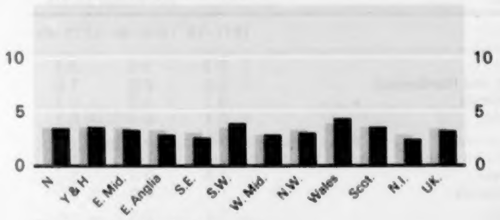
Ownership of dwellings



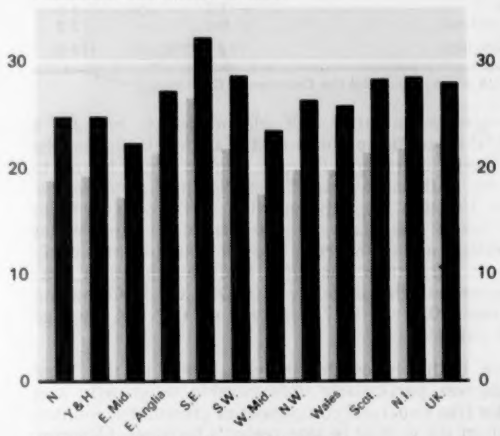
Industry



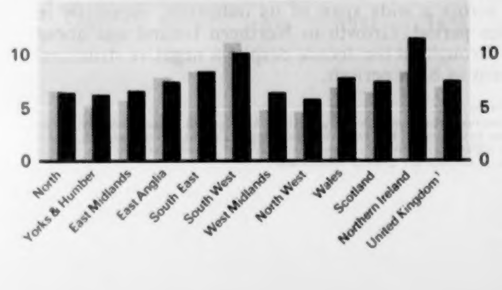
Gas, electricity and water



Financial and other services



Public administration and defence



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[1] Excludes the Continental Shelf region.

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average[1]

TABLE B

Region	1971	1980
North	* *87·1*	92·7
Yorkshire and Humberside	*93·2*	92·7
East Midlands	*96·5*	97·4
East Anglia	93·8	94·4
South East	*113·8	*115·1
South West	94·7	94·9
West Midlands	*102·7	94·7
North West	*96·1*	95·0
Wales	* 88·4	* 87·3
Scotland	93·0	96·0
Northern Ireland	* 74·3	* 74·9

* 'outliers'

[1] The UK average excludes the Continental Shelf region.

benefited from regional aid and the economies of both Scotland and the North were also stimulated by oil-related development. Meanwhile, the two most prosperous regions in 1971, the South East and the West Midlands, grew more slowly than the national average. However, so did the poorer South West region.

Differences between regional and UK average[1] annual rates of growth in GDP per head

TABLE C

percentage points

Region	1971–76	1976–80	1979–80
North	+ 2·3	− 1·0	− 3·4
Yorkshire and Humberside	+ 0·4	− 0·6	− 1·9
East Midlands	− 0·1	+ 0·3	+ 0·3
East Anglia	+ 0·1	+ 0·1	− 0·7
Greater London	− 0·1	+ 0·3	+ 2·3
Rest of South East	− 0·4	+ 1·0	+ 1·5
South West	− 0·6	+ 0·8	+ 2·1
West Midlands	− 1·2	− 0·9	+ 0·2
North West	− 0·1	− 0·3	− 0·5
Wales	+ 0·4	− 0·8	− 4·5
Scotland	+ 1·2	− 0·6	− 1·5
Northern Ireland	+ 0·1	—	− 2·3
(UK growth rate)	(17·3)	(14·5)	(14·8)

[1] The UK average excludes the Continental Shelf region.

In contrast, the latter half of the decade brought a reversal of trend in the South East, East Midlands and the South West, where growth rates moved from below to above the national average. The North slipped in the opposite direction from the position of fastest growth to that of slowest. The relative growth rates of Scotland, Wales and Yorkshire and Humberside also fell from their previously high levels. Growth in the West Midlands, however, was low throughout the decade, its GDP per head having fallen from 102·7 to 94·7 per cent of the UK average over the period.

During both phases the industrial mix in the West Midlands was particularly unfavourable to growth, and this factor (the structural component of growth*) accounted for much of the decline in that region's fortunes. However its relatively slow growth was also due to below average growth across a wide span of its industries, especially in the earlier period. Growth in Northern Ireland was about average throughout the decade despite a negative structural component in both periods.

The preliminary estimates for 1980 show a substantial decline since 1979 in the relative GDP per head of Wales, the North, and Northern Ireland. The GDP per head of Yorkshire and Humberside, Scotland, East Anglia and the North West also fell as a percentage of the United Kingdom average, but less dramatically. Only the South East and the South West registered an appreciable rise, while the remaining two regions increased slightly. Indications for 1981 from changes in regional unemployment rates, however, generally favour the poorer regions. Between 1980 and 1981, regional unemployment rates rose more slowly than the national average in all except one of the regions whose unemployment rate in 1980 had been above the UK average. Conversely those regions which in 1980 had unemployment rates below the average experienced an above average rate of increase between 1980 and 1981, again with one exception. This latter group consisted of the East Midlands, East Anglia and the South East.

GDP at county level, 1977

This year the Central Statistical Office provided to the European Community its first estimates, for 1977, of GDP at county level. This means, effectively, estimates for the counties of England and Wales and for the local authority regions of Scotland. (There are insufficient reliable data for the large number of small districts of Northern Ireland for estimates for these areas to be considered.) Details of the estimates appear among the regional notes which follow.

It is worth noting here one major difference between the regional and the county estimates. In the latter, income from employment is allocated to the area in which it was earned (workplace), not to the area where the people who earned it live, the treatment adopted for the regional accounts. The workplace allocation reflects the level of economic activity in an area, whereas the residence basis reflects the relative prosperity of those who live in it. Thus, it is not surprising that there are low levels of GDP per head on a workplace basis in such counties as East Sussex, West Sussex and Surrey.

The county GDP estimates reveal considerable heterogeneity within the regions. Pockets of relatively high or low economic activity show up well in the estimates: some of the lowest figures of county GDP per head can be found in regions with high GDP per head (e.g. Warwickshire in the West Midlands), and vice versa (e.g. South Glamorgan in Wales).

Table D gives a measure of intra-regional variation for each standard region.

A measure of intra-regional variation of GDP per head between counties[1]

TABLE D

Region	Variation per cent
North	12
Yorkshire and Humberside	2
East Midlands	2
East Anglia	3
South East	21
South West	9
West Midlands	14
North West	8
Wales	12
Scotland	5

[1] The unweighted root mean square deviation of county GDP per head about regional GDP per head, expressed as a percentage of regional GDP per head.

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* i.e. the structural component is the growth to be expected if each industry in the region grew at the overall UK rate; the remaining change in regional growth, which is due to differences between regional and national growth rates in the various industries, is termed 'the growth component'.

Regional notes

North

The North is the seventh largest of the eleven regions by area and in 1980 was ranked eighth by population. Its GDP per head in 1980 was £3,119, putting it in eighth position after a steep decline relative to the UK average over the previous year. In the first half of the decade the region had experienced several years of strong relative growth in its GDP per head. Its unemployment rate in July 1981 was 15·6 per cent, 1·3 times the UK average. It had fallen sharply relative to the UK average over the last year after rising from a similar level in 1976 to about 1·5 times the national rate in 1979, despite an outflow of population in the late seventies. In the early seventies the region's relative unemployment rate had been even higher, reaching over 1·7 times the UK rate in 1974.

Heavy industries account for an above average proportion of the region's GDP, mining and quarrying and chemical industries contributing 4·8 and 5·8 per cent respectively of regional GDP in 1980, over 2½ times the national average in each case.

In the decade to 1980, the main changes in the industrial structure of the North which varied markedly from the national trend were a relatively sharp decline in agriculture, forestry and fishing, whose contribution fell from 4·2 per cent to 2·1 per cent of GDP compared with a national decrease from 2·9 per cent to 2·3 per cent. There was a less pronounced increase in insurance, banking, finance and business services, which grew from 4·0 to 5·0 per cent of regional GDP compared with the national growth from 7·4 to 9·7 per cent. There was modest growth in the construction industry over the decade in contrast to a slight decline nationally.

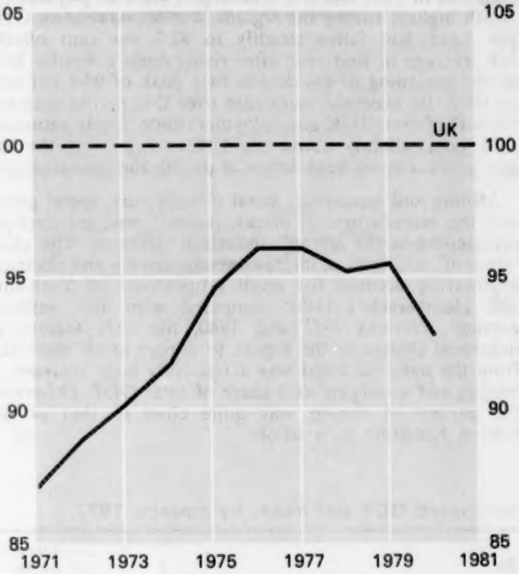
Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Cleveland	2,480	*111·1*
Cumbria	2,186	*97·9*
Durham	1,820	*81·5*
Northumberland	1,797	*80·5*
Tyne and Wear[1]	2,220	*99·5*
North	2,145	*96·1*

[1] Metropolitan county.

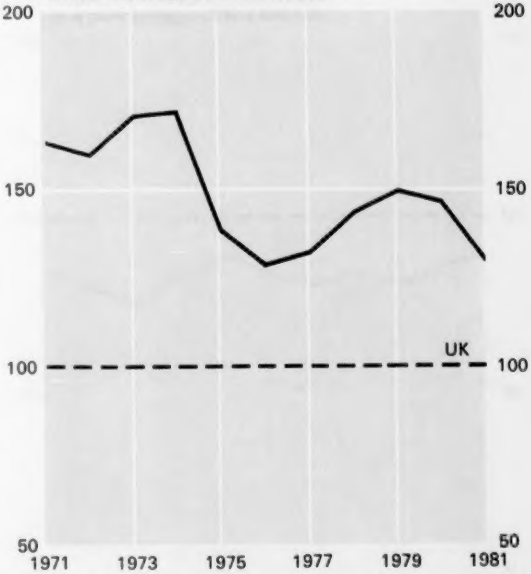
NORTH

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



NORTH

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



Yorkshire and Humberside

Yorkshire and Humberside is the sixth largest region by area and in 1980 had the fifth largest regional population. Ninth highest among the regions in 1980, its relative GDP per head had fallen steadily to 92·7 per cent of the UK average in that year after rising from a similar level at the beginning of the decade to a peak of 95·8 per cent in 1977. Its unemployment rate over this period matched the path of overall UK unemployment quite closely, returning to a point slightly above the UK average over the last two years, having been below it during the mid-seventies.

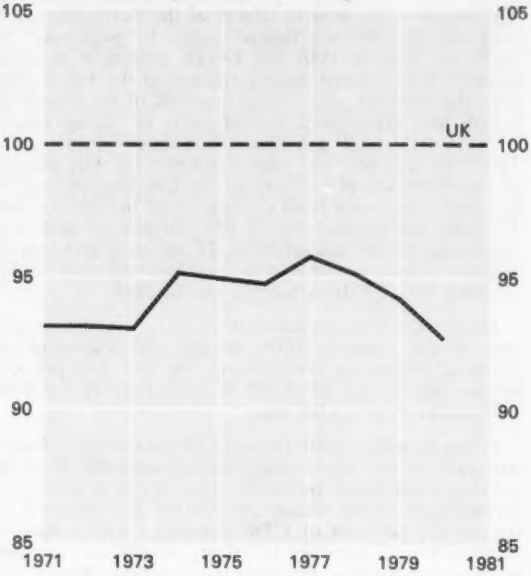
Mining and quarrying, metal manufacture, metal goods and the manufacture of bricks, pottery, etc., are strongly represented in the region's industrial structure. The more 'modern' industries of instrument engineering and electrical engineering account for small proportions of Yorkshire and Humberside's GDP compared with the national average. Between 1971 and 1980, the only feature of industrial change in the region to depart at all markedly from the national trend was a relatively large increase in mining and quarrying as a share of total GDP. Otherwise the pattern of change was quite close to that of the United Kingdom as a whole.

Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

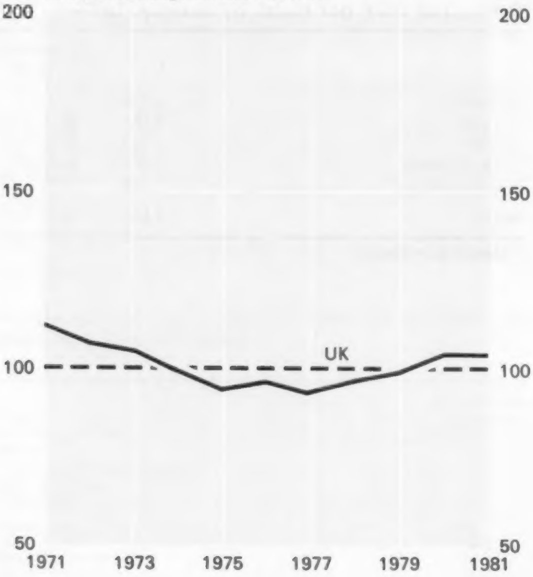
	£	*percentage of UK average*
Humberside	2,152	*96·4*
North Yorkshire	2,071	*92·8*
South Yorkshire[1]	2,212	*99·1*
West Yorkshire[1]	2,109	*94·5*
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,139	*95·8*

[1] Metropolitan county.

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE
Regional GDP per head
as a percentage of the UK average



YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE
Regional unemployment rate
as a percentage of the UK rate



East Midlands

The East Midlands, the fifth largest region by area, was seventh largest when ranked by its 1980 population. It had the second highest regional GDP per head in 1980, having maintained a relatively high level throughout the decade, never falling below 96 per cent of the UK average. Its unemployment rate was below the UK average between 1971 and 1981, with a small upsurge over the last two years bringing it to 90 per cent of the UK rate.

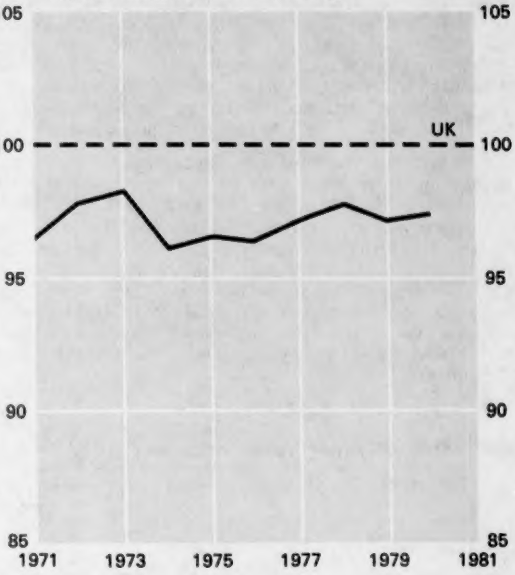
Several industries are relatively highly concentrated in the East Midlands, notably mining and quarrying, which accounted for 6·2 per cent of the region's GDP in 1980 compared with 1·8 per cent nationally. Other important industries are mechanical engineering; leather, clothing and footwear; and textiles. The pattern of change in the industrial structure of the East Midlands over the decade was in quite close conformity to that of the United Kingdom as a whole.

Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Derbyshire	2,120	*95·0*
Leicestershire	2,188	*98·0*
Lincolnshire	2,154	*96·5*
Northamptonshire	2,087	*93·5*
Nottinghamshire	2,240	*100·4*
East Midlands	2,167	*97·1*

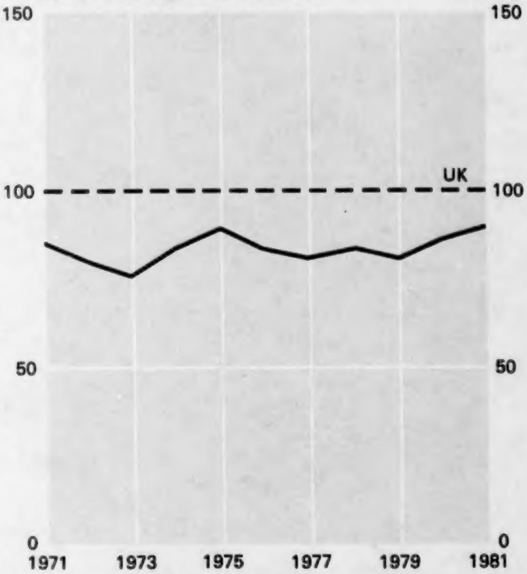
EAST MIDLANDS

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



EAST MIDLANDS

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



East Anglia

East Anglia is the second smallest region both by area, and, in 1980, by population. Its GDP per head in 1980 was seventh highest, having declined to 94·4 per cent of the UK average after peaking at 95·6 per cent in 1978 following steady growth from a low point of 92·2 per cent in 1975. A relatively high level of inward migration was sustained over the decade: despite this a low relative unemployment rate was maintained, ranging between 72 and 91 per cent of the UK rate over the period.

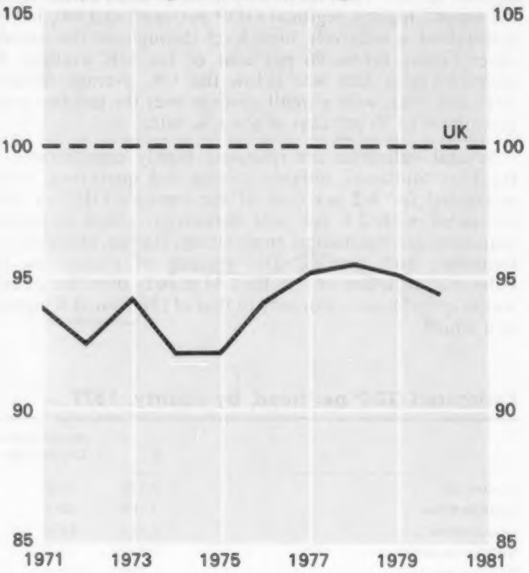
East Anglia is the most agricultural region, this industry accounting for 6·9 per cent of the region's GDP, three times the national average. The food, drink and tobacco industry is also strongly represented, as is the timber and furniture industry. Despite its lead in agriculture, East Anglia's agriculture shrunk by more than that of the United Kingdom as a whole in the decade to 1980, falling from 9·3 per cent of regional GDP in 1971. Meanwhile, however, the relative contribution of transport and communications grew appreciably while that of the United Kingdom fell slightly.

Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Cambridgeshire	2,228	*99·8*
Norfolk	2,064	*92·5*
Suffolk	2,093	*93·8*
East Anglia	2,124	*95·2*

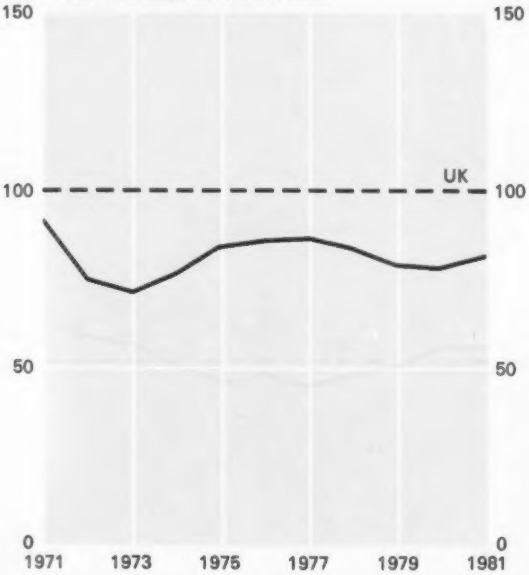
EAST ANGLIA

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



EAST ANGLIA

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



South East

The South East is the second largest region by area, but by far the largest by population, having over 30 per cent of the UK population in 1980, when it produced nearly 35 per cent of the United Kingdom's total GDP. Throughout the decade, it had the highest regional GDP per head. In 1980 it was nearly 15 per cent above the United Kingdom average. The figure for Greater London was higher still, at 25 per cent above the average. The South East had the lowest unemployment rate in July 1981. This, at 8·3 per cent was only some 70 per cent of the national average despite the reversal at the end of the decade of the massive outflows of population which occurred during the early and mid-seventies reaching nearly 85 thousand a year in the peak year of 1973/74.

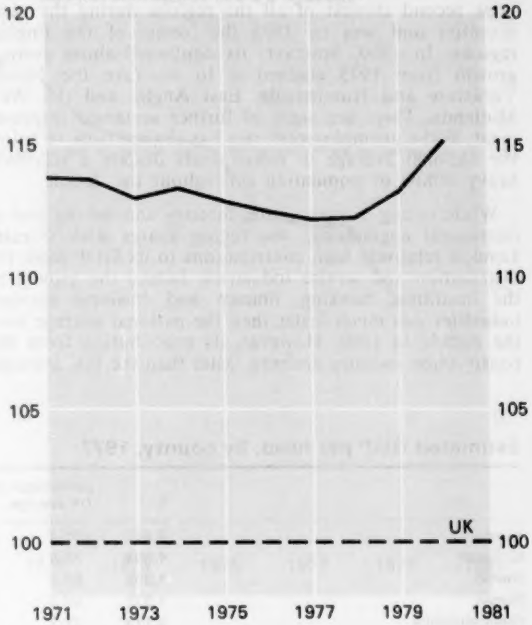
The industrial structure of Greater London has a distinct profile. The percentages of its GDP accounted for by the distribution and service industries are all higher than those of any other region, with a particularly high contribution from insurance, banking, finance and business services and a very low share from manufacturing. The rest of the South East on the other hand, has a fairly typical industrial structure, but with a strong electrical engineering industry. Despite Greater London's fairly atypical industrial mix, changes in the South East's industrial structure over the decade to 1980 have conformed fairly closely to the national pattern.

Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Bedfordshire	2,259	*101·2*
Berkshire	2,588	*115·9*
Buckinghamshire	2,071	*92·8*
East Sussex	1,632	*73·1*
Essex	1,930	*86·4*
Greater London	3,097	*138·8*
Hampshire	2,263	*101·4*
Hertfordshire	2,422	*108·5*
Isle of Wight	1,714	*76·8*
Kent	1,971	*88·3*
Oxfordshire	2,070	*92·7*
Surrey	1,885	*84·5*
West Sussex	1,976	*88·5*
South East	2,504	*112·2*

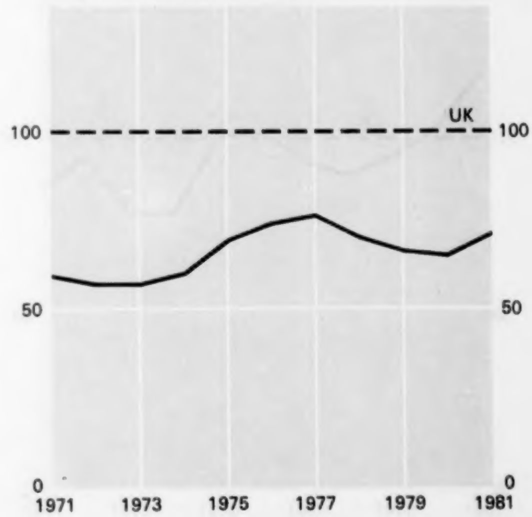
SOUTH EAST

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



SOUTH EAST

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



South West

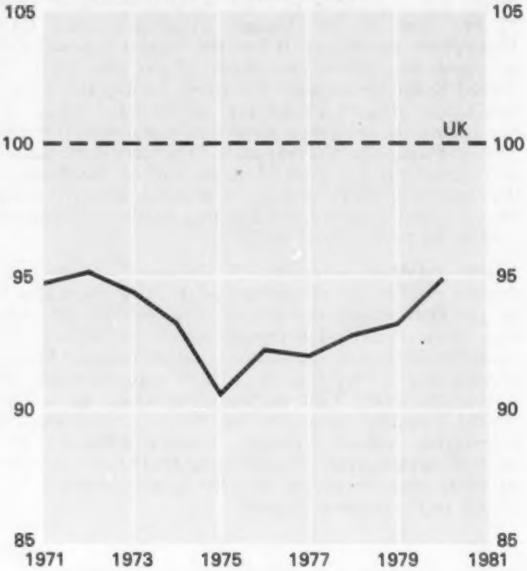
The South West is the third largest region by area, and in 1980 was the sixth largest by population. Its GDP per head grew second slowest of all the regions during the early seventies and was by 1975 the lowest of the English regions. In 1980, however, its continued above average growth from 1975 enabled it to overtake the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Anglia and the West Midlands. There are signs of further sustained improvement, as the unemployment rate has slipped back to below the national average in recent years despite a relatively heavy inflow of population throughout the decade.

While strong in agriculture, forestry and fishing and in instrument engineering, the region shares with Greater London relatively high contributions to its GDP from the distribution and service industries. Indeed the growth of the insurance, banking, finance and business services industries was much faster than the national average over the decade to 1980. However, its contribution from the construction industry declined faster than the UK average.

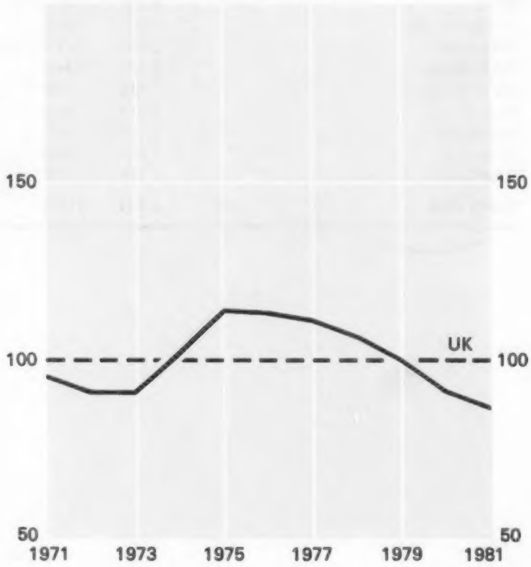
Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Avon	2,264	*101·4*
Cornwall	1,694	*75·9*
Devon	1,938	*86·8*
Dorset	1,975	*88·5*
Gloucestershire	2,173	*97·3*
Somerset	2,019	*90·5*
Wiltshire	2,187	*98·0*
South West	2,054	*92·0*

SOUTH WEST
Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



SOUTH WEST
Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



West Midlands

This region is the third smallest region by area but in 1980 had the third largest regional population. The West Midlands had the lowest increase in GDP per head over the decade to 1980 of any region: as a percentage of UK GDP per head, it fell from 102·7 to 94·7 during that time. The decline was partly due to an adverse industrial structure, but also to below average growth over much of the region's industrial base. The West Midland's unemployment rate was below the UK average for most of the decade but has been above it for the past two years, with a very steep increase in 1981 which may point to a further decline in the region's economy.

The West Midlands has the highest relative regional contribution to GDP from the manufacturing industries as a whole, notably from metal manufacture, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, vehicle manufacture, metal goods and bricks, pottery, etc. However, the most notable feature of movements in its industrial structure between 1971 and 1980 was the relatively fast decline of the proportion of its GDP accounted for by the manufacturing industries, which fell from 45·1 to 34·9 per cent of GDP over the period compared with a national decline from 32·0 to 25·5 per cent.

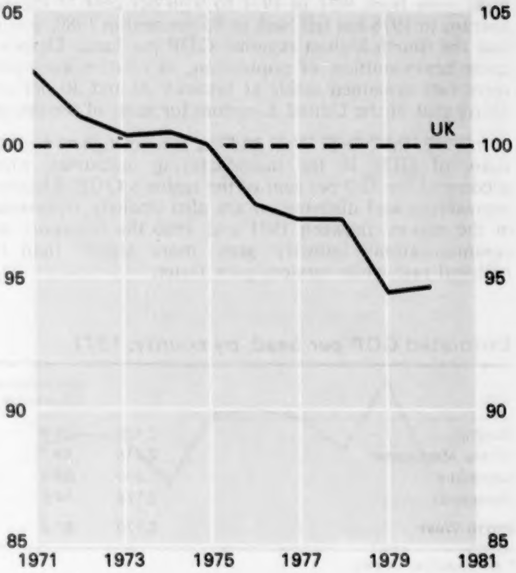
Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Hereford and Worcester	1,905	*85·3*
Shropshire	1,931	*86·5*
Staffordshire	1,938	*86·8*
Warwickshire	1,698	*76·1*
West Midlands[1]	2,430	*108·9*
West Midlands	2,172	*97·3*

[1] Metropolitan county.

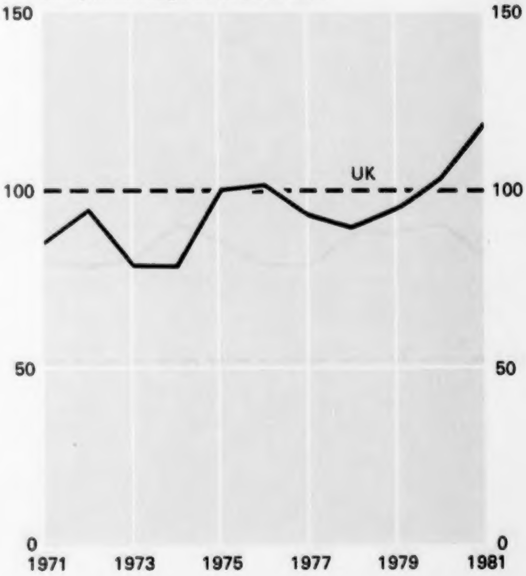
WEST MIDLANDS

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



WEST MIDLANDS

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



North West

The North West region is the smallest region by area but has the second largest regional population. Its GDP per head grew from 96·1 in 1971 to 97·6 per cent of the UK average in 1978 but fell back to 95 per cent in 1980, when it had the fourth highest regional GDP per head. Despite a quite heavy outflow of population, its relative unemployment rate remained stable at between 20 and 30 per cent above that of the United Kingdom for most of the decade.

In 1980, the North West had the second highest regional share of GDP in the manufacturing industries, which accounted for 32·7 per cent of the region's GDP. Electrical engineering and distribution are also strongly represented in the region. Between 1971 and 1980 the transport and communications industry grew more slowly than the national rate while services grew faster.

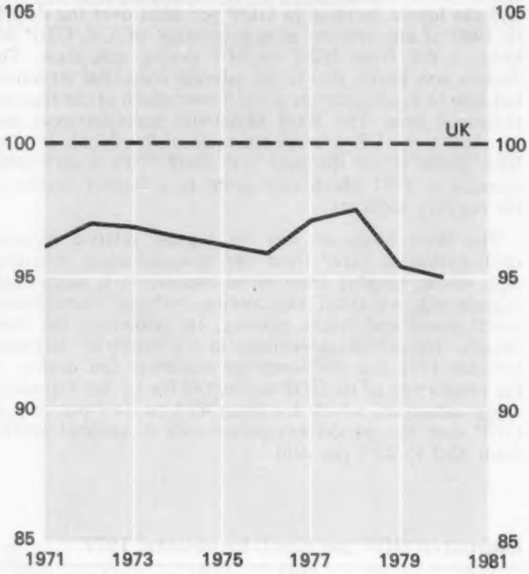
Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Cheshire	2,428	*108·8*
Greater Manchester[1]	2,215	*99·2*
Lancashire	1,970	*88·3*
Merseyside[1]	2,119	*94·9*
North West	2,170	*97·2*

[1] Metropolitan county.

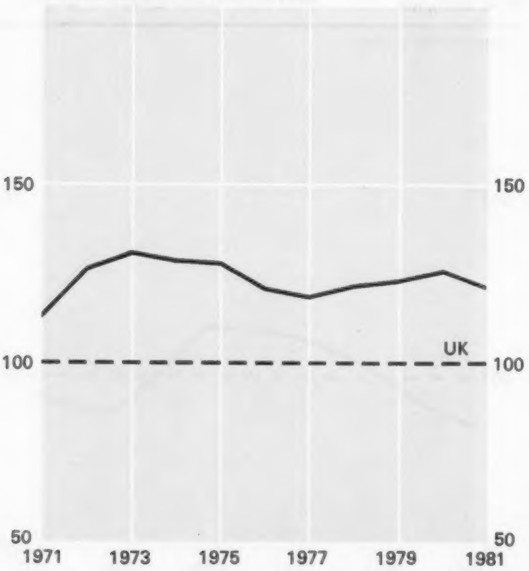
NORTH WEST

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



NORTH WEST

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



Wales

Wales is the fourth largest region by area but in 1980 was the third smallest by population. Its economy grew slightly faster than the national average towards the middle of the decade but by 1980 had fallen back to below its 1971 position after an upsurge in 1979. At 87·3 per cent of the UK average, its GDP per head in 1980 was lower than any other region except Northern Ireland. The Welsh unemployment rate was high throughout the decade, varying between 27 and 39 per cent above the UK rate over the period.

In 1980, the relative contributions to GDP from coal and petroleum products, metal manufacture and utilities were larger than for any other region. On the other hand, the contributions made by food, drink and tobacco, by distribution and by insurance, banking, finance and business services were the lowest.

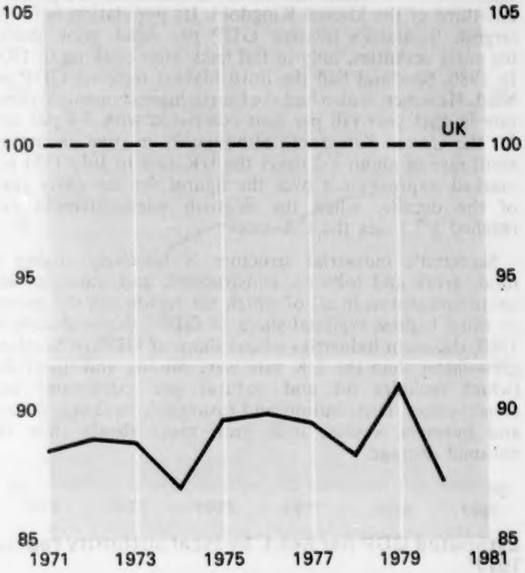
Recent developments in the metal manufacturing industry however (the labour force has roughly halved in the period 1979 to 1981), imply that these relationships may now have changed. Over the decade to 1980 the proportion of the region's GDP contributed by the manufacturing industries fell more slowly than the national average, while that of services rose somewhat faster.

Estimated GDP per head, by county, 1977

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Clwyd	1,781	*79·8*
Dyfed Powys }	1,985	*88·9*
Gwent	1,968	*88·2*
Gwynedd	1,834	*82·2*
Mid Glamorgan	1,761	*78·9*
South Glamorgan	2,457	*110·1*
West Glamorgan	2,229	*99·8*
Wales	1,997	*89·5*

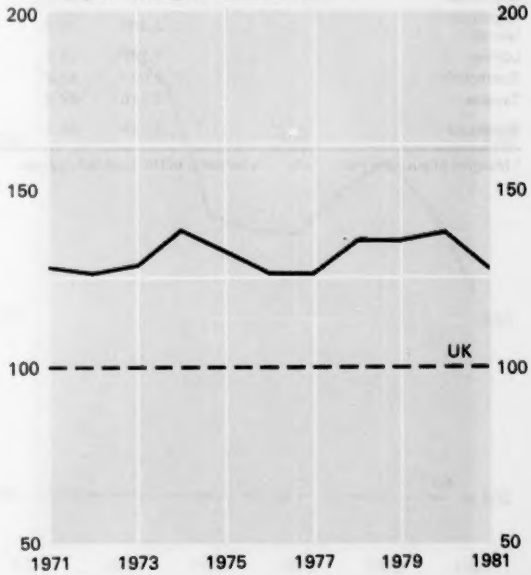
WALES

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



WALES

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



Scotland

Scotland is by far the largest region by area, being nearly three times the size of the South East and covering nearly one-third of the United Kingdom. Its population is fourth largest. Scotland's relative GDP per head grew during the early seventies, only to fall back after peaking in 1976. In 1980, Scotland had the third highest regional GDP per head. However, it also had the fourth highest unemployment rate in that year (10 per cent compared with 7·4 per cent for the United Kingdom), although its relative unemployment rate of about 1·2 times the UK rate in July 1981 is a marked improvement over the figures for the early years of the decade, when the Scottish unemployment rate reached 1·7 times the UK rate.

Scotland's industrial structure is relatively strong in food, drink and tobacco, construction, and transport and communications, in all of which the region has the second or third highest regional share of GDP. In the decade to 1980, the main industries whose share of GDP in Scotland grew faster than the UK rate were mining and quarrying (which includes oil and natural gas extraction) and construction. Distribution and insurance, banking, finance and business services both grew more slowly than the national average.

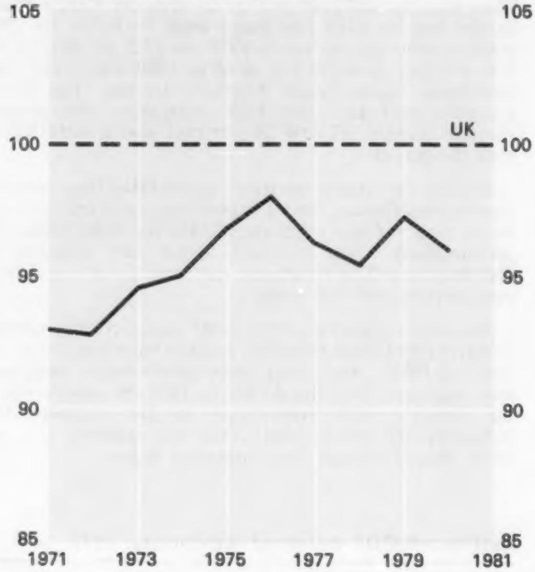
Estimated GDP per head, by local authority region, 1977[1]

	£	*percentage of UK average*
Borders Dumfries & Galloway	2,131	*95·5*
Central	2,206	*98·9*
Fife	2,196	*98·4*
Grampian	2,452	*109·8*
Highlands Islands	2,203	*98·7*
Lothian	2,201	*98·6*
Strathclyde	2,067	*92·6*
Tayside	2,115	*94·8*
Scotland	2,149	*96·3*

[1] Margins of error are particularly high for some of the Scottish regions.

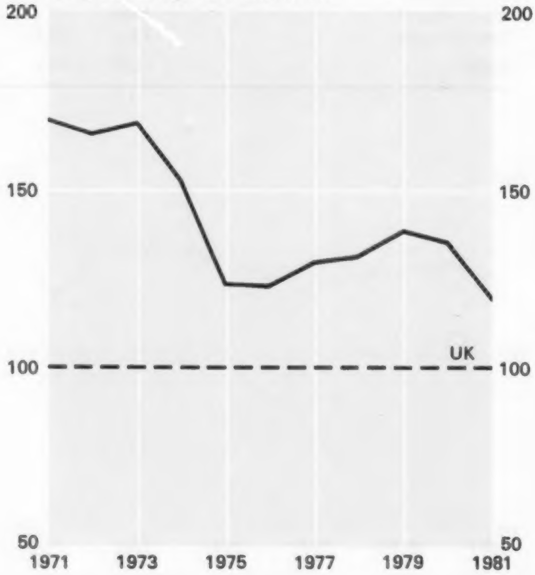
SCOTLAND

Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



SCOTLAND

Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



Northern Ireland

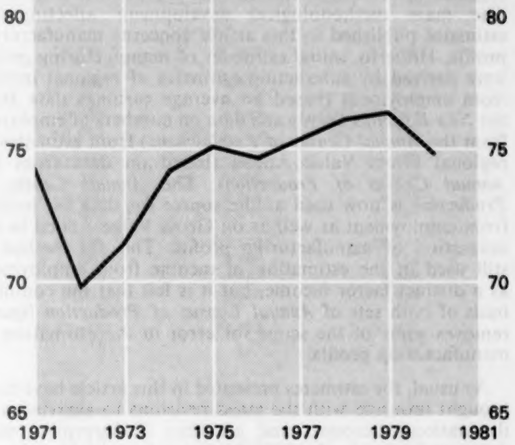
Northern Ireland is the fourth smallest region by area but the smallest of all by population, having only 1·5 million inhabitants in 1980. It is also the poorest region, its GDP per head of £2,518 in 1980 being over 25 per cent below the UK average, well beneath the next lowest region (Wales at 12·7 per cent below average). However, despite slipping back in 1980, the region's rate of growth in GDP per head was just above the UK average over the decade.

Unemployment in the province remains high, at nearly 1·6 times the United Kingdom rate in July 1981. That however, is the lowest level relative to the national rate to be attained by Northern Ireland in the eleven years to 1981. In the early seventies the Northern Irish unemployment rate reached over 2½ times the UK level.

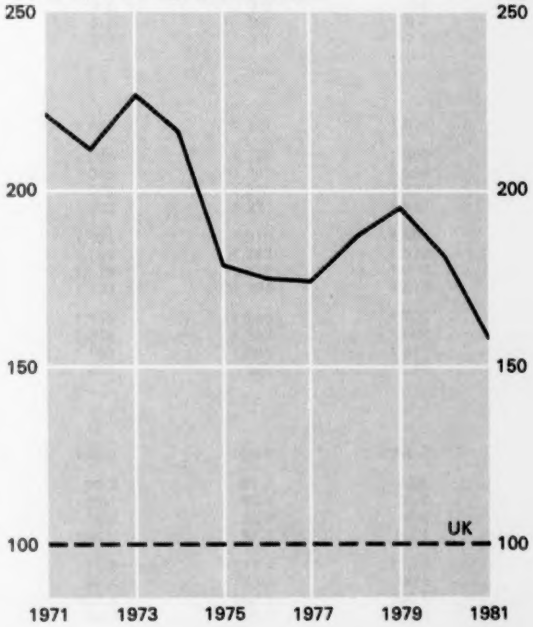
Northern Ireland has the most atypical industrial structure of all the regions. In 1980, markedly high shares of its GDP were contributed by agriculture, forestry and fishing; food, drink and tobacco; textiles; leather, clothing and footwear; construction; and public administration and defence. Unusually low shares of its GDP were accounted for by coal and petroleum products; the chemical industry; metal manufacture; mechanical and electrical engineering; metal goods; paper and publishing; gas, electricity and water and transport and communications.

In the ten years to 1980 the share of Northern Irish GDP derived from manufacturing fell faster than that of the United Kingdom, while insurance, banking finance and business services rose more slowly. The share of GDP contributed by the ownership of dwellings remained unchanged compared with a pronounced rise at national level. In Northern Ireland the share of the construction industry in GDP grew over the period whereas there was a small decline nationally. Public administration and defence rose steeply from 8·1 per cent of Northern Ireland's GDP in 1971 to 11·4 per cent in 1980 compared with a national increase from 6·9 to 7·4 per cent.

NORTHERN IRELAND
Regional GDP per head as a percentage of the UK average



NORTHERN IRELAND
Regional unemployment rate as a percentage of the UK rate



Methodology

Regional accounts

The methodology employed in producing the Regional accounts estimates is fully described in *Regional Accounts* (Studies in Official Statistics No. 31) published in 1978. The main methodological development affecting the estimates published in this article concerns manufacturing profits. Hitherto, initial estimates of manufacturing profits were derived by subtracting estimates of regional income from employment (based on average earnings data from the *New Earnings Survey* and data on numbers of employees from the *Annual Census of Employment*) from estimates of regional Gross Value Added (based on data from the *Annual Census of Production*). The *Annual Census of Production* is now used as the source for data on income from employment as well as on Gross Value Added in the estimation of manufacturing profits. The old method is still used in the estimation of income from employment as a distinct factor income, but it is felt that the common basis of both sets of *Annual Census of Production* figures removes some of the scope for error in the estimation of manufacturing profits.

As usual, the estimates presented in this article have been brought into line with the latest revisions to aggregates in the national accounts and are thus in agreement with those appearing in the 1981 National Income Blue Book. To facilitate comparisons between the regions and the United Kingdom, UK averages quoted in this article exclude the Continental Shelf region.

County GDP estimates

As explained above, the one conceptual difference between the county level estimates and the regional estimates of GDP is that in the former, income from employment is allocated to area according to the location of the workplaces in which it was earned, whereas in the latter it is allocated according to the residence of those who earned it. The workplace basis of the county estimates not only meets the requirements of the Statistical Office of the European Community, at whose request the estimates were produced, but also reflects the only reliable basis on which estimates can be made. A further point to note in this context concerns the figures given for county GDP per head: the denominator in this calculation is the resident population, which is of questionable relevance when used in conjunction with workplace based estimates; however, the indicator does serve to give a broad measure of the relative level of economic activity in the counties.

The sources and methods used in producing the county estimates were closely akin to those used in the regional accounts themselves. The county figures were constrained to the regional aggregates from the accounts (but income from employment for Greater London and for the rest of the South East were not thus constrained because of commuting between these areas). Sample data for some of the smaller counties of Wales and the smaller regions of Scotland, however, were felt to be too unreliable and estimates for these areas were amalgamated for the purposes of this exercise.

A wider range of information on the regions and counties can be found in *Regional Trends* 1981 price £11·95. The 1982 edition will be available in February next year.

APPENDIX

Gross domestic product at factor cost: current prices

TABLE 1

	1971[1]	1972[1]	1973[1]	1974	1975
£ million					
United Kingdom	49,058	56,071	65,423	74,398	93,755
North	*2,532*	*2,942*	*3,478*	3,821	4,960
Yorkshire and Humberside	*3,957*	*4,515*	*5,261*	6,198	7,790
East Midlands	*2,887*	*3,358*	*3,962*	4,762	6,053
East Anglia	1,395	1,589	1,917	2,172	2,775
South East	17,359	19,785	22,884	25,562	31,994
South West	3,169	3,661	4,281	5,225	6,431
West Midlands	4,643	5,234	6,060	6,916	8,670
North West	*5,723*	*6,579*	*7,652*	8,447	10,601
England	41,665	47,663	55,495	63,103	79,274
Wales	2,124	2,442	2,852	3,196	4,159
Scotland	4,281	4,856	5,766	6,598	8,446
Northern Ireland	1,009	1,083	1,292	1,528	1,936
United Kingdom *less* Continental Shelf	49,079	56,044	65,405	74,425	93,815
Continental Shelf[2]	−21	27	18	−27	−60
United Kingdom = 100					
United Kingdom	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
North	*5·2*	*5·2*	*5·3*	5·1	5·3
Yorkshire and Humberside	*8·1*	*8·1*	*8·0*	8·3	8·3
East Midlands	*5·9*	*6·0*	*6·1*	6·4	6·5
East Anglia	2·8	2·8	2·9	2·9	3·0
South East	35·4	35·3	35·0	34·4	34·1
South West	6·5	6·5	6·5	7·0	6·9
West Midlands	9·5	9·3	9·3	9·3	9·2
North West	*11·7*	*11·7*	*11·7*	11·4	11·3
England	84·9	85·0	84·8	84·8	84·6
Wales	4·3	4·4	4·4	4·3	4·4
Scotland	8·7	8·7	8·8	8·9	9·0
Northern Ireland	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·1	2·1
Continental Shelf	—	—	—	—	−0·1
Per head, £[3]					
United Kingdom *less* Continental Shelf	883	1,005	1,169	1,331	1,678
North	*768*	*893*	*1,056*	1,220	1,586
Yorkshire and Humberside	*823*	*936*	*1,089*	1,267	1,594
East Midlands	*852*	*983*	*1,149*	1,280	1,622
East Anglia	827	929	1,102	1,227	1,547
South East	1,004	1,142	1,321	1,510	1,895
South West	836	955	1,104	1,242	1,520
West Midlands	906	1,016	1,174	1,338	1,678
North West	*848*	*974*	*1,133*	1,284	1,616
England	903	1,029	1,195	1,360	1,709
Wales	780	893	1,038	1,158	1,503
Scotland	820	932	1,107	1,265	1,623
Northern Ireland	656	701	836	988	1,260
Per head, United Kingdom *less* Continental Shelf = 100					
United Kingdom	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
North	*87·1*	*88·9*	*90·3*	91·7	94·5
Yorkshire and Humberside	*93·2*	*93·2*	*93·1*	95·2	95·0
East Midlands	*96·5*	*97·9*	*98·3*	96·2	96·6
East Anglia	93·8	92·5	94·3	92·2	92·2
South East	113·8	113·7	113·0	113·4	112·9
South West	94·7	95·1	94·4	93·3	90·5
West Midlands	102·7	101·1	100·4	100·5	100·0
North West	*96·1*	*97·0*	*96·9*	96·5	96·3
England	102·3	102·5	102·2	102·2	101·8
Wales	88·4	88·9	88·7	87·0	89·6
Scotland	93·0	92·8	94·6	95·0	96·7
Northern Ireland	74·3	69·8	71·5	74·2	75·1

See footnotes on page 98.

Gross domestic product at factor cost: current prices

TABLE 1—continued

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
£ million					
United Kingdom	109,880	126,417	145,965	168,663	195,533
North	5,877	6,683	7,589	8,640	9,611
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,056	10,430	11,940	13,470	15,228
East Midlands	7,055	8,118	9,435	10,721	12,379
East Anglia	3,345	3,881	4,531	5,187	5,974
South East	37,138	42,143	48,627	55,941	65,371
South West	7,691	8,789	10,256	11,782	13,860
West Midlands	9,876	11,197	12,900	14,263	16,411
North West	12,284	14,148	16,315	18,107	20,611
England	92,322	105,389	121,593	138,111	159,445
Wales	4,871	5,526	6,276	7,391	8,156
Scotland	9,983	11,169	12,704	14,729	16,639
Northern Ireland	2,250	2,586	3,015	3,454	3,894
United Kingdom *less* Continental Shelf	109,426	124,670	143,588	163,685	188,134
Continental Shelf[2]	454	1,747	2,377	4,978	7,399
United Kingdom = 100					
United Kingdom	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
North	5·3	5·3	5·2	5·1	4·9
Yorkshire and Humberside	8·2	8·3	8·2	8·0	7·8
East Midlands	6·4	6·4	6·5	6·4	6·3
East Anglia	3·0	3·1	3·1	3·1	3·1
South East	33·8	33·3	33·3	33·2	33·4
South West	7·0	7·0	7·0	7·0	7·1
West Midlands	9·0	8·9	8·8	8·5	8·4
North West	11·2	11·2	11·2	10·7	10·5
England	84·0	83·4	83·3	81·9	81·5
Wales	4·4	4·4	4·3	4·4	4·2
Scotland	9·1	8·8	8·7	8·7	8·5
Northern Ireland	2·0	2·0	2·1	2·0	2·0
Continental Shelf	0·4	1·4	1·6	3·0	3·8
Per head, £[3]					
United Kingdom *less* Continental Shelf	1,958	2,232	2,572	2,929	3,363
North	1,881	2,145	2,449	2,799	3,119
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,855	2,139	2,448	2,762	3,118
East Midlands	1,887	2,167	2,516	2,847	3,276
East Anglia	1,843	2,124	2,459	2,785	3,176
South East	2,203	2,504	2,889	3,319	3,870
South West	1,807	2,054	2,387	2,730	3,191
West Midlands	1,915	2,172	2,503	2,768	3,184
North West	1,878	2,170	2,511	2,796	3,195
England	1,991	2,274	2,623	2,977	3,431
Wales	1,759	1,997	2,267	2,663	2,937
Scotland	1,918	2,149	2,453	2,851	3,229
Northern Ireland	1,463	1,682	1,959	2,238	2,518
Per head, United Kingdom *less* Continental Shelf = 100					
United Kingdom	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
North	96·1	96·1	95·2	95·5	92·7
Yorkshire and Humberside	94·8	95·8	95·2	94·3	92·7
East Midlands	96·4	97·1	97·8	97·2	97·4
East Anglia	94·1	95·2	95·6	95·1	94·4
South East	112·5	112·2	112·3	113·3	115·1
South West	92·3	92·0	92·8	93·2	94·9
West Midlands	97·8	97·3	97·3	94·5	94·7
North West	95·9	97·2	97·6	95·4	95·0
England	101·7	101·9	102·0	101·6	102·0
Wales	89·8	89·5	88·2	90·9	87·3
Scotland	98·0	96·3	95·4	97·3	96·0
Northern Ireland	74·7	75·4	76·2	76·4	74·9

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[1] The figures in italics refer to regions whose boundaries are defined in terms of the local authorities in existence to the 1974 reorganisation in England and Wales.

[2] Gross domestic product for the Continental Shelf region does not include income from employment, which is allocated to the region of residence of the employee.

[3] Estimates of gross domestic product per head cannot be calculated for the Continental Shelf region as there is no resident population in this region.

Gross domestic product by industry groups[1]

TABLE 2

	£ million							
	1971[2]	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
United Kingdom[3]								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,435	2,075	2,549	3,109	3,343	3,639	3,935	4,296
Mining and quarrying[4]	641	1,057	1,488	2,273	3,782	4,641	7,826	10,871
Manufacturing	15,712	22,252	26,953	31,363	36,803	41,729	44,989	48,060
Construction	3,431	5,912	6,730	7,539	8,141	9,831	11,743	13,025
Gas, electricity and water	1,572	2,141	2,681	3,416	3,828	4,222	4,552	5,803
Transport, communications	4,099	6,221	7,898	9,324	10,311	11,949	13,649	15,410
Distributive trades	5 321	7,941	9,610	11,033	12,871	15,180	17,519	19,328
Insurance, banking, finance	3,631	6,148	7,197	8,534	9,928	11,286	14,169	18,288
Ownership of dwellings	2,627	4,609	5,581	6,633	7,670	8,685	10,218	11,996
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	8,790	14,281	19,776	23,195	26,462	30,931	36,236	44,201
Public administration, defence	3,385	5,303	6,999	8,148	8,668	9,641	11,165	13,987
Adjustment for financial services	−1,586	−3,542	−3,707	−4,687	−5,390	−5,769	−7,338	−9,732
Total	49,058	74,398	93,755	109,880	126,417	145,965	168,663	195,533
North								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*106*	103	140	169	180	177	185	202
Mining and quarrying	*100*	149	208	244	273	304	369	459
Manufacturing	*855*	1,328	1,651	2,002	2,286	2,502	2,778	2,779
Construction	*195*	367	435	496	555	646	698	777
Gas, electricity and water	*85*	120	147	187	216	239	256	322
Transport, communications	*174*	253	337	397	442	531	629	688
Distributive trades	*254*	376	459	529	621	720	817	882
Insurance, banking, finance	*101*	157	190	220	267	308	386	483
Ownership of dwellings	*125*	217	251	298	334	378	456	528
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	*419*	635	942	1,119	1,286	1,520	1,802	2,172
Public administration, defence	*162*	212	301	345	377	429	476	595
Adjustment for financial services	*−44*	−96	−101	−129	−154	−165	−212	−276
Total	*2,532*	3,821	4,960	5,877	6,683	7,589	8,640	9,611
Yorkshire and Humberside								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*124*	184	248	297	311	328	332	366
Mining and quarrying	*149*	262	363	438	494	538	665	813
Manufacturing	*1,408*	2,099	2,500	2,893	3,430	3,808	4,067	4,247
Construction	*266*	488	536	593	650	802	970	1,062
Gas, electricity and water	*140*	209	263	319	385	404	423	535
Transport, communications	*304*	453	559	678	747	872	1,034	1,156
Distributive trades	*419*	621	787	910	1,042	1,239	1,432	1,536
Insurance, banking, finance	*180*	298	348	423	488	578	722	936
Ownership of dwellings	*188*	312	384	454	520	585	690	810
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	*662*	1,098	1,517	1,783	2,073	2,445	2,791	3,376
Public administration, defence	*198*	355	478	516	573	654	744	928
Adjustment for financial services	*−81*	−181	−193	−248	−283	−313	−400	−537
Total	*3,957*	6,198	7,790	9,056	10,430	11,940	13,470	15,228
East Midlands								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*93*	205	230	280	287	341	364	402
Mining and quarrying	*135*	234	340	391	438	525	625	773
Manufacturing	*1,107*	1,644	2,020	2,360	2,758	3,223	3,405	3,743
Construction	*192*	359	400	463	495	581	667	750
Gas, electricity and water	*100*	149	189	239	274	294	312	409
Transport, communications	*177*	294	374	437	501	596	683	764
Distributive trades	*285*	464	582	662	791	989	1,067	1,221
Insurance, banking, finance	*117*	216	248	292	346	404	511	647
Ownership of dwellings	*141*	276	343	404	481	547	648	763
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	*429*	755	1,082	1,259	1,471	1,608	2,072	2,478
Public administration, defence	*163*	294	377	439	471	536	641	795
Adjustment for financial services	*−52*	−128	−132	−171	−195	−209	−274	−366
Total	*2,887*	4,762	6,053	7,055	8,118	9,435	10,721	12,379

See footnotes on page 102.

Gross domestic product by industry groups[1]

TABLE 2—continued

	£ million							
	1971	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
East Anglia								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	129	209	251	303	321	341	374	414
Mining and quarrying	5	7	8	12	13	15	20	25
Manufacturing	379	523	683	845	1,034	1,180	1,305	1,398
Construction	112	207	231	256	279	346	412	457
Gas, electricity and water	45	58	71	92	104	125	140	176
Transport, communications	96	159	208	256	291	344	402	461
Distributive trades	144	230	286	338	413	488	519	581
Insurance, banking, finance	67	123	156	198	230	270	357	456
Ownership of dwellings	78	155	183	214	255	287	341	399
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	262	419	583	700	807	982	1,143	1,411
Public administration, defence	109	159	203	250	267	296	360	443
Adjustment for financial services	−31	−77	−88	−119	−133	−143	− 186	−247
Total	1,395	2,172	2,775	3,345	3,881	4,531	5.187	5,974
Greater London[5]								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Manufacturing	1,993	2,482	2,947	3,328	3,802	4,247	4,473	4,935
Construction	507	805	914	988	1,062	1,240	1,513	1,689
Gas, electricity and water	246	309	386	492	517	559	601	754
Transport, communications	995	1,483	1,926	2,254	2,486	2,760	3,052	3,436
Distributive trades	1,058	1,502	1,794	1,999	2,282	2,651	3,159	3,472
Insurance, banking, finance	1,370	2,356	2,630	3,065	3,441	3,784	4,714	6,116
Ownership of dwellings	516	870	1,065	1,329	1,502	1,724	2,017	2,326
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	1,635	2,672	3,585	4,120	4,604	5,349	6,220	7,605
Public administration, defence	554	900	1,216	1,398	1,450	1,545	1,785	2,216
Adjustment for financial services	−700	−1,489	−1,524	−1,868	−2,087	−2,203	−2,777	−3,678
Total	8,174	11,890	14,939	17,105	19,059	21,656	24,757	28,871
Rest of South East[5]								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Manufacturing	2,853	3,978	4,824	5,598	6,742	7,772	8,634	9,383
Construction	622	1,022	1,133	1,302	1,432	1,778	2,208	2,442
Gas, electricity and water	271	338	436	561	636	699	761	973
Transport, communications	793	1,202	1,509	1,802	1,980	2,337	2,687	3,156
Distributive trades	927	1,389	1,652	1,986	2,298	2,794	3,308	3,758
Insurance, banking, finance	700	1,202	1,460	1,737	2,106	2,436	3,038	3,944
Ownership of dwellings	548	979	1,192	1,371	1,616	1,852	2,182	2,593
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	1,798	2,797	3,825	4,506	5,148	6,053	6,987	8,606
Public administration, defence	869	1,248	1,549	1,842	1,937	2,130	2,497	3,139
Adjustment for financial services	−196	−483	−525	−672	−811	−880	−1,118	−1,494
Total	9,185	13,672	17,055	20,033	23,084	26,971	31,184	36,500
South East total								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	226	353	387	467	481	533	605	671
Mining and quarrying	23	34	49	61	69	71	109	141
Manufacturing	4,597	6,073	7,335	8,398	9,994	11,415	12,393	13,506
Construction	1,129	1,827	2,047	2,290	2,494	3,018	3,721	4,131
Gas, electricity and water	517	647	822	1,053	1,153	1,258	1,362	1,727
Transport, communications	1,788	2,685	3,435	4,056	4,466	5,097	5,739	6,592
Distributive trades	1,985	2,891	3,446	3,985	4,580	5,445	6,467	7,230
Insurance, banking, finance	2,070	3,558	4,090	4,802	5,547	6,220	7,752	10,060
Ownership of dwellings	1,064	1,849	2,257	2,700	3,118	3,576	4,199	4,919
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	3,433	5,469	7,410	8,626	9,752	11,402	13,207	16,211
Public administration, defence	1,423	2,148	2,765	3,240	3,387	3,675	4,282	5,355
Adjustment for financial services	−896	−1,972	−2,049	−2,540	−2,898	−3,083	−3,895	−5,172
Total	17,359	25,562	31,994	37,138	42,143	48,627	55,941	65,371

See footnotes on page 102.

Gross domestic product by industry groups[1]

TABLE 2—continued

	£ million							
	1971[2]	1974	1975	**1976**	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**
South West								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	175	237	299	**348**	**420**	**462**	**536**	**587**
Mining and quarrying	20	32	40	**50**	**58**	**61**	**76**	**93**
Manufacturing	809	1,252	1,486	**1,819**	**2,094**	**2,439**	**2,645**	**2,998**
Construction	247	465	502	**566**	**585**	**734**	**881**	**980**
Gas, electricity and water	111	180	238	**297**	**329**	**380**	**422**	**542**
Transport, communications	211	352	424	**514**	**582**	**669**	**783**	**889**
Distributive trades	356	604	700	**808**	**965**	**1,131**	**1,346**	**1,478**
Insurance, banking, finance	148	300	361	**468**	**585**	**706**	**873**	**1,126**
Ownership of dwellings	202	363	432	**505**	**597**	**682**	**805**	**947**
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	605	1,070	1,443	**1,741**	**1,989**	**2,375**	**2,784**	**3,462**
Public administration, defence	349	551	704	**841**	**917**	**980**	**1,102**	**1,384**
Adjustment for financial services	−64	−181	−198	**−266**	**−332**	**−363**	**−471**	**−626**
Total	3,169	5,225	6,431	**7,691**	**8,789**	**10,256**	**11,782**	**13,860**
West Midlands								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105	143	179	**210**	**253**	**278**	**317**	**349**
Mining and quarrying	50	81	120	**137**	**145**	**159**	**197**	**242**
Manufacturing	2,092	2,935	3,472	**3,934**	**4,546**	**5,176**	**5,187**	**5,730**
Construction	281	473	543	**607**	**636**	**789**	**961**	**1,060**
Gas, electricity and water	135	185	231	**278**	**315**	**346**	**374**	**471**
Transport, communications	262	399	509	**593**	**656**	**751**	**861**	**970**
Distributive trades	463	678	820	**938**	**1,091**	**1,260**	**1,416**	**1,579**
Insurance, banking, finance	210	351	428	**508**	**590**	**698**	**883**	**1,148**
Ownership of dwellings	224	426	522	**624**	**726**	**815**	**974**	**1,156**
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	690	1,119	1,599	**1,826**	**2,017**	**2,355**	**2,780**	**3,343**
Public administration, defence	225	341	470	**517**	**559**	**650**	**795**	**1,010**
Adjustment for financial services	−94	−215	−223	**−296**	**−337**	**−377**	**−482**	**−647**
Total	4,643	6,916	8,670	**9,876**	**11,197**	**12,900**	**14,263**	**16,411**
North West								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*72*	95	131	**157**	**165**	**155**	**178**	**196**
Mining and quarrying	*33*	49	65	**79**	**86**	**94**	**116**	**141**
Manufacturing	*2,211*	3,031	3,755	**4,384**	**5,213**	**5,952**	**6,205**	**6,733**
Construction	*379*	639	700	**737**	**827**	**1,020**	**1,200**	**1,323**
Gas, electricity and water	*179*	234	276	**364**	**408**	**450**	**477**	**608**
Transport, communications	*522*	744	902	**1,068**	**1,171**	**1,367**	**1,529**	**1,685**
Distributive trades	*651*	962	1,168	**1,298**	**1,520**	**1,753**	**1,993**	**2,152**
Insurance, banking, finance	*354*	541	630	**738**	**864**	**994**	**1,259**	**1,648**
Ownership of dwellings	*282*	499	593	**703**	**800**	**911**	**1,046**	**1,202**
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	*945*	1,553	2,128	**2,508**	**2,870**	**3,330**	**3,861**	**4,672**
Public administration, defence	*259*	438	593	**681**	**726**	**828**	**933**	**1,172**
Adjustment for financial services	*−164*	−338	−340	**−433**	**−502**	**−539**	**−690**	**−921**
Total	*5,723*	8,447	10,601	**12,284**	**14,148**	**16,315**	**18,107**	**20,611**
England								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,030	1,529	1,865	**2,231**	**2,418**	**2,615**	**2,891**	**3,187**
Mining and quarrying	515	848	1,193	**1,412**	**1,576**	**1,767**	**2,177**	**2,687**
Manufacturing	13,458	18,885	22,902	**26,635**	**31,355**	**35,695**	**37,985**	**41,134**
Construction	2,801	4,825	5,394	**6,008**	**6,521**	**7,936**	**9,510**	**10,540**
Gas, electricity and water	1,312	1,782	2,237	**2,829**	**3,184**	**3,496**	**3,766**	**4,790**
Transport, communications	3,534	5,339	6,748	**7,999**	**8,856**	**10,227**	**11,660**	**13,205**
Distributive trades	4,557	6,826	8,248	**9,468**	**11,023**	**13,025**	**15,057**	**16,659**
Insurance, banking, finance	3,247	5,544	6,451	**7,649**	**8,917**	**10,178**	**12,743**	**16,504**
Ownership of dwellings	2,304	4,097	4,965	**5,902**	**6,831**	**7,781**	**9,159**	**10,724**
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	7,445	12,118	16,704	**19,562**	**22,265**	**26,017**	**30,440**	**37,125**
Public administration, defence	2,888	4,498	5,891	**6,829**	**7,277**	**8,048**	**9,333**	**11,682**
Adjustment for financial services	−1,426	−3,188	−3,324	**−4,202**	**−4,834**	**−5,192**	**−6,610**	**−8,792**
Total	41,665	63,103	79,274	**92,322**	**105,389**	**121,593**	**138,111**	**159,445**

See footnotes on page 102.

Gross domestic product by industry groups[1]

TABLE 2—continued

	£ million							
	1971	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wales								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106	124	166	220	248	275	292	320
Mining and quarrying	80	124	186	209	231	234	296	345
Manufacturing	634	992	1,169	1,373	1,577	1,721	2,192	2,040
Construction	185	281	325	376	408	501	576	651
Gas, electricity and water	82	118	151	188	216	240	266	344
Transport, communications	160	243	335	360	398	451	517	587
Distributive trades	203	287	363	424	479	582	641	686
Insurance, banking, finance	83	131	155	191	217	248	307	387
Ownership of dwellings	107	174	211	254	289	325	370	438
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	373	585	862	1,018	1,198	1,391	1,604	1,944
Public administration, defence	146	217	318	365	386	436	496	634
Adjustment for financial services	−35	−80	−82	−107	−121	−128	−166	−220
Total	2,124	3,196	4,159	4,871	5,526	6,276	7,391	8,156
Scotland								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	222	323	403	510	529	563	572	595
Mining and quarrying	62	106	156	186	216	247	358	422
Manufacturing	1,296	1,906	2,302	2,687	3,101	3,434	3,870	3,912
Construction	359	646	814	931	963	1,105	1,312	1,467
Gas, electricity and water	149	205	247	343	371	417	445	579
Transport, communications	353	547	698	839	920	1,111	1,286	1,409
Distributive trades	455	673	809	920	1,102	1,264	1,469	1,602
Insurance, banking, finance	238	376	468	552	634	680	897	1,137
Ownership of dwellings	189	313	376	436	495	511	605	730
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	794	1,291	1,820	2,168	2,457	2,889	3,417	4,204
Public administration, defence	270	438	597	722	742	851	973	1,227
Adjustment for financial services	−106	−226	−244	−311	−361	−368	−475	−645
Total	4,281	6,598	8,446	9,983	11,169	12,704	14,729	16,639
Northern Ireland								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77	99	116	149	148	185	178	195
Mining and quarrying	5	7	12	13	13	15	17	19
Manufacturing	323	470	578	667	771	881	943	972
Construction	88	159	196	225	249	290	344	368
Gas, electricity and water	28	37	46	56	58	68	75	90
Transport, communications	53	92	117	125	137	159	186	209
Distributive trades	105	155	191	220	266	309	353	382
Insurance, banking, finance	63	97	124	142	158	181	221	260
Ownership of dwellings	26	23	29	41	55	68	85	102
Professional, scientific services Miscellaneous services	178	287	391	447	542	633	775	927
Public administration, defence	82	150	193	232	263	307	364	445
Adjustment for financial services	−19	−48	−57	−67	−74	−81	−87	−75
Total	1,009	1,528	1,936	2,250	2,586	3,015	3,454	3,894

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[1] Gross domestic product is shown for each industry after deducting stock appreciation.

[2] See footnote[1] to Table 1 on page 98.

[3] Due to rounding the United Kingdom industry totals may not be precisely equal to the sum of the regional figures shown.

[4] The UK figures for mining and quarrying include estimates of gross domestic product in the Continental Shelf region, see Table 1 on pages 97 and 98.

[5] Estimates for Greater London and the Rest of the South East within the South East total are somewhat less reliable than those for standard regions.

Factor incomes in the gross domestic product

TABLE 3

	£ million					
	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*Less* Stock appreciation	Rent[1]	Gross domestic product
1971[2]						
United Kingdom	33,481	4,527	8,604	1,055	3,501	49,058
North	*1,714*	*218*	*488*	*56*	*168*	*2,532*
Yorkshire and Humberside	*2,716*	*339*	*743*	*87*	*246*	*3,957*
East Midlands	*1,995*	*250*	*520*	*58*	*180*	*2,887*
East Anglia	881	202	247	34	99	1,395
South East	11,999	1,536	2,707	321	1,438	17,369
South West	2,106	389	485	66	255	3,169
West Midlands	3,271	363	835	112	286	4,643
North West	*3,885*	*456*	*1,156*	*139*	*365*	*5,723*
England	28,567	3,753	7,181	873	3,037	41,665
Wales	1,412	230	386	49	145	2,124
Scotland	2,841	414	868	108	266	4,281
Northern Ireland	661	130	190	25	53	1,009
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	−21	—	—	−21
1974						
United Kingdom	52,263	7,736	14,175	5,794	6,018	74,398
North	2,663	336	868	326	280	3,821
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,383	597	1,330	514	402	6,198
East Midlands	3,372	509	911	370	340	4,762
East Anglia	1,375	386	393	174	192	2,172
South East	18,180	2,543	4,158	1,786	2,467	25,562
South West	3,546	705	867	349	456	5,225
West Midlands	5,011	584	1,421	620	520	6,916
North West	5,968	738	1,826	718	633	8,447
England	44,498	6,398	11,774	4,857	5,290	63,103
Wales	2,144	357	785	322	232	3,196
Scotland	4,562	764	1,336	494	430	6,598
Northern Ireland	1,059	217	307	121	66	1,528
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	−27	—	—	−27
1975						
United Kingdom	68,195	8,507	15,193	5,373	7,233	93,755
North	3,616	398	944	325	327	4,960
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,643	689	1,457	492	493	7,790
East Midlands	4,397	564	1,051	377	418	6,053
East Anglia	1,840	429	459	180	227	2,775
South East	23,410	2,652	4,614	1,637	2,955	31,994
South West	4,510	770	937	329	543	6,431
West Midlands	6,574	649	1,397	585	635	8,670
North West	7,749	814	1,961	674	751	10,601
England	57,739	6,965	12,820	4,599	6,349	79,274
Wales	3,001	409	667	199	281	4,159
Scotland	6,071	877	1,441	463	520	8,446
Northern Ireland	1,384	256	325	112	83	1,936
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	−60	—	—	−60
1976						
United Kingdom	77,598	10,077	20,142	6,417	8,480	109,880
North	4,147	473	1,238	368	387	5,877
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,456	800	1,794	575	581	9,056
East Midlands	4,984	663	1,376	459	491	7,055
East Anglia	2,190	515	593	216	263	3,345
South East	26,685	3,123	5,662	1,792	3,460	37,138
South West	5,344	907	1,172	362	630	7,691
West Midlands	7,224	769	1,861	729	751	9,876
North West	8,669	942	2,620	828	881	12,284
England	65,699	8,192	16,316	5,329	7,444	92,322
Wales	3,390	514	997	363	333	4,871
Scotland	6,941	1,062	1,946	571	605	9,983
Northern Ireland	1,568	309	425	150	98	2,250
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	458	4	—	454

See footnotes on page 104.

Factor incomes in the gross domestic product

TABLE 3—continued

	£ million					
	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	*Less* Stock appreciation	Rent[1]	Gross domestic product
1977						
United Kingdom	86,037	11,248	24,295	4,850	9,687	126,417
North	4,629	518	1,368	263	431	6,683
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,241	875	2,098	445	661	10,430
East Midlands	5,617	704	1,547	328	578	8,118
East Anglia	2,484	547	713	172	309	3,881
South East	29,404	3,544	6,711	1,455	3,939	42,143
South West	5,932	1,064	1,363	307	737	8,789
West Midlands	7,876	903	2,089	537	866	11,197
North West	9,673	1,050	3,050	624	999	14,148
England	72,856	9,205	18,939	4,131	8,520	105,389
Wales	3,770	591	982	192	375	5,526
Scotland	7,654	1,123	2,139	426	679	11,169
Northern Ireland	1,757	329	490	103	113	2,586
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	1,745	−2	—	1,747
1978						
United Kingdom	98,477	13,654	27,141	4,299	10,992	145,965
North	5,275	581	1,447	201	487	7,589
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,308	1,041	2,246	404	749	11,940
East Midlands	6,520	868	1,700	312	659	9,435
East Anglia	2,927	635	763	144	350	4,531
South East	33,397	4,483	7,483	1,260	4,524	48,627
South West	6,827	1,298	1,573	286	844	10,256
West Midlands	9,040	1,077	2,347	541	977	12,900
North West	11,085	1,269	3,380	557	1,138	16,315
England	83,379	11,252	20,939	3,705	9,728	121,593
Wales	4,323	680	1,021	169	421	6,276
Scotland	8,742	1,311	2,268	331	714	12,704
Northern Ireland	2,033	411	538	96	129	3,015
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	2,375	−2	—	2,377
1979						
United Kingdom	115,330	16,502	32,505	8,649	12,975	168,663
North	6,061	695	1,724	426	586	8,640
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,634	1,231	2,538	816	883	13,470
East Midlands	7,687	1,035	1,727	510	782	10,721
East Anglia	3,456	765	808	259	417	5,187
South East	39,460	5,492	8,378	2,719	5,330	55,941
South West	8,004	1,596	1,727	542	997	11,782
West Midlands	10,452	1,318	2,252	929	1,170	14,263
North West	12,782	1,556	3,540	1,089	1,318	18,107
England	97,536	13,688	22,694	7,290	11,483	138,111
Wales	5,026	806	1,512	438	485	7,391
Scotland	10,352	1,540	2,697	709	849	14,729
Northern Ireland	2,416	468	601	189	158	3,454
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	5,001	23	—	4,978
1980						
United Kingdom	137,083	18,394	31,164	6,477	15,369	195,533
North	7,055	772	1,461	366	689	9,611
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,193	1,370	2,198	584	1,051	15,228
East Midlands	9,026	1,147	1,717	440	929	12,379
East Anglia	4,118	844	735	215	492	5,974
South East	47,875	6,201	6,910	1,900	6,285	65,371
South West	9,791	1,769	1,543	428	1,185	13,860
West Midlands	12,186	1,466	2,005	643	1,397	16,411
North West	15,030	1,742	3,110	807	1,536	20,611
England	116,274	15,311	19,679	5,383	13,564	159,445
Wales	5,832	894	1,171	322	581	8,156
Scotland	12,159	1,674	2,382	611	1,035	16,639
Northern Ireland	2,818	515	519	147	189	3,894
Continental Shelf[3]	—	—	7,413	14	—	7,399

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[1] Including imputed charges for consumption of non-trading capital.

[2] See footnote[1] to Table 1 on page 98.

[3] See footnote [2] to Table 1 on page 98.

Taxes on expenditure and subsidies: production method[1]

TABLE 4

	£ million							
	Taxes				Subsidies			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
United Kingdom	16,532	20,261	23,221	30,254	3,461	3,293	3,624	4,389
North	797	1,035	1,135	1,594	251	208	222	266
Yorkshire and Humberside	979	1,214	1,512	1,988	257	256	299	363
East Midlands	926	1,186	1,173	1,611	186	189	230	285
East Anglia	357	458	523	704	129	109	111	122
South East	5,216	6,457	7,684	9,789	954	964	1,081	1,393
South West	1,079	1,199	1,381	1,936	192	180	189	208
West Midlands	1,105	1,312	1,564	2,052	209	221	251	309
North West	1,828	2,605	2,954	3,282	345	356	381	411
England	12,287	15,466	17,926	22,956	2,523	2,483	2,764	3,357
Wales	953	919	900	1,703	196	168	177	215
Scotland	2,034	2,293	2,639	3,302	626	527	543	648
Northern Ireland	523	499	505	679	116	115	140	169
Continental Shelf	76	234	286	531	—	—	—	—
Unallocated (Taxes on imports)	659	850	965	1,083	—	—	—	—

[1] Taxes and subsidies allocated according to region of location of industry to which they relate. Taxes on imports are not allocable to production industries and are therefore omitted from this regional breakdown.

Total personal income

TABLE 5

	£ million				£ per head			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
United Kingdom	124,032	143,470	170,261	200,985	2,221	2,570	3,047	3,593
North	6,532	7,505	8,727	10,177	2,096	2,422	2,827	3,302
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,313	11,949	14,012	16,283	2,115	2,450	2,873	3,334
East Midlands	7,968	9,331	11,116	13,004	2,127	2,488	2,952	3,441
East Anglia	3,871	4,530	5,425	6,392	2,119	2,458	2,912	3,398
South East	41,842	48,269	57,774	69,207	2,486	2,868	3,427	4,097
Greater London	18,835	21,292	25,426	30,408	2,702	3,078	3,697	4,440
Rest of South East	23,007	26,977	32,348	38,799	2,333	2,721	3,241	3,863
South West	9,145	10,668	12,767	15,299	2,137	2,483	2,958	3,523
West Midlands	11,128	12,883	15,150	17,666	2,159	2,500	2,941	3,428
North West	13,829	15,981	18,716	21,950	2,121	2,459	2,890	3,403
England	104,628	121,116	143,687	169,978	2,257	2,613	3,097	3,658
Wales	5,690	6,553	7,677	8,909	2,056	2,367	2,767	3,208
Scotland	11,037	12,658	15,147	17,727	2,124	2,444	2,932	3,440
Northern Ireland	2,677	3,143	3,750	4,371	1,742	2,042	2,430	2,826

Personal disposable income[1]

TABLE 6

	£ million				£ per head			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
United Kingdom	96,360	113,761	136,852	160,821	1,725	2,037	2,449	2,875
North	5,128	5,995	7,037	8,157	1,646	1,935	2,280	2,647
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,082	9,445	11,207	12,934	1,658	1,936	2,298	2,648
East Midlands	6,246	7,506	9,059	10,539	1,667	2,002	2,406	2,789
East Anglia	3,023	3,675	4,459	5,230	1,655	1,994	2,394	2,780
South East	31,809	37,442	45,582	54,470	1,890	2,225	2,704	3,224
Greater London	14,248	16,429	19,957	23,810	2,044	2,375	2,902	3,476
Rest of South East	17,561	21,013	25,625	30,660	1,781	2,120	2,568	3,053
South West	7,207	8,641	10,489	12,537	1,684	2,011	2,430	2,887
West Midlands	8,606	10,140	12,074	13,984	1,670	1,967	2,344	2,713
North West	10,817	12,884	15,246	17,788	1,659	1,983	2,354	2,758
England	80,918	95,728	115,153	135,639	1,746	2,065	2,482	2,919
Wales	4,575	5,359	6,338	7,314	1,653	1,936	2,284	2,634
Scotland	8,708	10,124	12,283	14,299	1,676	1,955	2,377	2,775
Northern Ireland	2,159	2,550	3,078	3,569	1,405	1,657	1,995	2,307

[1] Personal disposable income equals total personal income minus taxes on income, National Insurance contributions, transfers abroad, and taxes paid abroad.

Consumers' expenditure

TABLE 7

	£ million				
	Food, drink and tobacco	Housing and fuel	Durables and vehicles	Other	Total
1976					
United Kingdom	22,672	14,111	12,801	25,368	74,952
North	1,303	653	660	1,233	3,849
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,957	1,055	1,055	2,049	6,116
East Midlands	1,510	896	863	1,494	4,763
East Anglia	657	452	429	759	2,297
South East	6,982	5,292	4,281	9,283	25,838
South West	1,599	1,132	1,084	1,764	5,579
West Midlands	2,082	1,224	1,162	2,060	6,528
North West	2,641	1,544	1,309	2,730	8,224
England	18,731	12,248	10,843	21,372	63,194
Wales	1,141	552	615	1,144	3,452
Scotland	2,231	1,032	1,028	2,234	6,525
Northern Ireland	569	279	315	618	1,781
1977					
United Kingdom	26,102	16,543	14,406	28,950	86,001
North	1,501	760	707	1,392	4,360
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,306	1,207	1,174	2,361	7,048
East Midlands	1,720	1,048	943	1,616	5,327
East Anglia	783	560	500	842	2,685
South East	7,975	6,150	4,868	10,639	29,632
South West	1,863	1,308	1,168	1,999	6,338
West Midlands	2,419	1,478	1,328	2,406	7,631
North West	3,029	1,797	1,480	3,090	9,396
England	21,596	14,308	12,168	24,345	72,417
Wales	1,281	679	715	1,307	3,982
Scotland	2,575	1,189	1,178	2,587	7,529
Northern Ireland	650	367	345	711	2,073
1978					
United Kingdom	29,066	18,729	17,241	33,911	98,947
North	1,667	884	862	1,626	5,039
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,610	1,358	1,329	2,706	8,003
East Midlands	1,926	1,178	1,153	1,937	6,194
East Anglia	902	652	600	1,016	3,170
South East	8,843	6,868	5,870	12,324	33,905
South West	2,054	1,460	1,274	2,336	7,124
West Midlands	2,752	1,753	1,646	2,860	9,011
North West	3,321	2,058	1,867	3,658	10,904
England	24,075	16,211	14,601	28,463	83,350
Wales	1,429	787	832	1,518	4,566
Scotland	2,858	1,321	1,429	3,037	8,645
Northern Ireland	704	410	379	893	2,386
1979					
United Kingdom	33,260	22,003	21,224	40,230	116,717
North	1,931	1,075	1,065	1,964	6,035
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,950	1,597	1,554	3,210	9,311
East Midlands	2,199	1,331	1,496	2,431	7,457
East Anglia	1,050	758	726	1,239	3,773
South East	10,122	8,025	7,262	14,422	39,831
South West	2,327	1,728	1,554	2,722	8,331
West Midlands	3,125	2,099	2,045	3,379	10,648
North West	3,856	2,459	2,325	4,399	13,039
England	27,560	19,072	18,027	33,766	98,425
Wales	1,675	920	1,013	1,776	5,384
Scotland	3,201	1,514	1,728	3,613	10,056
Northern Ireland	824	497	456	1,075	2,852

Gross domestic fixed capital formation by selected industry groups

TABLE 8

£ million

	Total[1] [2]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying[2]	Manufacturing	Gas, electricity and water	Dwellings
1976						
United Kingdom	13,083	659	2,359	3,936	1,403	4,726
North	1,067	37	101	600	89	240
Yorkshire and Humberside	977	66	81	424	74	332
East Midlands	732	54	56	257	33	332
East Anglia	374	58	3	92	34	187
South East	2,880	75	11	726	451	1,617
South West	685	70	17	162	86	350
West Midlands	935	50	38	396	74	377
North West	1,041	22	11	463	142	403
England	8,691	432	318	3,120	983	3,838
Wales	665	56	27	275	91	216
Scotland	1,515	114	122	473	261	545
Northern Ireland	324	57	4	68	68	127
1977						
United Kingdom	14,058	780	2,477	4,754	1,356	4,691
North	1,064	38	111	586	93	236
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,091	79	119	491	77	325
East Midlands	793	71	69	310	38	305
East Anglia	417	68	3	140	29	177
South East	3,252	103	11	998	440	1,700
South West	748	82	22	232	77	335
West Midlands	1,026	45	43	500	61	377
North West	1,210	37	13	608	126	426
England	9,601	523	391	3,865	941	3,881
Wales	712	57	39	312	124	180
Scotland	1,552	128	200	494	221	509
Northern Ireland	350	72	4	83	70	121
1978						
United Kingdom	16,190	951	2,705	5,731	1,426	5,377
North	1,234	47	129	681	110	267
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,355	89	191	584	114	377
East Midlands	944	85	103	376	40	340
East Anglia	490	79	4	167	31	209
South East	3,813	122	17	1,314	457	1,903
South West	955	105	34	282	84	450
West Midlands	1,221	59	66	592	62	442
North West	1,469	44	21	768	151	485
England	11,481	630	565	4,764	1,049	4,473
Wales	794	70	43	334	145	202
Scotland	1,807	155	347	541	170	594
Northern Ireland	363	96	5	92	62	108
1979						
United Kingdom	17,633	1,005	2,692	6,749	1,617	5,570
North	1,261	48	126	681	135	271
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,513	93	225	628	178	389
East Midlands	1,075	91	126	442	55	361
East Anglia	554	80	4	200	38	232
South East	4,078	134	20	1,616	437	1,871
South West	1,057	125	36	337	89	470
West Midlands	1,362	69	81	689	68	455
North West	1,740	49	22	965	177	527
England	12,640	689	640	5,558	1,177	4,576
Wales	981	62	40	488	154	237
Scotland	1,976	157	354	581	230	654
Northern Ireland	384	97	6	122	56	103

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[1] The totals are of all industries shown, and exclude fixed investment by construction, transport and communications, distribution, shipping, public and private service industries and transfer costs of land and buildings.

[2] The UK figures include estimates of gross domestic fixed capital formation in the Continental Shelf region.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation by purpose of government[1]

TABLE 9

	£ million					
	Total	General administration and defence	Education	Health and social services	Housing and community development[2]	Economic services[3]
1976						
United Kingdom	5,410	606	603	520	2,569	1,112
North	306	21	30	33	154	68
Yorkshire and Humberside	410	41	53	51	180	85
East Midlands	328	27	40	40	171	50
East Anglia	143	19	16	15	60	33
South East	1,896	253	178	151	1,029	285
South West	339	42	35	35	129	98
West Midlands	419	39	47	37	213	83
North West	520	63	61	63	231	102
England	4,361	505	460	425	2,167	804
Wales	314	28	29	25	123	109
Scotland	645	59	92	54	279	161
Northern Ireland	90	14	22	16	—[4]	38
1977						
United Kingdom	4,815	575	538	447	2,242	1,013
North	257	21	29	27	133	47
Yorkshire and Humberside	408	37	48	42	165	116
East Midlands	292	30	39	39	146	38
East Anglia	140	19	18	14	44	45
South East	1,627	221	150	120	902	234
South West	275	43	30	30	106	66
West Midlands	354	37	44	26	189	58
North West	450	60	54	60	196	80
England	3,803	468	412	358	1,881	684
Wales	257	27	24	24	89	93
Scotland	644	61	69	49	272	193
Northern Ireland	111	19	33	16	—[4]	43
1978						
United Kingdom	4,622	581	465	486	2,064	1,026
North	239	23	23	26	127	40
Yorkshire and Humberside	365	33	38	47	157	90
East Midlands	249	32	31	38	117	31
East Anglia	127	17	17	16	41	36
South East	1,562	221	127	133	804	277
South West	261	40	28	33	107	53
West Midlands	320	31	43	31	172	43
North West	462	60	45	65	203	89
England	3,585	457	352	389	1,728	659
Wales	251	24	21	25	79	102
Scotland	679	83	60	56	257	223
Northern Ireland	107	17	32	16	—[4]	42
1979						
United Kingdom	5,004	637	491	596	1,997	1,283
North	280	26	30	32	129	63
Yorkshire and Humberside	339	36	40	52	147	64
East Midlands	251	32	33	37	103	46
East Anglia	144	19	20	23	40	42
South East	1,698	242	130	160	760	406
South West	277	48	32	41	90	66
West Midlands	343	33	48	44	156	62
North West	540	70	54	86	212	118
England	3,872	506	387	475	1,637	867
Wales	300	32	23	29	84	132
Scotland	707	85	50	72	276	224
Northern Ireland	125	14	31	20	—[4]	60

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[1] Includes fixed investment in public authority trading bodies.

[2] Includes other environmental and recreational services.

[3] Includes employment, agriculture, trade and industry, road building and water supply.

[4] The Northern Ireland Housing Executive is responsible for housing in the province – investment by Public Corporations is not included in this table.

Committed and discretionary saving

SUE TOLAND, Central Statistical Office[1]

Introduction

Personal saving, particularly when expressed as the personal saving ratio[2], is one of the more well known balances in the national accounting system – perhaps because people are ready to relate it to their own financial circumstances. Another reason is that changes in personal saving have important macro-economic implications, because personal saving is the most important source of funds for the rest of the economy. The sharp rise in the personal saving ratio in the early 1970s and its generally high level since then (see Chart 1) has been the subject of much debate and econometric work. The rise could not easily be reconciled with existing empirical models of personal sector behaviour which could adequately explain and predict behaviour in earlier periods.

Personal saving and its ratio to personal disposable income are central to macro-economic modelling and forecasting. They have implications for the development of both expenditure and output on the one hand and financial variables such as interest rates on the other. A common approach to forecasting saving is to forecast personal income and expenditure separately with saving emerging as the difference between the two. As a check on the plausibility of such a forecast, the flows into and out of different savings instruments are examined in some detail. This dual approach is used when assembling data for the past in the national and sector accounts published by the Central Statistical Office.

The work of some commentators and users of the figures associated with personal saving has shown that there is some confusion about the way the figures are compiled and their significance. Others who have clearly come to understand the meaning of the personal saving ratio are nevertheless critical, saying that it does not measure what they would like it to measure for certain purposes. One criticism of existing official presentations of personal saving often expressed by users of the figures is that (until recently) they made no attempt to separate purely household transactions from those of the rest of the personal sector. Some users have concentrated on trying to identify these household transactions; some on separating personal sector transactions into those which involve an element of choice on the part of the saver but which are regarded as inescapable in varying degrees; others have attempted a mixture of both approaches. A list of some of the articles and papers on this topic is given on page 135.

Individuals, when working out their household finances probably think in terms of their total income in a period (such as wages or salaries, social security benefits, and benefits from superannuation schemes, after deducting income tax, contributions to national insurance and superannuation schemes), set aside the money needed to meet inescapable payments (for example on food, rent or mortgage repayments), and then decide how to allocate the remaining income. This remainder could be spent on extra consumption or could be saved, either in forms which result in a commitment to continued allocation in future periods (when they would probably be included in inescapable payments) or in forms which do not lead to continued allocation and which could be drawn upon if income falls or if inescapable payments are particularly high in a future period. If expenditure is higher than income in the current period, then individuals have to decide how much to borrow to meet the difference, or whether to draw upon past saving.

A detailed analysis of personal saving classified according to whether or not an initial decision results in continued saving in the future might be a valuable tool in forecasting the personal saving ratio. For example, a major forecasting problem in this area was whether the rise in the saving ratio in the early 1970s would be reversed. More detailed information on the nature of personal saving can be particularly useful in forming a view because a rise in saving which results in continued allocation of income is more likely to persist than saving which does not result in such continued allocation.

In this article a new presentation of personal saving is introduced as a further contribution to a better understanding of the topic in general. It arises out of an unpublished study undertaken for the Treasury and the Central Statistical Office by Professor J R S Revell[3] in which he explored in depth the analysis of contractual and other saving, and introduced the concept of 'committedness'. The distinction between contractual and non-contractual elements is not a new development. For example, in 1967 Lawrence Berman[4] discussed the contractual nature of certain types of saving as a means of regularly putting aside part of income.

The analysis here is based entirely on the saving of the personal sector as a whole. The personal sector in the national accounts covers other economic units than simply individuals and households, an aspect which was discussed in some detail in a recent article in *Economic Trends*[5]. Appendix 1 of that article explains that personal saving can be regarded as being made up of the following elements:

(i) The balance of household current income over current expenditure (i.e. household 'saving').

(ii) Saving through life assurance and pension schemes.

(iii) Stock appreciation and capital consumption of unincorporated businesses.

(iv) The current account balance of non-profit-making bodies serving persons.

Since interest in personal saving is usually centred on (i) only, or sometimes (i) and (ii) combined, it can be argued that it is preferable to exclude elements (iii) and (iv) from an analysis of committed and discretionary saving. Unfortunately, this cannot be done because, as was

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[1] The author would like to express her thanks for the great help received from colleagues in the Central Statistical Office, Treasury, Bank of England, Inland Revenue and Department of Trade.

[2] Personal saving as a percentage of total personal disposable income. Personal disposable income *equals* total personal income *minus* payments of United Kingdom taxes on income, national insurance contributions and net transfers abroad. Personal saving *equals* personal disposable income *minus* consumers' expenditure (i.e. current expenditure by the personal sector on goods and services), and is the balance on the personal sector current account with the addition of increases in tax reserves.

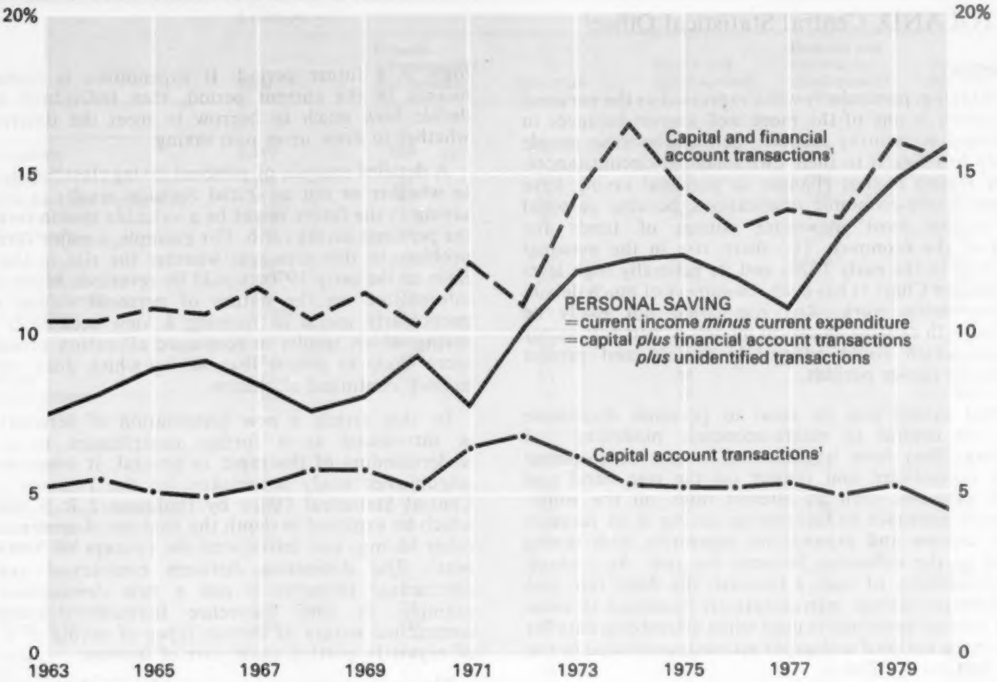
[3] Professor J R S Revell, Department of Economics, University College of North Wales, assisted by David Barros and Dr Nicos Tarsos.

[4] A note on contractual saving in the United Kingdom, Lawrence S Berman; *Economic Trends*, No. 166, August 1967.

[5] The household sector, Tim Jones, Central Statistical Office; *Economic Trends'* No. 335, September 1981.

CHART 1

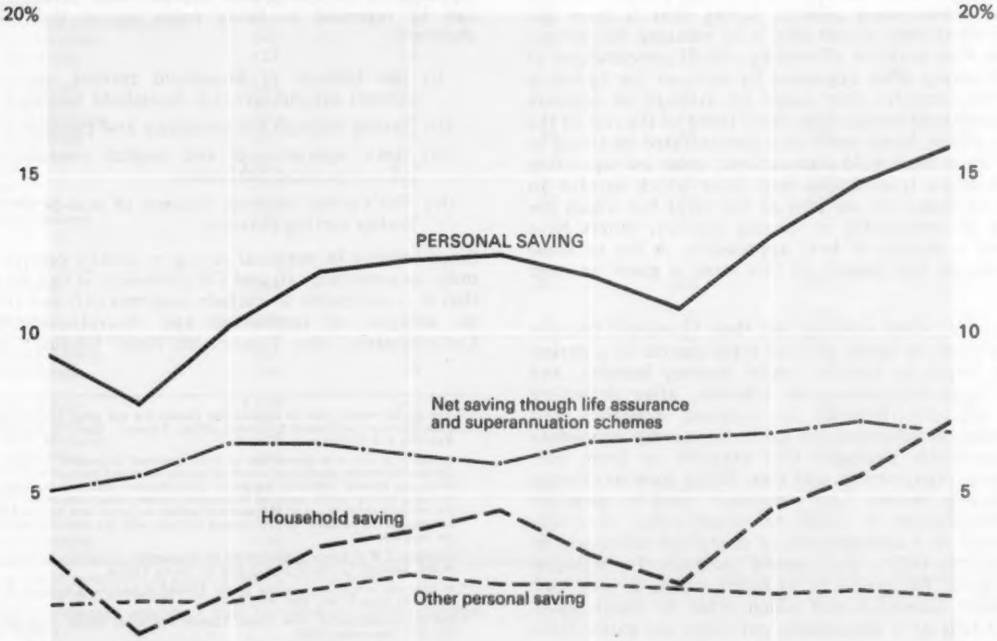
Personal saving and capital & financial account transactions[1] as percentages of personal disposable income



[1] Identified transactions

CHART 2

Personal saving, household saving, net saving through life assurance and superannuation schemes and other personal saving as percentages of personal disposable income[1]



[1] From Table C, 'The Household Sector', Tim Jones, *Economic Trends, September 1981*

explained in the earlier article, there is a paucity of data on the financial transactions of unincorporated businesses and non-profit-making bodies serving persons. However, not too much is lost by looking at personal saving as a whole, as is illustrated in Chart 2. Elements (iii) and (iv) account for a small and relatively stable proportion. Element (ii), although a large component, is a fairly stable proportion and accounts for a large part of committed saving of the personal sector. Thus short-term changes in discretionary saving of the household sector, which are frequently the centre of attention, are reflected in movements in personal saving as a whole; the latter can safely be regarded as a good indicator of the former.

Before moving on to a detailed discussion of committed and discretionary saving it is helpful to review some important features of personal saving as it is presented within the framework of the national accounts.

Personal saving in the national accounts

When individuals talk about 'saving' they usually mean depositing money with banks or building societies, buying national savings certificates or savings stamps, or paying premiums to life assurance companies. In the national accounts, saving is defined as the balance of personal income and expenditure on the current account. This is equal to the balance of all other money flows such as outflows through the purchase of physical and financial assets, new lending (such as depositing money in bank or building society accounts) and repayments of past borrowing, as well as inflows from sales of physical and financial assets, withdrawals of past lending (such as from bank or building society accounts) and new borrowing. This means that the personal saving ratio reflects changes in a variety of flows, including changes in new borrowing for current expenditure as well as changes in 'saving' as it is commonly understood.

The personal sector in the national accounts has a wider definition than simply individuals and households. It also covers the businesses of the self-employed and of organisations such as universities, charities, clubs and trades unions. In addition, transactions which affect individuals, but which they are not necessarily aware of, also enter personal income and expenditure. For example employers' contributions to superannuation schemes and the investment income of life assurance and superannuation funds are included in personal income (and hence in the calculation of saving). This is a frequent source of difficulty for users of the accounts. The treatment of life assurance and superannuation schemes is made clear in the earlier article on the household sector[5] and is also explained in the *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*.[6]

Table A shows the flows of current income and expenditure leading to personal saving, and the transactions on the capital and financial accounts. The receipts on the capital account are the sum of personal saving and net capital transfers. These receipts are available for expenditure on additions to wealth in the form of physical assets (both fixed assets and stocks) leading to a 'financial surplus/deficit' balance – which in the case of the personal sector is usually in heavy surplus. The financial, or 'flow of funds', account shows how the transactions in various financial assets and liabilities finance the financial surplus/deficit.

Personal saving 1980[1]

TABLE A

		£ billion
Current account		
	Total personal income	201·0
less	Taxes, national insurance contributions, and net transfers abroad	– 40·2
equals	Personal disposable income	160·8
less	Consumers' expenditure	–135·4
equals	SAVING	25·4
Capital account		
less	Net purchases of physical assets	7·5
plus	Net capital transfers	– ·3
equals	FINANCIAL SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT (–)	18·3
Financial account		
equals	Net lending and net purchases of financial assets	28·4
	New borrowing net of repayments of past borrowing	– 10·8
	Unidentified transactions	·7

[1] Derived from *National Income and Expenditure 1981 Edition* (Blue Book), Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 13.3.

In a world of perfect statistics saving calculated as the balance on the current account would be equal to saving as calculated by capital and financial account transactions. In practice, there is a difference between the balance on the current account and all the other identified money flows. This difference is labelled 'unidentified transactions' in Table A (and the sector accounts generally) and reflects errors and omissions throughout the current, capital and financial accounts. Only by convention is it entered in the financial account. The top two lines in Chart 1 compare the estimates of personal saving arrived at by the two approaches. The difference between the two lines is the unidentified element. Attention is usually almost entirely focussed on the balance of the current account (the lower of the two lines except – on present estimates – in 1980).

In standard national accounting presentations, no attempt is made to show separately gross flows into and out of financial and real assets, borrowing and other saving instruments. The standard presentation, for example in Section 13 of the Blue Book and in Sections 1 and 10 of *Financial Statistics*, deals with only net flows which are the overall effect of a large number of transactions into and out of the assets or liabilities in question. For example, the net figures for deposits with building societies by the personal sector was £7·4 billion in 1980. This summarises a very large number of deposits and withdrawals by many individuals. Gross flows are very much larger – deposits were £22·2 billion, interest credited to accounts was £3·6 billion and withdrawals were £18·3 billion. Figures of gross flows analysed by sector are not usually available; and for most types of financial asset gross flows are not available at all, because of the limitations of recording and estimation methods. Absence of gross flow data is not particularly important in the case of assets which are characterised by large numbers of highly reversible transactions, such as short-term financial assets in the money markets. However, gross flow data are useful when new borrowing and repayments are determined by different sets of underlying forces, or in describing the behaviour of borrowers. Where they are available and relevant, data on gross flows have been used to distinguish committed from discretionary saving later in this article.

In the analysis of this article, saving is built up from transactions on the capital and financial accounts rather than as the balance on the current account. Chart 1 illustrates that most of the fluctuations in the saving ratio during the 1960s and most of the increases from the early 1970s were associated with changes in financial account transactions. Net transactions on the capital account remained fairly steady at between 4½ and 6¾ per cent of personal disposable income for the period 1963 to 1980. The increase in capital account transactions in 1971 and 1972 was related to the rapid rise in house prices and the associated increase in capital expenditure in those years. In the main, this was met by new borrowing. Saving through financial transactions rose from 5 per cent of personal disposable income in 1963 to almost 11 per cent in 1980. Because most of the changes in personal saving from 1963 are associated with financial transactions, and because capital account transactions cannot be so readily divided between committed and discretionary elements, it is on financial transactions that the following paragraphs concentrate. Some space is devoted to capital account transactions, and some to interpretation of the unidentified element of the personal sector accounts on page 5.

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[6] 1981 Edition, pages 95 and 98.

Definitions of committed and discretionary saving

In this article, saving has been split as far as possible into committed and discretionary elements. Such a split must rest to some extent on arbitrary judgments but the principal criterion is that saving is said to be committed when an initial decision results in regular transactions in that form in the future. Regular saving schemes tend to be of this kind. For example, an individual may decide to deposit money in a building society 'save as you earn' (SAYE) scheme. In doing so he agrees to hand over (i.e. lend the building society) a fixed sum of money every month for a number of years. In return, the building society agrees to pay him a higher rate of interest than it would if he lent it through an ordinary account. If he does not maintain the instalments, or if he decides to withdraw his money before the end of the agreed term, he may be penalised by a loss of interest. Regular repayments are also a form of committed saving. Where new borrowing is undertaken, a commitment is often made to repay the loan by regular instalments (on annuity or 'repayment' type loans) or in a lump sum at the end of the term (on endowment type loans). The penalty for default may be high.

At the other extreme are acts which involve no such commitment to follow an initial decision with further instalments. These types of transactions are called discretionary. New borrowing is always discretionary. Depositing with banks on current account is also discretionary.

Inevitably, the exact boundary between committed and discretionary saving is arbitrary and others may not agree with where the line has been drawn here. The picture is more complicated because it is not always possible to divide the financial flows according to these definitions. For example, all the instalments of SAYE contracts are included in committed saving. There is a strong case for excluding the first and defining only subsequent payments as committed. Usually it is not possible to identify these first payments so for practical reasons they have been included in committed saving. The effect of this on trends in committed and discretionary saving is likely to be small. Other defects in the current data systems result in more serious deficiencies. For example, repayments of borrowing from banks cannot be distinguished within the figures for net borrowing, which has been placed with discretionary transactions. This means that the total for committed saving is underestimated, and the total for discretionary saving overestimated, by the amount of committed repayments to banks. This deficiency particularly affects recent years when bank personal loans and loans for house purchase, which both involve regular repayments, have been of growing importance. Further details of the various shortcomings in the data are given in Appendix 2.

Separate data on committed and discretionary saving are presented in summary form in Table B and Charts 3 to 6. In Table B and all charts, personal saving and its components have been expressed as percentages of personal disposable income thus, in effect, decomposing the personal saving ratio into its various positive and negative components. Table 1 in Appendix 1 is Table B expressed in money terms and is a summary table derived from the other tables in Appendix 1. Appendices 1, 2 and 3 together show in detail how eight categories of net financial transactions (aggregations of the detailed categories used in the financial accounts tables in Blue Book Section 13 and *Financial Statistics* Sections 1 and 10) have been analysed, as far as the basic data allow, into their committed and discretionary elements. All the available information is included in Appendix 1 with the intention that those who wish to experiment with different boundaries between committed and discretionary elements will find enough information to enable them to do so.

Commentary on Charts 3 to 6

Committed saving as defined above has made up a fairly steady proportion of personal disposable income (see Charts 3 and 4) and can be thought of as a kind of 'base load' in respect of personal saving. Chart 4 is a cumulative chart and illustrates how the different types of committed saving make up the total. This type of saving remained at around 10 per cent of personal disposable income between 1963 and 1968, falling to just under 10 per cent between 1969 and 1975 and then increasing again to around 10½ per cent for the rest of the 1970s. *Saving through life assurance and superannuation schemes* increased from 1966 to 1979, falling slightly in 1980. *Repayments of loans for house purchase* remained fairly constant at between 1 and 1½ per cent. *Repayments of borrowing from retailers and finance houses* fell from around 4½ per cent of personal disposable income in the early 1960s to around 3 per cent in the late 1970s, reflecting a fall in market share by these institutions. Banks and certain other financial institutions increased their house purchase and other lending to the personal sector during the 1970s. Because there are no data on the regular repayments of these loans, the net transactions have been recorded under discretionary saving though they include an element of committed saving. *Saving through SAYE and building society subscription share schemes* increased to 1½ per cent of personal disposable income in the early 1970s and remained at around that level for the rest of the period. Recently, banks have also introduced regular saving schemes but, again, because separate data are not available for deposits and withdrawals, the net transactions have been recorded under discretionary saving.

By its nature, *discretionary saving* is far more volatile than committed saving (see Chart 3) and most of the fluctuations in the saving ratio can be attributed to it. Up to the early 1970s, discretionary saving was between −4 and −6 per cent of personal disposable income. From 1972 it began to fluctuate and rose from −6 per cent in 1972 to 2 per cent in 1974. It fell again in 1975 and 1976, but then began to increase to reach 1 per cent of personal disposable income in 1980. The fall in discretionary saving at the beginning of the 1970s was largely accounted for by a rise in borrowing, while the rise in the mid 1970s was largely accounted for by a fall in borrowing (see Chart 5).

Single premium life policies made up only a small proportion of personal disposable income, less than 1 per cent except in 1972, 1973 and 1974. To some extent purchases of these policies tend to reflect changes in tax legislation which make them more or less favourable than other forms of saving. Up to the early 1970s the personal sector steadily reduced its direct holdings of *securities* and switched instead to indirect holdings through life assurance and superannuation schemes and other financial intermediaries such as unit trusts. From the mid 1970s, the personal sector began to be a net purchaser of British government securities, whilst still being a net seller of company securities.

Saving through liquid assets fluctuated widely, accounting for between 3¾ and 11½ per cent of personal disposable income in the period. Interest on liquid assets that is not paid out is included here as discretionary saving[7]. Saving through liquid assets other than interest fell between 1963 and 1969, mainly accounted for by reduced saving through bank deposits and national savings, and then rose until 1972 when it reached a peak, accounted for by increases in bank deposits. It fell between 1973 and 1976, but recovered in 1977, mainly accounted for by a large increase in deposits with building societies which was only partly offset by reduced saving through bank deposits[8]. Interest on liquid assets showed some fluctuations, but increased from under 2 per cent of personal disposable income for most of the 1960s, to over 3 per cent from the mid 1970s onwards. The increase in interest on liquid assets is attributable partly to higher interest rates and partly to higher holdings of those assets.

Chart 6 analyses the amount of borrowing undertaken by the personal sector between 1963 and 1980. In this context, 'borrowing' is net borrowing less those repayments which have been included under committed saving (see Appendix 2, page 128). *Borrowing for house purchase* increased over the 1960s reaching −7½ per cent of personal disposable income in 1972, when house prices were rising rapidly. From then it fell a little, and remained at around −5½ to −6 per cent of personal disposable income from 1976. *Other borrowing* also reached a record level of −8 per cent in 1972, fell a little and remained around −4 to −5½ per cent of personal disposable income in the late 1970s.

Capital account transactions

Acquisition of physical assets and other capital account transactions by the personal sector could be separated into committed and discretionary transactions but on a rather different basis to transactions in the financial account. Purchase of fixed assets and extra stock is clearly discretionary. On the other hand, stock appreciation, which is a sizeable item, is committed in the sense of being inescapable, but involves no regular series of transactions as for committed items in the financial account, where commitment is also associated with a prearranged schedule of payments. Furthermore, capital gains tax and other taxes on capital, while in principle inescapable if not subject to scheduled payments, can in practice be delayed to some extent. On the whole, it seems best to apply the committed/discretionary analysis only to the financial account and to keep capital account transactions together as a third group.

Unidentified transactions

The unidentified element of the personal sector accounts reflects errors and omissions throughout the current, capital and financial accounts. Unidentified transactions were negative (i.e. were equivalent to an unidentified source of funds) from 1963 to 1979, and positive in 1980. One interpretation could be, for example, that the saving ratio is understated up to 1979 (because the total of transactions identified on the capital and financial accounts is greater than saving calculated as the balance of income over expenditure), and overstated in 1980. In so far as the errors and omissions are in the financial account, the discretionary element is more likely to be at fault. The flows of committed saving have almost certainly been satisfactorily identified[9].

Conclusion

Analysis of personal saving between committed and discretionary is a useful aid to forecasting the ratio of personal saving to personal disposable income (the saving ratio), which is an important influence on the economy.

Most of the fluctuations in the saving ratio over the period 1963 to 1980 can be attributed to transactions in financial assets and liabilities and, within them, to changes in discretionary saving. Committed saving remained a fairly steady proportion of personal disposable income throughout the period. Discretionary saving, on the other hand, showed quite wide fluctuations, which are mainly attributable to changes in borrowing and in saving through liquid assets.

It needs to be borne in mind that personal saving in the national accounts differs from ordinary perceptions of saving by encompassing all capital and financial transactions (including borrowing and repayments), not just saving transactions as ordinarily understood, and by including transactions of life assurance and superannuation schemes, charities and unincorporated businesses as well as transactions of households. Even so, trends in household saving have closely paralleled trends in saving by the whole sector because the greater part of discretionary saving, which is more volatile than other forms of saving, is accounted for by households.

As well as more detailed investigation of saving flows, the rise in the saving ratio in the early 1970s has led to a new emphasis on the role of the stock of savings and wealth in economic behaviour and the effect of changes in it caused by inflation or other revaluations. This aspect of personal saving will be discussed in a future article in *Economic Trends.*

It is hoped that this article on committed and discretionary saving will help users of official statistics in analyses of personal saving and will stimulate further discussion and improved statistics. Tables B and 1 will be updated regularly on an annual basis and published as supplementary tables in *Financial Statistics.*

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[7] Accrued interest or credited interest on liquid assets which is not paid directly to the holder during the year is a form of saving which is treated separately in the analysis. This is because – with varying degrees – such saving does not result from a positive saving decision as with other kinds of discretionary saving. At one extreme, interest accrued on national savings certificates is scarcely accessible, and the amount accumulated during the term of the certificate is not always of great importance to the holder; it almost has the nature of committed saving; even in the case of interest credited to building society ordinary share accounts, holders often need the arrival of a statement to remind them of how much interest has accumulated. It follows that, although in the long run such interest becomes an indistinguishable part of principal, in the short run it is not so liable to be spent. It is therefore useful to distinguish it as part of additions to 'liquid' assets.

[8] Saving through building societies compared with equivalent saving through bank accounts will be lower by the amount of the tax already paid on the building society interest. Interest on building society deposits is credited to investors' accounts (or paid directly to them) net of income tax which is paid directly to the Inland Revenue by the building societies. Interest on bank deposits is credited with no such deduction although some tax usually has to be paid. The net effect on saving overall is nil, but will have a distorting effect on the figures for saving through building societies compared with saving through bank accounts.

[9] The deficiencies in banking sector data mentioned earlier affect the committed/discretionary analysis but are not omissions in the financial account.

CHART 3
Personal saving and components as percentages of personal disposable income

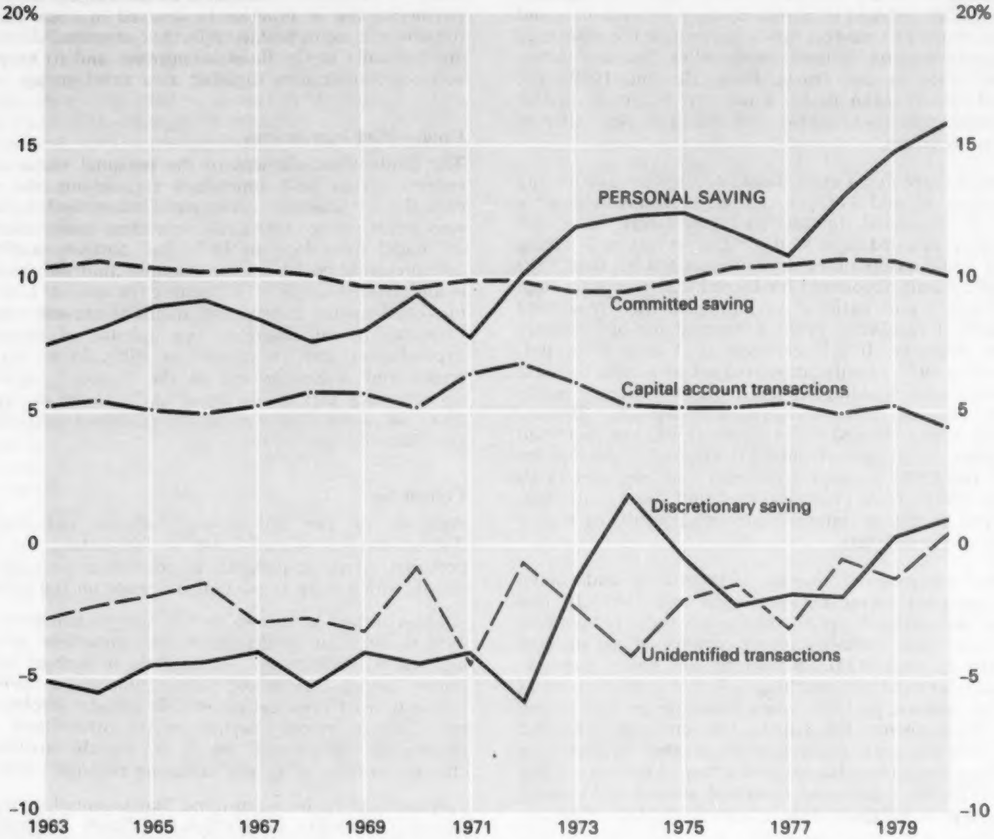


CHART 4
Committed saving and components as percentages of personal disposable income

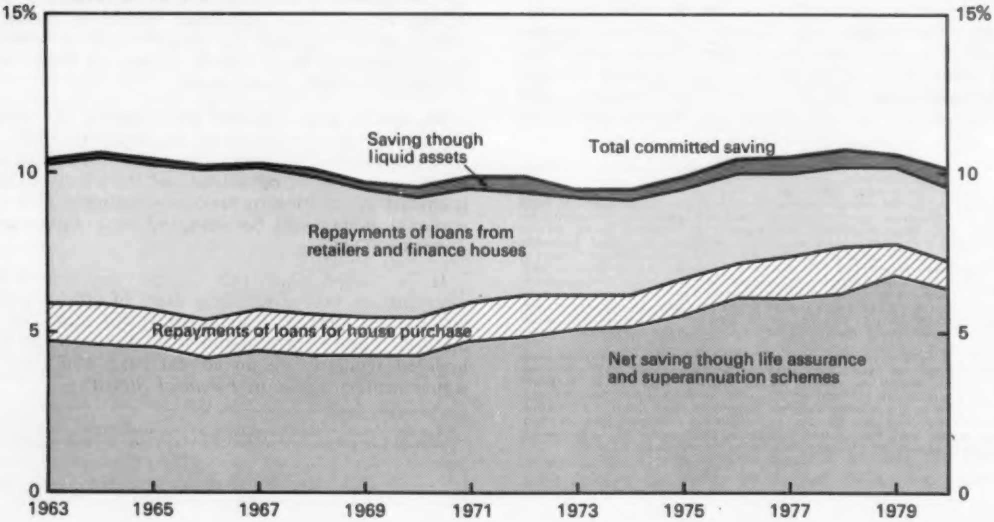
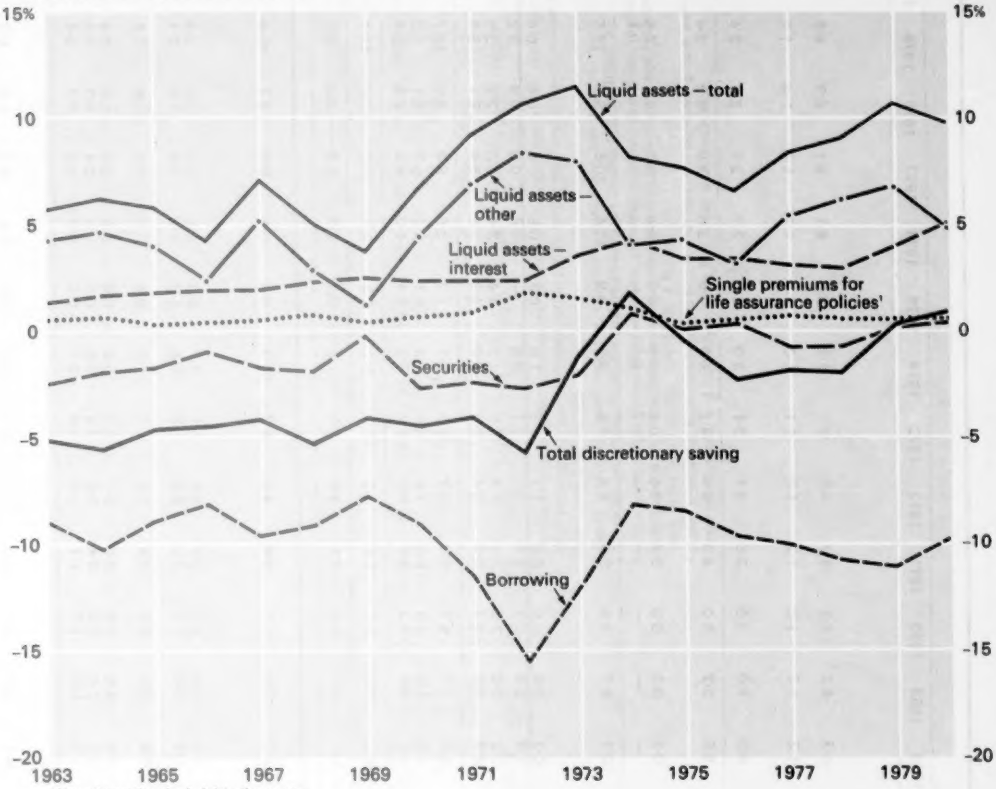
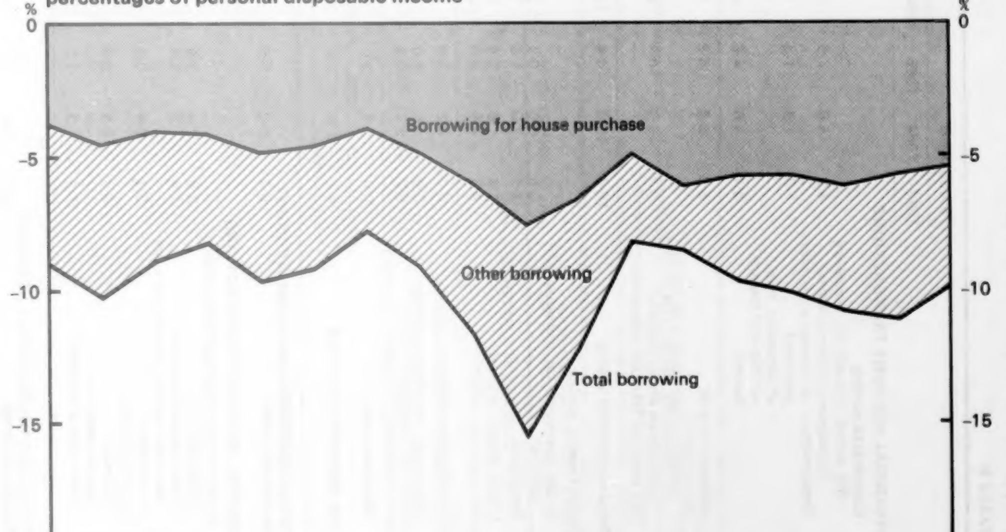


CHART 5
Discretionary saving and components as percentages of personal disposable income



¹Net of associated administrative costs.

CHART 6
Borrowing for house purchase and other borrowing as percentages of personal disposable income



Committed and discretionary financial account transactions, capital account and unidentified transactions as percentages of personal disposable income

TABLE B

	Percentages																	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS																		
Committed saving																		
Net saving through life assurance and superannuation schemes[1] . .	4·7	4·6	4·5	4·2	4·4	4·3	4·3	4·3	4·7	4·9	5·1	5·2	5·6	6·1	6·1	6·3	6·8	6·4
Repayments – *of borrowing for house purchase*[2]	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·3	1·4	1·0	0·9
– *of borrowing from retailers and finance houses*	4·4	4·5	4·6	4·7	4·4	4·3	4·0	3·8	3·6	3·1	3·1	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·4	2·3
Total repayments	5·6	5·8	5·8	5·9	5·7	5·6	5·2	5·0	4·8	4·4	4·2	4·0	4·0	3·8	3·9	3·9	3·4	3·2
Liquid assets																		
SAYE deposits and building society subscription shares deposits[3] . .	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5
Tax balances (accruals adjustment)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·2	– 0·1	—	—	—	—	– 0·1	—
Total committed saving	10·4	10·6	10·4	10·2	10·3	10·1	9·7	9·6	9·9	9·9	9·5	9·5	9·9	10·4	10·5	10·7	10·6	10·1
Discretionary saving																		
Single premiums for individual life policies[5]	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·4	0·6	0·8	1·7	1·5	1·0	0·3	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·5
Securities[6]	– 2·5	– 2·0	– 1·8	– 1·0	– 1·8	– 1·9	– 0·3	– 2·7	– 2·5	– 2·7	– 2·1	0·8	—	0·4	– 0·8	– 0·8	0·2	0·4
Liquid assets – *interest*	1·4	1·6	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·2	2·5	2·3	2·3	2·3	3·5	4·2	3·4	3·4	3·0	2·9	3·9	5·0
– *other*	4·3	4·6	4·0	2·4	5·1	2·8	1·2	4·4	6·9	8·4	8·0	4·0	4·2	3·1	5·4	6·1	6·8	4·8
Total liquid assets[7]	5·7	6·2	5·8	4·2	7·1	5·0	3·7	6·7	9·2	10·7	11·5	8·1	7·7	6·5	8·4	9·0	10·7	9·8
Borrowing – *for house purchase*[8] . .	– 3·8	– 4·5	– 4·0	– 4·1	– 4·8	– 4·6	– 3·9	– 4·8	– 6·0	– 7·6	– 6·6	– 4·9	– 6·1	– 5·7	– 5·7	– 6·1	– 5·7	– 5·4
– *other*[9]	– 5·2	– 5·8	– 4·9	– 4·1	– 5·0	– 4·7	– 3·9	– 4·3	– 5·6	– 8·0	– 5·6	– 3·3	– 2·4	– 4·0	– 4·4	– 4·6	– 5·4	– 4·5
Total borrowing	– 9·0	–10·3	– 8·9	– 8·2	– 9·7	– 9·2	– 7·8	– 9·1	–11·6	–15·6	–12·2	– 8·2	– 8·5	– 9·7	–10·1	–10·8	–11·1	– 9·9
Total discretionary saving	– 5·2	– 5·6	– 4·6	– 4·5	– 4·1	– 5·4	– 4·1	– 4·5	– 4·1	– 5·9	– 1·3	– 1.8	– 0.5	– 2·3	– 1·9	– 2·0	– 0.3	– 0·9
TOTAL IDENTIFIED FINANCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS	5·2	5·0	5·8	5·7	6·2	4·7	5·6	5·1	5·8	4·0	8·2	11·3	9·4	8·1	8·6	8·7	10·8	11·0
CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS																		
Gross domestic fixed capital formation:																		
Dwellings (new)	2·6	2·9	2·8	2·6	2·7	2·8	2·5	2·3	2·7	3·1	3·1	2·7	2·9	2·8	2·5	2·7	2·4	2·1
Other capital formation	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·4	2·2	2·4	1·2	0·8	1·3	1·3	1·9	1·8	2·1	2·3
Increase in value of stocks and work in progress	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·6	0·5	1·2	1·2	0·5	0·9	1·0	0·6	0·8	0·2
Capital transfers . .																		
Receipts	– 0·5	– 0·5	– 0·6	– 0·6	– 0·6	– 0·6	– 0·6	– 0·6	– 0·6	– 0·7	– 0·8	– 0·8	– 0·6	– 0·8	– 0·9	– 0·9	– 0·8	– 0·8
Capital gains tax	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Other capital transfers	1·4	1·3	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·5	1·2	1·1	1·1	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3
TOTAL IDENTIFIED CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS	5·2	5·4	5·0	4·9	5·2	5·7	5·7	5·1	6·4	6·8	6·1	5·2	5·1	5·1	5·3	4·9	5·2	4·4

See footnotes on page 117.

TABLE B (*continued*)

	Percentages																	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL IDENTIFIED TRANSACTIONS (FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL) ..	10·4	10·4	10·8	10·6	11·4	10·4	11·3	10·2	12·2	10·8	14·3	16·5	14·5	13·1	13·9	13·6	16·0	15·4
UNIDENTIFIED TRANSACTIONS ..	− 2·8	− 2·3	− 2·0	− 1·5	− 3·0	− 2·8	− 3·3	− 0·9	− 4·5	− 0·7	− 2·4	− 4·2	− 2·1	− 1·5	− 3·2	− 0·6	− 1·3	0·4
TOTAL SAVING	7·5	8·1	8·9	9·1	8·4	7·6	8·0	9·3	7·7	10·1	11·9	12·3	12·4	11·6	10·8	13·0	14·7	15·8
PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

NOTE: All data in this table and in Tables 1–9 are consistent with the 1981 edition of *National Income & Expenditure.*

[1] Excluding single premiums for individual life policies and associated administrative costs.

[2] Regular repayments of building society loans, all repayments of local authority and insurance company loans. See Table 3 for details.

[3] National savings SAYE deposits and building society SAYE and subscription share deposits. See Tables 6 to 9 for details.

[4] See Appendix 3.

[5] Net of associated administrative costs.

[6] Overseas and company securities, British government securities, unit trust units, local authority longer-term debt, other public sector debt and other identified assets. See Table 5 for details.

[7] Notes and coin, bank deposits, national savings and net deposits with building societies excluding those defined as committed saving, see Footnote 3.

[8] Gross borrowing from building societies, insurance companies and local authorities; redemptions and other lump sum repayments to building societies and net borrowing from other institutions. See Table 3 for details.

[9] Gross borrowing from retailers and finance houses, net borrowing from banks and other institutions, and other liabilities. See Table 4 for details.

APPENDIX 1

Committed and discretionary financial account transactions, capital account and unidentified transactions: summary

TABLE 1

£ million

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS																		
Committed saving																		
Net saving through life assurance and superannuation schemes[1] . .	1,014	1,081	1,129	1,127	1,228	1,284	1,372	1,509	1,796	2,207	2,647	3,109	4,108	5,185	5,887	7,214	9,316	10,325
Repayments – *of borrowing for house purchase*[2] . .	263	303	297	323	352	378	383	424	484	590	574	595	828	966	1,209	1,548	1,416	1,431
– *of borrowing from retailers and finance houses*	960	1,054	1,163	1,257	1,241	1,275	1,283	1,330	1,376	1,400	1,621	1,774	2,130	2,285	2,569	2,929	3,312	3,654
Total repayments	1,223	1,357	1,460	1,580	1,593	1,653	1,666	1,754	1,860	1,990	2,195	2,369	2,958	3,251	3,778	4,477	4,728	5,085
Liquid assets																		
SAYE deposits and building society subscription shares deposits[3]	23	26	30	38	40	50	62	111	141	199	214	248	278	343	435	521	631	758
Tax balances (accruals adjustment)[4]	1	4	– 1	– 6	1	7	– 2	6	8	19	– 120	– 28	– 8	21	4	– 25	– 204	58
Total committed saving . .	2,261	2,468	2,618	2,739	2,862	2,994	3,098	3,380	3,805	4,415	4,936	5,698	7,336	8,800	10,104	12,187	14,471	16,226
Discretionary saving																		
Single premiums for individual life policies[5]	128	132	86	103	131	218	128	210	319	748	765	586	225	391	536	584	692	788
Securities[6]	– 553	– 480	– 456	– 257	– 512	– 554	– 106	– 953	– 955	–1,201	–1,086	497	2	325	– 777	– 908	257	705
Liquid assets – *interest*	313	366	460	504	534	666	781	819	874	1,014	1,814	2,510	2,541	2,885	2,928	3,274	5,323	8,040
– *other*	929	1,087	1,005	631	1,433	818	381	1,527	2,665	3,775	4,146	2,381	3,129	2,644	5,199	6,981	9,336	7,772
Total liquid assets[7]	1,242	1,453	1,465	1,135	1,967	1,484	1,162	2,346	3,539	4,789	5,960	4,891	5,670	5,529	8,127	10,255	14,659	15,812
Borrowing – *for house purchase*[8]	– 836	–1,057	–1,006	–1,084	–1,331	–1,359	–1,241	–1,670	–2,307	–3,373	–3,405	–2,965	–4,478	–4,795	–5,485	– 6,981	– 7,853	– 8,716
– *other*[9]	–1,121	–1,358	–1,238	–1,111	–1,383	–1,388	–1,246	–1,522	–2,171	–3,596	–2,930	–1,953	–1,811	–3,389	–4,206	– 5,269	– 7,386	– 7,172
Total borrowing	–1,957	–2,415	–2,244	–2,195	–2,714	–2,747	–2,487	–3,192	–4,478	–6,969	–6,335	–4,918	–6,289	–8,184	–9,691	–12,250	–15,239	–15,888
Total discretionary saving . .	–1,140	–1,310	–1,149	–1,214	–1,128	–1,599	–1,303	–1,589	–1,575	–2,633	– 696	1,056	– 392	–1,939	–1,805	– 2,319	369	1,417
TOTAL IDENTIFIED FINANCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS	1,121	1,158	1,469	1,525	1,734	1,395	1,795	1,791	2,230	1,782	4,240	6,754	6,944	6,861	8,299	9,868	14,840	17,643
CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS																		
Gross domestic fixed capital formation:																		
Dwellings (new)	561	680	704	698	751	834	802	811	1,060	1,377	1,631	1,616	2,146	2,356	2,429	3,133	3,218	3,450
Other capital formation . .	310	311	341	379	446	513	444	493	841	1,063	618	487	940	1,100	1,843	2,065	2,912	3,615
Increase in value of stocks and work in progress	59	102	82	67	92	126	162	117	245	221	600	722	346	779	948	689	1,154	355
Capital transfers																		
Receipts	– 108	– 131	– 160	– 161	– 168	– 194	– 186	– 208	– 249	– 305	– 415	– 465	– 423	– 705	– 847	– 1,048	– 1,072	– 1,324
Capital gains tax	—	2	3	5	15	36	112	162	154	183	304	381	385	336	331	332	413	492
Other capital transfers . .	312	311	290	312	323	391	471	404	422	499	436	408	343	426	434	420	484	530
TOTAL IDENTIFIED CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS	1,134	1,275	1,260	1,300	1,459	1,706	1,805	1,779	2,473	3,038	3,174	3,149	3,737	4,292	5,138	5,591	7,109	7,118

See footnotes on page 119.

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ million 1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL IDENTIFIED TRANSACTIONS (FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL)	2,255	2,433	2,729	2,825	3,193	3,101	3,600	3,570	4,703	4,820	7,414	9,903	10,681	11,153	13,437	15,459	21,949	24,761
UNIDENTIFIED TRANSACTIONS	– 618	– 543	– 497	– 394	– 846	– 847	–1,040	– 310	–1,740	– 324	–1,262	–2,520	–1,550	–1,273	–3,078	– 645	– 1,814	657
TOTAL SAVING	1,637	1,890	2,232	2,431	2,347	2,254	2,560	3,260	2,963	4,496	6,152	7,383	9,131	9,880	10,359	14,814	20,135	25,418
PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	21,774	23,391	25,165	26,761	27,876	29,782	31,793	35,038	38,562	44,689	51,911	60,051	73,880	84,832	96,360	113,761	136,852	160,821

NOTE: All data in Tables 1–9 are consistent with the1981 edition of *National Income & Expenditure.*

[1] Excluding single premiums for individual life policies and associated administrative costs.

[2] Regular repayments of building society loans, all repayments of local authority and insurance company loans.

[3] National savings SAYE deposits and building society SAYE and subscription share deposits. See Tables 6 to 9 for details.

[4] See Appendix 3.

[5] Net of associated administrative costs.

[6] Overseas and company securities, British government securities, unit trust units, local authority longer-term debt, other public sector debt and other identified assets. See Table 5 for details.

[7] Notes and coin; bank deposits; national savings and net deposits with building societies excluding those defined as committed saving, see Footnote 3.

[8] Gross borrowing from building societies, insurance companies and local authorities; redemptions and other lump sum repayments to building societies and net borrowing from other institutions. See Table 3 for details.

[9] Gross borrowing from retailers and finance houses, net borrowing from banks and other institutions, and other liabilities. See Table 4 for details.

Net saving through life assurance and superannuation schemes

TABLE 2

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	£ million																	
Committed																		
Individual life business[1] – regular premiums	1,649	1,776	1,892	2,035	2,250	2,411	2,621	1,015	1,160	1,432	1,480	1,542	1,731	2,006	2,259	2,574	3,184	3,915
Superannuation schemes[2]								1,870	2,138	2,584	3,171	3,841	5,189	6,392	7,074	8,731	10,366	11,855
Rent, dividends and interest receipts	648	729	814	898	974	1,090	1,187	1,339	1,486	1,673	1,993	2,334	2,645	3,227	3,927	4,632	5,960	6,936
Benefits paid	−1,024	−1,137	−1,258	−1,457	−1,627	−1,804	−1,985	−2,206	−2,418	−2,866	−3,285	−3,822	−4,541	−5,415	−6,181	−7,217	−8,512	−10,502
Administrative costs[3]	− 259	− 287	− 319	− 349	− 369	− 413	− 451	− 509	− 570	− 616	− 712	− 786	− 916	−1,025	−1,192	−1,506	−1,682	−1,879
Committed saving through life assurance etc.	1,014	1,081	1,129	1,127	1,228	1,284	1,372	1,509	1,796	2,207	2,647	3,109	4,108	5,185	5,887	7,214	9,316	10,325
Discretionary																		
Individual life business[1] – single premiums	135	139	91	108	138	229	135	221	336	787	805	617	237	412	564	615	728	829
Administrative costs[3]	− 7	− 7	− 5	− 5	− 7	− 11	− 7	− 11	− 17	− 39	− 40	− 31	− 12	− 21	− 28	− 31	− 36	− 41
Discretionary saving through single premium life policies	128	132	86	103	131	218	128	210	319	748	765	586	225	391	536	584	692	788
Total net saving through life assurance and superannuation schemes	1,142	1,213	1,215	1,230	1,359	1,502	1,500	1,719	2,115	2,955	3,412	3,695	4,333	5,576	6,423	7,798	10,008	11,113

[1] Assurances, annuities and personal pensions.

[2] Including insured and insurance-managed schemes.

[3] Administrative costs associated with setting up single premium policies are recorded as discretionary. All other such costs, including those associated with running single premium policies, are recorded as committed.

Net borrowing for house purchase: borrowing and repayments[1] of loans from financial and other institutions

TABLE 3

£ million	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Committed																		
Regular repayments to building societies	130	149	149	157	162	179	196	198	224	286	272	325	441	524	714	941	882	922
Repayments to local authorities ..	60	75	75	80	100	102	90	108	126	139	164	141	214	253	296	387	330	306
Repayments to insurance companies ..	73	79	73	86	90	97	97	118	134	165	138	129	173	189	199	220	204	203
Committed saving through repayments of borrowing for house purchase	263	303	297	323	352	378	383	424	484	590	574	595	828	966	1,209	1,548	1,416	1,431
Discretionary																		
Lump sum repayments to building societies	300	356	357	421	492	548	578	735	934	1,148	1,269	1,135	1,756	1,975	2,075	2,671	2,941	2,962
Borrowing from building societies ..	−852	−1,051	−965	−1,245	−1,477	−1,587	−1,556	−2,021	−2,758	−3,649	−3,540	−2,950	−4,965	−6,117	−6,889	−8,724	−9,092	−9,599
Borrowing from local authorities ..	−119	−196	−243	−133	−168	−111	−72	−180	−233	−338	−519	−698	−833	−320	−300	−344	−623	−761
Borrowing from insurance companies[2]	−108	−133	−164	−147	−124	−169	−180	−154	−148	−167	−259	−249	−243	−203	−222	−292	−458	−458
Net borrowing from banks	−55	−30	15	25	−40	−25	5	−40	−90	−345	−310	−90	−60	−70	−130	−270	−540	−520
Net borrowing from TSBs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−1	−5	−7	−93
Other net borrowing[3]	−2	−3	−6	−5	−14	−15	−16	−10	−12	−22	−46	−113	−133	−60	−18	−17	−74	−247
Discretionary borrowing for house purchase	−836	−1,057	−1,006	−1,084	−1,331	−1,359	−1,241	−1,670	−2,307	−3,373	−3,405	−2,965	−4,478	−4,795	−5,485	−6,981	−7,853	−8,716
Total net borrowing for house purchase ..	−573	−754	−709	−761	−979	−981	−858	−1,246	−1,823	−2,783	−2,831	−2,370	−3,650	−3,829	−4,276	−5,433	−6,437	−7,285

[1] Repayments of principal only. See Appendix 3, page 133.

[2] Including net advances by superannuation funds.

[3] From the public sector.

Net borrowing from retailers, finance houses, banks and other institutions

TABLE 4

£ million

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Committed																		
Repayments to retailers	643	706	779	842	835	854	885	887	961	1,102	1,281	1,474	1,738	1,807	2,055	2,343	2,650	2,923
Repayments to finance houses ..	317	348	384	415	406	421	398	443	415	298	340	300	392	478	514	586	662	731
Committed repayments to retailers and finance houses	960	1,054	1,163	1,257	1,241	1,275	1,283	1,330	1,376	1,400	1,621	1,774	2,130	2,285	2,569	2,929	3,312	3,654
Discretionary																		
Gross borrowing from retailers ..	−676	−755	−811	−791	−810	−874	−886	−913	−1,036	−1,231	−1,393	−1,470	−1,780	−1,948	−2,180	−2,534	−2,900	−2,997
Gross borrowing from finance houses	−347	−436	−435	−354	−414	−424	−366	−460	−531	−422	−417	−229	−404	−545	−697	−831	−1,018	−971
Net borrowing from Trustee savings banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−18	−65	−80	−79
Net borrowing from insurance companies	−5	−4	−13	−17	−12	−18	−21	−7	—	—	−7	−20	−5	1	—	−5	−13	−18
Net borrowing from banks by – *persons* .. .. .. – *the rest of the personal sector*	−90	−134	34	60	−138	−38	77	−59	−576	−1,927	−1,027	−24	471	−276 −243	−417 −747	−923 −674	−1,099 −1,530	−1,248 −1,851
Identified trade credit	−10	−17	−27	4	−16	−64	−57	−29	−62	−59	−98	−63	−140	−344	−150	−214	−674	126
Other borrowing	−2	−3	−2	−1	−3	−1	−1	−21	−12	−19	−47	−43	−24	−29	−24	−57	−53	−50
Other identified liabilities	9	−9	16	−12	10	31	8	−33	46	62	59	−104	71	−5	27	34	−19	−84
Discretionary borrowing from retailers, finance houses and other institutions..	−1,121	−1,358	−1,238	−1,111	−1,383	−1,388	−1,246	−1,522	−2,171	−3,596	−2,930	−1,953	−1,811	−3,389	−4,206	−5,269	−7,386	−7,172
Total net borrowing from retailers, finance houses and other institutions ..	−161	−304	−75	146	−142	−113	37	−192	−795	−2,196	−1,309	−179	319	−1,104	−1,637	−2,340	−4,074	−3,518

Net saving through securities

TABLE 5

	£ million																	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Discretionary																		
Company securities	– 439	– 445	– 606	– 443	– 704	– 710	– 552	– 734	–1,257	–1,199	–1,678	– 669	– 540	–1,358	–1,493	–1,503	–1,971	–1,630
Overseas securities	– 145	– 86	– 77	– 57	154	49	47	– 96	25	– 23	– 391	– 305	– 505	– 203	– 408	273	176	35
Unit trust units	60	77	59	105	84	258	186	89	47	203	162	31	100	79	25	117	– 35	– 8
British government securities	– 226	– 85	– 69	– 21	– 218	– 245	76	– 187	443	– 29	707	639	931	1,642	721	258	2,314	2,345
Local authority longer term debt	192	67	219	183	189	124	182	8	– 195	– 116	220	961	29	174	322	– 4	– 200	– 119
Northern Ireland central government debt	6	1	4	3	11	– 13	1	– 2	– 7	4	– 6	– 9	1	– 3	18	23	– 1	– 4
Public corporation debt	3	– 2	5	1	– 2	13	– 2	– 2	– 2	– 1	– 1	– 52	– 28	– 14	– 7	– 6	– 8	– 9
Other identified assets	– 4	– 7	9	– 28	– 26	– 30	– 44	– 29	– 9	– 40	– 99	– 99	14	8	45	– 66	– 18	95
Discretionary net saving through securities	– 553	– 480	– 456	– 257	– 512	– 554	– 106	– 953	– 955	–1,201	–1,086	497	2	325	– 777	– 908	257	705

Net saving through liquid assets: summary

TABLE 6

	£ million																	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Committed																		
National savings: SAYE deposits ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	31	45	52	51	52	85	95	106	116	127
Building society SAYE & subscription shares deposits	23	26	30	38	40	50	60	89	110	154	162	197	226	258	340	415	515	631
Committed saving through liquid assets	23	26	30	38	40	50	62	111	141	199	214	248	278	343	435	521	631	758
Discretionary																		
Interest on bank deposits	51	83	134	148	153	228	274	254	212	254	713	1,191	1,050	1,142	860	931	1,805	3,078
Interest on national savings	163	171	173	165	161	167	165	162	184	188	215	236	260	325	410	476	662	805
Interest on building society deposits ..	67	71	103	130	151	184	240	284	349	422	705	880	1,014	1,192	1,425	1,616	2,467	3,602
Interest on other liquid assets ..	32	41	50	61	69	87	102	119	129	150	181	203	217	226	233	251	389	555
Total interest..	313	366	460	504	534	666	781	819	874	1,014	1,814	2,510	2,541	2,885	2,928	3,274	5,323	8,040
Notes and coin	42	71	136	143	63	−90	70	113	115	240	231	353	408	288	487	597	532	356
Bank deposits – *sight*	223	280	297	143	414	374	165	445	543	1,008	1,792	1,396	485	712	1,771	1,645	1,250	781
– *time*	92	95	81	−41	173	80	−131	123	198	505	876	386	−545	−533	−2,069	662	3,307	2,771
National savings net deposits[1] ..	24	39	−198	−366	−207	−254	−387	−229	159	230	−160	−298	111	182	785	943	285	446
Building society net deposits[2] ..	401	407	524	569	915	539	609	1,118	1,517	1,593	1,376	944	2,954	1,916	4,215	2,922	3,064	3,201
Other liquid assets[3]	147	195	165	183	75	169	55	−43	133	199	31	−400	−284	79	10	212	898	217
Discretionary saving through liquid assets	1,242	1,453	1,465	1,135	1,967	1,484	1,162	2,346	3,539	4,789	5,960	4,891	5,670	5,529	8,127	10,255	14,659	15,812
Total net saving through liquid assets ..	1,265	1,479	1,495	1,173	2,007	1,534	1,224	2,457	3,680	4,988	6,174	5,139	5,948	5,872	8,562	10,776	15,290	16,570

[1] Excluding SAYE deposits. See Table 7 for details.
[2] Excluding SAYE and subscription shares deposits. See Table 8 for details.
[3] See Table 9 for details.

Net saving through national savings

TABLE 7

£ million

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Committed																		
SAYE deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	31	45	52	51	52	85	95	106	116	127
Discretionary																		
Interest on saving certificates ..	99	103	105	97	97	100	105	101	100	101	111	120	138	195	251	302	500	645
Interest on NSB ordinary account deposits	42	44	44	44	40	43	38	35	49	48	58	58	58	59	75	81	87	84
Interest on TSB ordinary department accounts¹ deposits	22	24	24	24	24	24	22	26	34	38	44	49	52	55	58	60	40	—
Interest accrued on SAYE deposits ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	12	16	26	33	35	76
Total interest	163	171	173	165	161	167	165	162	184	188	215	236	260	325	410	476	662	805
SAYE withdrawals of principal and interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	– 1	– 3	– 5	– 18	– 33	– 32	– 59	– 66	– 118	– 112
Savings certificates net deposits	– 65	– 94	– 217	– 129	– 46	– 115	– 200	– 135	32	– 27	– 228	– 219	23	153	791	803	698	925
NSB ordinary account net deposits	– 11	– 21	– 36	– 125	– 113	– 121	– 128	– 90	– 39	– 13	– 30	– 60	– 48	– 49	24	84	– 52	– 177
TSB ordinary department accounts¹ net deposits	18	19	11	– 17	– 9	– 27	– 33	4	48	84	56	83	98	42	6	– 15	– 188	—
Premium savings bonds	44	53	52	45	47	70	61	44	92	73	53	33	62	76	73	112	32	43
British Saving, Defence and National Development Bonds	36	80	– 11	– 142	– 83	– 64	– 91	– 54	25	112	– 11	– 105	– 2	8	– 29	27	– 90	– 232
Savings stamps and gift tokens ..	2	2	3	2	– 3	3	4	2	2	4	5	– 12	11	– 14	– 21	– 2	3	– 1
Total discretionary saving through national savings	187	210	– 25	– 201	– 46	– 87	– 222	– 67	343	418	55	– 62	371	507	1,195	1,419	947	1,251
Total net saving through national savings	187	210	– 25	– 201	– 46	– 87	– 220	– 45	374	463	107	– 11	423	592	1,290	1,525	1,063	1,378

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[1] Up to 1979 Q3. See Table 9, Footnote 1 for details.

Net saving through deposits with building societies

TABLE 8

	£ million																	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Committed																		
Gross subscription shares deposits	23	26	30	38	40	50	58	71	79	96	96	133	169	207	289	351	440	559
SAYE deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	31	58	66	64	57	51	51	64	75	72
Committed saving through deposits with building societies ..	23	26	30	38	40	50	60	89	110	154	162	197	226	258	340	415	515	631
Discretionary																		
Interest on accounts	67	71	103	130	151	184	240	284	349	422	705	880	1,014	1,192	1,425	1,616	2,467	3,602
Withdrawals of subscription shares	−19	−29	−28	−32	−30	−38	−45	−55	−58	−73	−71	−87	−115	−150	−181	−225	−314	−392
SAYE withdrawals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−1	−3	−7	−22	−25	−28	−43	−69	−102	−70
Other withdrawals	−525	−652	−787	−921	−1,033	−1,427	−1,676	−1,812	−2,332	−3,419	−4,463	−5,096	−5,706	−7,794	−9,379	−12,254	−15,114	−17,905
Other deposits	945	1,088	1,339	1,522	1,978	2,004	2,330	2,985	3,908	5,088	5,917	6,149	8,800	9,888	13,818	15,470	18,594	21,568
Discretionary saving through deposits with building societies ..	468	478	627	699	1,066	723	849	1,402	1,866	2,015	2,081	1,824	3,968	3,108	5,640	4,538	5,531	6,803
Total net saving through deposits with building societies[1] ..	491	504	657	737	1,106	773	909	1,491	1,976	2,169	2,243	2,021	4,194	3,366	5,980	4,953	6,046	7,434

[1] Including interest which has accrued but which has not been credited or paid out to account holders.

Net saving through other liquid assets

TABLE 9

	£ million																	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Discretionary																		
Interest on NSB investment accounts	—	—	—	1	4	9	14	19	24	31	41	48	50	55	70	93	153	226
Interest on TSB accounts[1]	30	38	44	52	58	70	78	91	98	114	134	148	161	162	156	151	220	297
Interest on deposits with other financial institutions (net)	2	3	6	8	7	8	10	9	7	5	6	7	6	9	7	7	16	32
Total interest	32	41	50	61	69	87	102	119	129	150	181	203	217	226	233	251	389	555
NSB investment accounts deposits (net)	—	—	—	53	58	63	41	45	45	87	13	− 23	− 6	− 6	287	58	197	84
TSB accounts[1] deposits (net) ..	103	111	58	61	48	26	− 22	10	74	122	− 26	−111	6	− 10	93	270	302	120
Deposits with other financial institutions (net)	6	21	24	4	− 14	− 5	− 11	5	—	− 32	1	− 5	− 4	24	− 36	13	57	21
Tax instruments	2	7	13	17	9	54	− 11	1	24	− 8	− 90	− 79	− 16	1	7	15	29	− 3
Local authority temporary debt ..	36	56	70	48	− 26	31	58	−104	− 10	30	133	−182	−264	70	−341	−144	313	− 5
Discretionary saving through other liquid assets	179	236	215	244	144	256	157	76	262	349	212	−197	− 67	305	243	463	1,287	772

[1] Special investment department up to 1976 Q3; from 1976 Q4 the special investment department and the current account of the ordinary department combined to form the new department. From 1979 Q4 the ordinary department and the new department combined and the use of departmental titles was dropped.

APPENDIX 2

Definitions of committed and discretionary saving

This appendix contains a table showing the definitions of committed and discretionary saving, and the extent to which these have been met in Table B and in the tables in Appendix 1. The effects of some of the defects in the way data is currently collected are more serious than others on the figures for – and trends in – committed and discretionary saving. Some of the main ones are outlined in more detail below. Chart A shows how the committed and discretionary elements of each type of saving, identified in Tables 2 to 9, compare.

Borrowing

In the analyses in this article, borrowing for house purchase is considered separately from all other borrowing. Building societies are the main source of finance for house purchase and they provide data on gross borrowing, regular repayments and lump sum repayments. Local authorities and insurance companies also supply funds for house purchase but provide information on gross borrowing and repayments only. The banking sector is an additional source of funds and has expanded its share of this market recently. It provides no information on gross borrowing and repayments at all, confining data to net advances.

Retailers, finance houses and the banking sector supply most funds for all other purposes. Insurance companies, Trustee savings banks and other institutions lend relatively little to the personal sector. Retailers and finance houses provide information on gross borrowing and repayments. These data indistinguishably include early repayments, but it is unlikely that these are significant. Again there is no information from the banking sector on gross borrowing and repayments; this does not matter too much for overdraft and credit card borrowing, but the lack of gross flow data in respect of bank personal loans is a serious deficiency, given their growing importance in the 1970s.

Net inflow to life assurance and superannuation schemes

All saving through life assurance policies* and superannuation schemes has been treated as committed saving. Once they have joined a superannuation scheme, employees usually cannot receive any benefits until they reach retirement age, unless they leave, in which case they may be entitled to a refund of their contributions. These refunds, along with early surrender of life policies and the initial premium in a regular premium contract and associated administrative costs could be regarded as discretionary. There are not sufficient data, however, to construct reliable series, especially for earlier years and so they have been included in committed saving.

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* Excluding single premium payments and associated administrative costs.

Definitions of committed and discretionary saving and transactions shown as committed and discretionary in Tables 2 to 9

NET SAVING THROUGH LIFE ASSURANCE AND SUPERANNUATIONS SCHEMES

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 2
Committed	
Employers' and employees' contributions to superannuation schemes. Regular premiums for individual life policies, excluding initial premiums. Investment income.	Employers' and employees' contributions to superannuation schemes. All regular premiums for individual life policies. Investment income.
Benefits on maturity. All administrative costs associated with superannuation schemes. Administrative costs associated with running individual life policies.	All benefits, including refunds and surrender payments. All administrative costs associated with superannuation schemes. Administrative costs associated with running individual life policies and setting up regular premium policies.
Discretionary	
Single premiums for individual life policies. Initial regular premiums for individual life policies.	Single premiums for individual life policies.
Administrative costs associated with setting up individual life policies. Refunds of contributions paid to employees leaving superannuation schemes before retirement age. Payments on surrender of individual life policies.	Administrative costs associated with setting up single premium policies.

NET BORROWING FOR HOUSE PURCHASE: BORROWING AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 3
Committed	
Regular repayments of principal of annuity-type loans (where both principal and interest are repaid during the term of the loan). Lump sum repayments on maturity of endowment type loans (where interest only is repaid during the term of the loan).	Regular repayments to building societies; all repayments to local authorities and insurance companies.
Discretionary	
Gross borrowing. Early repayments of principal – either in full or partial repayment of the loan.	Gross borrowing from building societies, local authorities and insurance companies. All lump sum repayments to building societies. Net borrowing from banks, Trustee savings banks, superannuation funds, and other parts of the public sector.

NET BORROWING FROM RETAILERS, FINANCE HOUSES, BANKS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 4
Committed	
Regular repayments under fixed sum credit agreements with retailers and finance houses. Regular repayments of principal of annuity-type loans from banks and other institutions (where both principal and interest are repaid during the term of the loan). Lump sum repayments on maturity of endowment type loans from banks and other institutions (where interest only is repaid during the term of the loan).	All repayments to retailers and finance houses.
Discretionary	
All other repayments to retailers and finance houses. Gross borrowing. Early repayments – either in full or partial repayment of the loan.	Gross borrowing from retailers and finance houses. Net borrowing from banks, Trustee savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions.

NET SAVING THROUGH SECURITIES

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 5
Committed	
Purchases of securities under regular savings schemes (e.g. regular purchases of unit trust units) excluding initial deposits.	
Discretionary	
All other purchases and sales of securities.	All purchases and sales of securities.

NET SAVING THROUGH LIQUID ASSETS: NOTES AND COIN, BANK DEPOSITS

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 6
Committed	
Deposits under regular savings schemes operated by banks, excluding initial deposits.	
Discretionary	
All other deposits and all withdrawals.	All deposits and withdrawals.

NET SAVING THROUGH NATIONAL SAVINGS

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 7
Committed	
Deposits under 'save as you earn' (SAYE) schemes, excluding initial deposits.	All deposits under SAYE schemes.
Discretionary	
Initial deposits under SAYE schemes.	
Interest on national savings instruments.	Interest on national savings instruments.
SAYE withdrawals of principal and interest.	SAYE withdrawals of principal and interest.
National savings certificates, net deposits.	National savings certificates, net deposits.
NSB ordinary accounts, net deposits.	NSB ordinary accounts net deposits.
TSB ordinary department accounts, net deposits.	TSB ordinary department accounts net deposits.
Net purchases of premium savings bonds.	Net purchases of premium savings bonds.
Net purchases of British Saving, Defence and National Development Bonds.	Net purchases of British Saving, Defence and National Development Bonds.
Net purchases of savings stamps and gift tokens.	Net purchases of savings stamps and gift tokens.

NET SAVING THROUGH DEPOSITS WITH BUILDING SOCIETIES

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 8
Committed	
Deposits under subscription share schemes, excluding initial deposits.	All deposits under subscription share schemes.
Deposits under SAYE schemes, excluding initial deposits.	All deposits under SAYE schemes.
Discretionary	
Initial deposits under subscription share schemes.	
Initial deposits under SAYE schemes.	
Interest on building society accounts (interest credited to accounts, and interest which has accrued but has not been credited to accounts or paid out).	Interest on building society accounts (interest credited to accounts, and interest which has accrued but has not been credited to accounts or paid out).
Withdrawals of subscription shares.	Withdrawals of subscription shares.
SAYE withdrawals.	SAYE withdrawals.
Other withdrawals.	Other withdrawals.
Other deposits.	Other deposits.

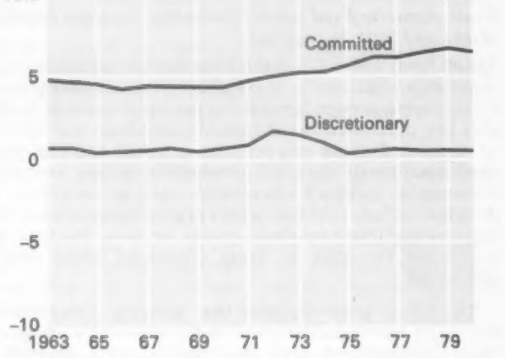
NET SAVING THROUGH OTHER LIQUID ASSETS

DEFINITIONS	TRANSACTIONS IN TABLE 9
Committed	
Deposits under regular saving schemes, excluding initial deposits.	
Discretionary	
All other deposits and withdrawals.	All deposits and withdrawals.

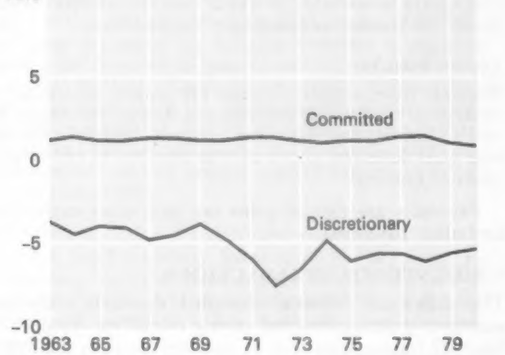
CHART A

Components of committed and discretionary saving as percentages of personal disposable income

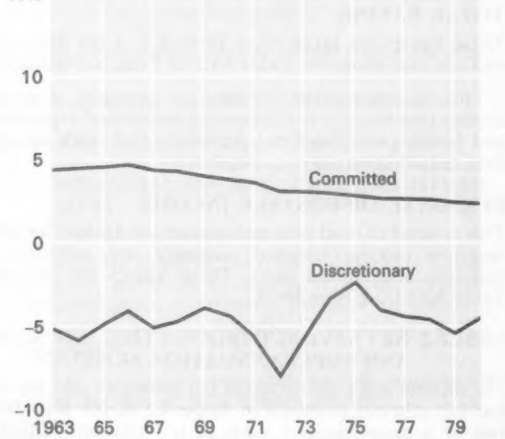
Net saving through life assurance superannuation schemes (Table 2)



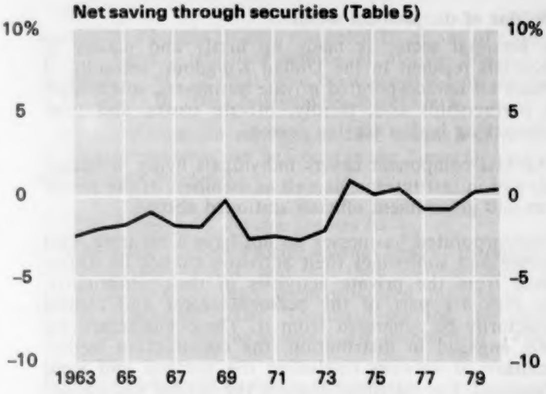
Borrowing and repayment of loans for house purchase (Table 3)



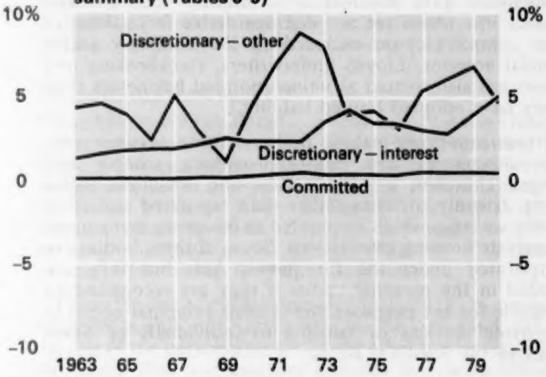
Other borrowing and repayments from retailers, finance houses and other institutions (Table 4)



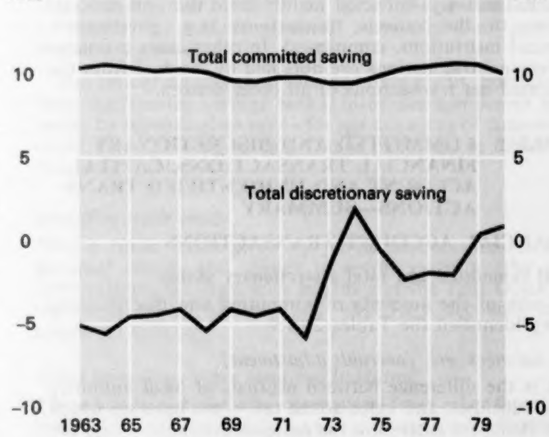
Net saving through securities (Table 5)



Net saving through liquid assets: summary (Tables 6-9)



Summary: committed and discretionary saving (Table B)



APPENDIX 3

Sources and methods

Definition of the personal sector

The personal sector is made up firstly and mainly of individuals resident in the United Kingdom; secondly, it includes all unincorporated private businesses, sole traders and partnerships and, thirdly, private trusts, and non-profit-making bodies serving persons.

The first component covers individuals living in households and in institutions, as well as members of the armed forces and government officials stationed abroad.

Unincorporated businesses do not have a separate legal existence and sometimes their activities cannot be distinguished from the private activities of their proprietors. Thus they are part of the personal sector and cannot satisfactorily be separated from it. These businesses are largely engaged in distribution, the construction trades, agriculture or services (including the medical and legal professions). For statistical reasons the current and capital transactions of agricultural companies (which contribute only a small proportion of total agricultural value added) are included in the personal sector although their financial transactions, which are not distinguishable from those of other companies, are included in the company sector financial account. Lloyds underwriters, stockbrokers and jobbers are also treated as unincorporated businesses even if they have adopted limited liability.

Private non-profit-making bodies serving persons comprise universities and non-profit-making schools and colleges, churches, charities, clubs and societies, trades unions, friendly societies (other than registered collecting friendly societies which are treated as insurance companies) and private housing associations. Some of these bodies are incorporated under the Companies Acts but they are included in the personal sector if they are recognised as charitable for tax purposes and if their principal object is to provide services or benefits to individuals or other bodies in the personal sector.

Private trusts, other than for charitable purposes, are set up by individuals usually for named beneficiaries.

The information used to construct accounts for the personal sector is collected mainly from the non-personal parties to the various transactions (e.g. government, financial institutions, companies). In other cases estimates of persons' transactions are obtained by residual from the estimated net transactions of all other sectors.

TABLE 1 COMMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND UNIDENTIFIED TRANSACTIONS—SUMMARY

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

Total committed and total discretionary saving

The sum of the amounts of committed and discretionary saving identified the Tables 2 to 9.

Tax balances, etc. (accruals adjustment)

This is the difference between accruals of local authority rates, subsidies, and value added tax — the basis on which these items are entered in the national accounts — and the corresponding cash payments. These are mainly due to unincorporated businesses.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

Gross domestic fixed capital formation, increase in value of stocks and work in progress

Taken from Table 4.2 of the Blue Book†, capital formation represents additions to physical productive assets that yield a continuous service beyond the period of account in which they are purchased (fixed capital formation) and additions to completed goods not yet sold, material and fuel not yet used and partly finished products awaiting completion (increase in value of stocks and work in progress). This does not include personal sector expenditure on some assets such as durable household goods or cars, because these goods are regarded as being consumed when they are purchased.

The word 'gross' denotes that nothing is deducted for wear and tear, obsolescence and accidental damage. The word 'domestic' denotes that the assets concerned are confined to physical assets located in the United Kingdom. The increase in value of stocks and work in progress of the personal sector belongs to unincorporated businesses. Changes in households' stocks of durable or other consumer goods are treated as consumers' expenditure.

Capital transfers

Receipts from capital transfers are mainly central government grants to housing associations, universities and colleges and to farmers for farm improvements and field drainage, and local authority grants for the conversion and improvement of housing.

Payments are capital gains tax and other capital taxes and other payments.

UNIDENTIFIED TRANSACTIONS

The difference between identified financial and capital accounts transactions and saving calculated from current account transactions. Errors and omissions in the current, capital and financial accounts are reflected in this item. This is the amount that is needed to make the table balance.

TOTAL SAVING

These figures are taken from Table 4.1 of the Blue Book, and are also shown in Table 10.2 of *Financial Statistics*.

This represents the balance of personal disposable income (see below) after deducting consumers' expenditure, and before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

This is equal to total personal income *less* United Kingdom taxes on income, national insurance, etc. contributions and transfers abroad (net). These figures are shown in Table 4.1 of the Blue Book.

TABLE 2 NET SAVING THROUGH LIFE ASSURANCE AND SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

The income and expenditure of life assurance and superannuation schemes is shown in Table 4.5 of the Blue Book, and as a supplementary table in the October edition of

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† *National Income and Expenditure, 1981 edition.*

Financial Statistics. Single regular premiums for individual life policies are shown separately from 1970 in the 1981 edition of the Blue Book. Separate figures for regular individual premiums are not available before 1970.

The administrative costs in setting up single premium policies have been estimated as 5 per cent of single premiums.

Separate tables on saving through life assurance and superannuation schemes are included in the Blue Book and in *Financial Statistics* because of the important part that such schemes play in personal income and saving.

TABLE 3 NET BORROWING FOR HOUSE PURCHASE: BORROWING AND REPAYMENTS OF LOANS FROM FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The data in Table 3 are taken from a supplementary table published in *Financial Statistics* in the January, April, July and October editions. Where possible borrowing and repayments of principal only are shown in Table 3. Repayments of interest on borrowing for house purchase are personal sector current account transactions, and should not enter the financial account.

Gross borrowing from and regular lump sum repayments to building societies

Figures for regular and lump sum repayments of building society loans are based on differing numbers of societies, accounting for between 53 and 82 per cent of total assets from 1963 to 1978 Q1. These figures should be interpreted with caution. From 1978 Q2, figures are based on a sample of societies accounting for 95 per cent of total assets. Some societies are unable to separately identify part lump sum repayments and so regular repayments may include some part repayments.

Gross borrowing from and repayments to local authorities

Figures for local authority loans include borrowing for improvements, for the purchase of council houses by tenants and loans to housing associations (which are part of the personal sector) as well as ordinary house purchase.

Gross borrowing from and repayments to insurance companies

These estimates are taken from returns provided by insurance companies. A small amount of net borrowing from superannuation funds is included with the gross borrowing from insurance companies.

Net borrowing from banks, Trustee savings banks and other public sector

Net borrowing only is available for these institutions.

TABLE 4 NET BORROWING FROM RETAILERS, FINANCE HOUSES, BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER DEBT

Borrowing from and repayments to retailers

These estimates are based on the results of the 1971 Census of Distribution, projected by means of monthly returns from a stratified panel of retailers. The data are collected each month by the Business Statistics Office as part of their retail sales enquiry.

The figures for credit advanced include agreements subsequently discounted with finance houses.

Borrowing from and repayments to finance houses, check traders and other specialist consumer credit grantors

Figures for finance houses, etc. are provided by the Department of Trade. Gross figures for the years 1963 to 1964 were calculated by taking the ratio of net consumer instalment debt to total instalment debt averaged over the years 1965 to 1968, which worked out at 86 per cent.

The figures for 1965 to 1976 are based on the 1965 Inquiry to Finance Houses projected by means of monthly returns from a stratified sample of finance houses. The figures for 1977 to 1980 have been projected on the basis of increases in gross repayments to retailers.

More information on both finance house and retailers credit arrangements can be found in the *Financial Statistics Explanatory handbook*.

Net borrowing from Trustee savings banks

It is assumed that all Trustee savings banks' customers are in the personal sector, and that they are individuals and households rather than unincorporated businesses. The figures include the TSBs' 'Trustcard' lending, but exclude loans for house purchase which are included in Table 3.

Net borrowing from insurance companies

Separate information on loans for house purchase, loans on policies and other loans and mortgages is obtained from insurance companies general and long term funds. Borrowing for house purchase is included in Table 3 leaving other personal sector borrowing in Table 4.

Net borrowing from banks

These figures are calculated as a residual of total borrowing from banks by the personal sector less borrowing for house purchase (shown in Table 3). This introduces a margin of error in the figures because at present borrowing for house purchase is not collected from banks on a calendar quarterly basis. Estimates are made, based on banking monthly and quarterly figures, of calendar quarterly borrowing for house purchase.

From the end of 1975, borrowing from banks by persons, households and individual trusts on the one hand and by the rest of the personal sector on the other can be separately identified. This first category includes borrowing through credit cards, which cannot be separated because of confidentiality problems given the domination of Access and Barclaycard.

Borrowing from banks by the rest of the personal sector is mainly by unincorporated businesses for general business purposes.

The sum of retailers and finance house credit, borrowing from the Trustee savings banks, insurance companies and banks by persons gives series for net advances of consumer credit, from 1976 onwards.‡ This is published in *Financial Statistics*, Table 10.3.

Identified trade credit

This is trade credit given by public corporations to the personal sector, and relates to credit given by the gas corporations, the electricity boards and the Post Office in the form of unpaid gas and electricity accounts and telephone bills.

Other borrowing, other identified liabilities

These headings cover other borrowing from other financial institutions and the public sector and other miscellaneous identified liabilities.

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‡ See 'Consumer Credit', P J Stibbard, *Economic Trends*, No. 311, September 1979.

TABLE 5 NET SAVING THROUGH SECURITIES

Company securities, overseas securities, unit trust units, British government securities, local authority longer-term debt, Northern Ireland central government debt, public corporation debt

These items are taken without adjustment from *Financial Statistics*, Table 1.10. Estimates for these items are usually obtained by residual and so misallocation of transactions in these assets by other sectors will be reflected in the transactions of the personal sector.

Other identified assets

These are mainly transactions in securities and other assets by the personal sector with other financial institutions. Included here are changes in the amounts due to stockbrokers from insurance companies and superannuation funds.

TABLE 6 NET SAVING THROUGH LIQUID ASSETS —SUMMARY

Interest on bank deposits

Figures for the personal sector as a whole are taken from sector interest figures calculated for the company sector accounts.

Interest on other liquid assets

See notes to Tables 7, 8 and 9.

Notes and coin

These figures are taken from *Financial Statistics*, Table 10.2. They are estimated from the total change in the amount of notes and coin in circulation less the amount attributable to the banking sector, other financial institutions and public corporations; the remainder is divided between the personal and industrial and commercial company sectors according to estimates of holdings.

Bank deposits

These are derived from *Financial Statistics* Table 6.1. Figures are disaggregated to show sight and time deposits separately.

National savings

From Table 7

Deposits with building societies

From Table 8

Other liquid assets

From Table 9

TABLE 7 NET SAVING THROUGH NATIONAL SAVINGS

All the information in this table is taken from *Financial Statistics* Table 3.13.

Save as you earn (SAYE)

This covers the National Savings Bank and Trustee savings banks 1st, 2nd and 4th issues, and the National Savings Bank Index-Linked 3rd issue. The 4th issue is available only in conjunction with an approved savings related share option scheme involving deductions from pay by the employer.

Interest on national savings

Interest on national savings deposits has been calculated as the difference between changes in amounts outstanding and net receipts.

National savings certificates

This covers all issues, including the retirement and second index-linked issues. Interest on national savings certificates is free of income tax and capital gains tax.

Trustee savings banks — ordinary department

Up to Q3 1976, these figures include the current account of the TSB ordinary department. This was combined with the TSB special investment department on 21 November 1976 and is excluded from these figures from Q4 1976. On 21 November 1979 the TSB ordinary department was combined with the new department (the name given to the special investment department and the current account of the ordinary department) and the departmental titles were dropped. From Q4 1979, no figures for Trustee savings banks are included with national savings. From then, they are all included with liquid assets in Table 9.

Premium savings bonds

First issued on 1 November 1956. Prizes are free of income tax and capital gains tax.

TABLE 8 NET SAVING THROUGH DEPOSITS WITH BUILDING SOCIETIES

Gross deposits and withdrawals of subscription shares

These are sometimes known as regular savings schemes. Generally, an agreed sum, subject to an upper limit determined by the building society, is paid into the account each month by the saver, and attracts a higher rate of interest than ordinary share accounts. There are usually limits on the amount of and/or number of withdrawals which may be made in any one year. Large sums can generally be withdrawn only by closing the account.

Figures up to 1975 were obtained by a special survey of larger societies. Figures for 1978 are based on returns from a sample of societies whose assets accounted for 82 per cent of the assets of all societies. Figures for 1976 and 1977 have been estimated by the Central Statistical Office. These and the earlier figures should be interpreted with caution.

Save as you earn (SAYE) — deposits and withdrawals

These figures are published in a supplementary table in the March, June, September, and December issues of *Financial Statistics*. The conditions and regulations governing SAYE schemes run by building societies are the same as those operated by the National Savings Bank and the Trustee savings banks.

Interest on accounts

Figures are taken from *Financial Statistics*, Tables 8.6 and 8.7, without adjustment. They cover all types of accounts and include both interest credited to accounts and interest which has accrued, but has not yet been credited or paid out to account holders.

Other gross deposits and withdrawals

These figures cover the remainder of the personal sector deposits with building societies. Accounts with building societies are also held by industrial and commercial companies, the funds of life assurance and superannuation schemes, and overseas. The net increase (or decrease) in holdings by these sectors is available, but gross deposits, withdrawals and interest on accounts are not. The net change in holdings has been deducted from 'other deposits' in Table 8. Strictly, some of this is due to interest on accounts, but since the amounts involved are small (a net decrease of £16 million compared with a personal sector net increase of £7,175 million in 1980) no adjustment has been made. This makes little difference to the overall results.

TABLE 9 NET SAVING THROUGH OTHER LIQUID ASSETS

National Savings Bank — investment account

Up to the end of 1980, the National Savings Bank investment account was classified as an 'other financial institution' and so figures on saving through this account do not appear in Table 7. From the beginning of 1981, all National Savings Bank accounts are classed as part of the financial transactions of central government.

Data up to the end of 1976 for net deposits and interest on accounts are taken from *Financial Statistics*, Table 3.13. From the second quarter of 1977, certain other financial institutions (building societies, for example) placed money in the NSB investment account. Figures are available on the amounts outstanding in accounts held by persons and by other financial institutions. Interest on accounts held by persons has been estimated as the same proportion of total interest as holdings by persons are of total holdings in the NSB investment account.

Trustee savings banks

Up to 21 November 1976, figures are for the Trustee savings banks special investment department. On 21 November 1976, the current account of the ordinary department was amalgamated with the special investment department to form the new department. On 21 November 1979 the rest of the ordinary department was amalgamated with the new department in the other financial institutions sector and the use of departmental titles was dropped. Previously, the ordinary department was classified to the central government sector and so figures for saving through the ordinary department appear in Table 7 up to then.

Deposits with other financial institutions

These are mainly deposits with finance houses and other consumer credit companies. Separate figures are not available for interest, and so these have been estimated by applying the 3-month finance house deposit rate (from *Financial Statistics* Table 13.9) to average holdings by the personal sector (from *Financial Statistics* Table 10.4).

Tax instruments, local authority temporary debt

Figures for these items are taken without adjustment from *Financial Statistics*, Table 10.2.

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Index of sources

Data given on page **5** may be more recent than that shown elsewhere in the publication.

United Kingdom balance of payments; National income and expenditure. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside back cover).

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Average earnings	5,40	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
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Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office
by Bemrose Specialist Print, Derby.

Dd 718965 C37 11/81

ISBN 0 11 726351 6
ISSN 0013-0400

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